

INTRODUCTION



Welcome to the 2009 edition of UK Defence Statistics, the annual statistical compendium published by the Ministry of Defence.

There are some new tables in this year's edition, including a new section on sustainable development in Chapter 7, and new Health tables in Chapter 3 including psychiatric morbidity, medical discharges, and the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme. Following consultation, the section on Northern Ireland has been removed this year, as the Royal Irish Regiment has now been disbanded.

UK Defence Statistics (UKDS) is a National Statistics publication, produced according to the standards of the Official Statistics Code of Practice. However some of the tables in UKDS do not have National Statistics status – some are produced by areas outside of the scope of the Government Statistical Service; some do not yet meet all the quality standards of the Official Statistics Code of Practice; and others have not gone through the required assessment process to be classed as National Statistics. All such tables are clearly marked with explanatory notes.

This year UKDS is being issued as a web document only. Unfortunately due to financial constraints we are unable to also publish it as a hard copy as we have done in previous years. However, all the tables are available to print out in pdf format. The pocket cards and factsheet will also not be printed in hardcopy this year, but again will be available to print out in pdf format.

Defence Analytical Services and Advice (DASA) also publish a number of monthly and quarterly statistical bulletins; these are available on our web site or from the DASA contact points listed below.

Contact DASA

DASA welcome feedback on our statistical products. If you have any comments or questions about UK Defence Statistics or about DASA statistics in general, you can contact us as follows:

Phone Laura Bates on 020 7807 8792

Email DASA-enquiries-mailbox@mod.uk

Visit our website at www.dasa.mod.uk and complete the feedback form there.

If you require information which is not available within this or other available publications, you may wish to submit a Request For Information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to the Ministry of Defence via the following link:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/ContactUs/FreedomOfInformationInformationRequest.htm>

Other contact points within Defence Analytical Services and Advice are:

Naval Service Manpower	02392 54 7426	Quad-Service Manpower (Tri-Service & Civilian)	020 7807 8896
Army Manpower	01980 615050	Defence Expenditure Analysis	01179 134585
RAF Manpower	01494 496822	Health Information	01225 468456

UKDS editorial team:

Steve Aherne, Laura Bates, Aaron Beck, Nick Bennett, Ed Byrne, Laura Gadsby, Cara Grayling, Kevin Gregory, Kate Harrison, Mike Lovely, Brenda Mandeville, Hazel Rudge, Nick Sibery, Andrew Willshire.

Laura Bates is the Responsible Statistician for UKDS.

SYMBOLS AND CONVENTIONS

Symbols

}	categories merged for some years
||	discontinuity in time series
~	fewer than five
*	not applicable
..	not available
p	provisional
r	revised
rp	revised but still provisional
e	estimate
-	Zero or rounded to zero

Italic figures are used for percentages and other rates, except where otherwise indicated.

Rounding

Where rounding has been used, totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and so may not equal the sums of their rounded parts. This also applies to Civilian personnel data expressed in terms of Full-Time Equivalents (FTE).

When rounding to the nearest 10, numbers ending in "5" have been rounded to the nearest multiple of 20 to prevent systematic bias.

Abbreviations

See Glossary.

CONTENTS

Tables marked as **NS** are National Statistics. Those without are outside the scope of National Statistics. Details are provided above individual tables.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE		
	<i>Introduction</i>	
	<i>Resource Accounting and Budgeting</i>	
	<i>Notes and Key Trends - Departmental Resources</i>	
Table 1.1	Defence Expenditure Outturn	NS
Table 1.2	Public Expenditure by Departmental Grouping	NS
Table 1.3	Principal Headings of Defence Expenditure Outturn (Resource basis)	NS
Table 1.4	Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure	
Table 1.5	MOD Resources by Budgetary Areas	NS
Table 1.6	MOD Resources by Departmental Aims & Objectives	NS
Table 1.7	MOD Fixed Assets: 2008/09	NS
Table 1.8	MOD Research & Development Expenditure Outturn	NS
	<i>Notes and Key Trends - Industry and Employment</i>	
Table 1.9	Estimated Defence Expenditure Outturn in the UK: Breakdown by Industry Group	NS
Chart to 1.9	Change in UK Defence Spending By Industry Group: 2003/04 - 2007/08	NS
Table 1.10	Estimated UK Employment Dependent on MOD Expenditure and Defence Exports	
Table 1.11	Estimated UK Regional Direct Employment Dependent on MOD Expenditure	
Table 1.11a	Estimated UK Regional Direct Employment Dependent on MOD Equipment Expenditure	
Table 1.11b	Estimated UK Regional Direct Employment Dependent on MOD Non Equipment Expenditure	
Table 1.12	MOD Payments on Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Projects: 2008/2009	NS
Table 1.12a	PFI Projects with Planned MOD Unitary Charge Payments over £25 million: 2009/2010	NS
	<i>Notes and Key Trends - Trade</i>	
Table 1.13	Estimates of Identified Export Orders: Defence Equipment & Services	
Table 1.14	Ministry of Defence Estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services	
	<i>Notes and Key Trends - Defence Contracts</i>	
Table 1.15	Contracts Placed: By Type	NS
Table 1.16	Major Equipment Projects	NS
Table 1.17	Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2008/09	NS
Table 1.17a	Private Sector Companies paid £50 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2008/09: By Holding Company	NS
	<i>Notes and Key Trends - International Defence</i>	
Table 1.18	MOD Operations and Peacekeeping Costs	NS
Table 1.19	NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure 2004 - 2008	
Table 1.20	NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure as % of GDP 2004-2008	
Table 1.21	Top World-wide Military Spenders: 2008	
CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL		
	<i>Introduction</i>	
Table 2.1	Recent trends in Service and civilian personnel strengths, at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.2	Location of Service and civilian personnel in the United Kingdom	NS
Table 2.3	Global locations of Service and civilian personnel, at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.4	Strength of locally entered personnel, including Gurkhas by global location, at 1 April each year	NS
	<i>UK Armed Forces - Key Points and Trends</i>	
Table 2.5	Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, and whether trained or untrained, at 1 April each year	NS
Chart to 2.5	Percentage change in UK Regular Forces compared with 1 April 1990	NS
Table 2.6	Strength of UK Regular Forces by age and rank at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.7	Full-Time Trained Strength and Requirement at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.8	Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, ethnic origin and rank at 1 April 2009	NS
Table 2.9	Strength of UK Regular Forces by ethnic origin and rank at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.10	Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.11	Strength of UK Regular Forces by sex and rank at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.12	Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and sex, at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.13	Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and religion at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.14	Strength of the Trained UK Regular Forces by Service and nationality at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.15	Strength of the Reserve Forces at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.16	Strength of the cadet forces at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.17	Intake to UK Regular Forces from civil life by Service and sex	NS
Table 2.18	Intake to untrained strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin	NS
Table 2.19	Intake to untrained strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and sex	NS
Table 2.20	Gains to trained strength of UK Regular Forces by Service	NS
Table 2.21	Outflow from UK Regular Forces to civil life by Service and whether trained or untrained	NS
Charts to 2.17 & 2.21	Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Forces	NS
Table 2.22	Outflow from trained UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin	NS
Table 2.23	Outflow from UK Regular Forces by Service and sex	NS
Table 2.24	UK Regular Forces salaries: illustrative rates and indices (1990/91=100)	NS
Chart to 2.24	UK Regular Forces salaries: illustrative rates and indices	NS
Table 2.25	NATO Rank Codes and UK Service Ranks	
	<i>Civilian Personnel - Key Points and Trends</i>	
Table 2.26	Civilian personnel, at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.27	Civilian personnel by budgetary area, at 1 April 2009	NS
Table 2.28	Civilian personnel in UK Defence Agencies and MOD-owned Trading Funds, at 1 April 2009	NS
Table 2.29	Civilian personnel by budgetary area and grade equivalent, at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.30	Strength of civilian personnel by ethnic origin and grade, at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.31	Strength of civilian personnel by sex, grade and whether full or part-time, at 1 April each year	NS
Table 2.32	Intake and outflow of Civilian personnel	NS
Table 2.33	Intake and outflow of UK based civilian personnel by ethnic origin and broad grade	NS
Table 2.34	Intake of civilian personnel by sex, grade and whether full or part-time	NS
Table 2.35	Outflow of civilian personnel by sex, grade and whether full or part-time	NS
Table 2.36	Number of civilian personnel by disability status, and grade, at 1 April 2009	NS
Table 2.37	Age Profile of civilian personnel by industrial status and sex, at 1 April 2009	NS
	<i>Compensation Claims Introduction</i>	
Table 2.38	New claims and settled claims by broad category in each year	
Table 2.39	New claims and settled claims by broad cause in each year	
Table 2.40	Manpower holdings and ceilings by member country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2009	
CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH		
	<i>Introduction</i>	
	<i>Deaths Introduction</i>	
Table 3.1	Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and Service, numbers, age and gender standardised rates and Standardised Mortality Ratios, 1999-2008	NS

Table 3.2	Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause, numbers, 1999-2008	NS
Table 3.3	Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause, age and gender standardised rates, 1999-2008	NS
Table 3.4	Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause, standardised mortality ratio, 1999-2008 <i>Suicide and open verdict deaths Introduction</i>	NS
Table 3.5	Suicide and open verdict and awaiting verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by Service and gender, numbers, 1984-2008	NS
Table 3.6	Suicide and open verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: Numbers and Standardised Mortality Ratios, 1984 - 2008, males only <i>Gulf Veterans Mortality Introduction</i>	NS
Table 3.7	Deaths among UK Gulf 1 Veterans by cause, numbers and rate ratios, 1 April 1991 - 31 December 2008	NS
Chart to 3.7	Deaths among UK Gulf 1 Veterans by cause, numbers and rate ratios, 1 April 1991 - 31 December 2008	NS
Table 3.8	Number of UK Armed Forces and Civilian Operational Fatalities	
Table 3.9	Number of UK Armed Forces and Civilian Operational Casualties <i>Psychiatric Morbidity Introduction</i>	
Table 3.10	New attendees assessed with a mental disorder at the MOD's Departments of Community Mental Health: numbers and rates by demographic and military characteristics, 2007 and 2008	
Table 3.11	Mental disorder initial assessments for all new cases seen at a Department of Community Mental Health: numbers and rates, by year and ICD-10 classification, 2007 and 2008	
Table 3.12	Initial mental disorder assessments for all new cases seen at a Department of Community Mental Health: numbers and rate ratios, by deployment and ICD-10 classification, 2008	
Table 3.13	Medical Discharges for Regular UK Naval Service Personnel by principal cause code group, numbers, 2004 - 2008	
Table 3.14	Medical Discharges for Regular UK Army Personnel by principal cause code group, numbers, 2004 - 2008	
Table 3.15	Medical Discharges for Regular UK RAF Personnel by principal cause code group, numbers, 2004 - 2008	
Table 3.16	Number of UK Armed Forces and MOD civilian work related fatalities: by year of occurrence and type of incident, 1999-2008	
Table 3.17	Number of on-duty work place incidents of UK Armed Forces personnel and Civilians resulting in injury-related deaths: by year of occurrence and cause, 1999-2008	
Table 3.18	Major Injuries and Illnesses UK Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians: by year of occurrence and service, numbers and rates per 100,000, 1999-2008	
Table 3.19	Serious Injuries and Illnesses UK Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians: by year of occurrence and service, numbers and rates per 100,000, 1999-2008	
Charts to 3.18 & 3.19	Major and Serious Injuries and Illnesses UK Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians: by year of occurrence and service, rates per 100,000, 1999 - 2008	
Table 3.20	Number of working days lost per calendar year due to sickness of civilian personnel, by ICD Code and Industrial/non Industrial marker <i>War Pensions and Armed Forces Compensation Scheme Introduction</i>	NS
Table 3.21	Number of War Pensions in payment by type of pension, as at 31 March each year	NS
Charts to 3.21	Average weekly amount of Disablement Pension (entitlement) - as at 31 March 2009; Average amount of Widow(er)'s Pensions (entitlement) - as at 31 March 2009	
Table 3.22	Number of claims registered by claim type and financial year under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme	
Table 3.23	Number of claim outcomes by claim type and financial year under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme	
Table 3.24	Number of lump sum payments awarded by tariff of injury and financial year under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme	
CHAPTER 4 - FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES		
<i>Introduction</i>		
Table 4.1	Number of vessels in the Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary, and squadrons in the Fleet Air Arm at 1 April each year	NS
Table 4.2	Number of Regiments, Infantry battalions & Major Headquarters, in the Regular & Territorial Army at 1 April each year	NS
Table 4.3	Number of squadrons in the Royal Air Force and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force at 1 April each year	NS
Table 4.4	Number of Regiments and Squadrons in selected Joint Units at 1 April each year	NS
Table 4.5	Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary ships and submarines that were operational or undergoing refit by class and base port at 1 April 2009	NS
Table 4.6	Militarily useful British-registered passenger and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes at 31 December each year	NS
Table 4.7	Militarily useful British-registered merchant tankers, specialist and fishing vessels by principal categories and sizes at 31 December each year	NS
Table 4.8	Aircraft fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm at 1 April each year	NS
Table 4.9	Aircraft fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Air Force Air Command including Operational Conversion Units and Training Aircraft at 1 April each year	NS
Table 4.10	Aircraft fleets by type of aircraft in the Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier at 1 April each year <i>CFE Vehicles and Aircraft Introduction</i>	NS
Table 4.11	Tanks and Artillery Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus & Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January each year	NS
Table 4.12	Armoured Combat Vehicle Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus & Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January each year	NS
Table 4.13	Aircraft Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus & Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January each year	NS
Table 4.14	Declared Tanks, Armoured Combat Vehicles & Artillery Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2009	NS
Table 4.15	Declared Attack Helicopters & Combat Aircraft Holdings & Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2009	NS
CHAPTER 5 - MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE		
<i>Introduction</i>		
Table 5.1	Military Search and Rescue incidents, callouts and people moved: 1998 - 2008	NS
Table 5.2	Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units: 1998 - 2008	NS
Table 5.3	Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units by type of assistance: 1998 - 2008	NS
Table 5.4	Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units in each region: 1998 - 2008	NS
Table 5.5	Map of UK Military Search and Rescue callouts: 2008	
CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS		
<i>Introduction</i>		
Table 6.1	Land holdings by parent service area and whether owned, leased or with legal rights at 1 April each year in thousand hectares	NS
Table 6.2	Land holdings by country and whether owned, leased or with legal rights at 1 April each year in thousand hectares	NS
Table 6.3	Land holdings by type of use and whether owned, leased or with legal rights at 1 April each year in thousand hectares	NS
Charts to 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3	Analysis of land holdings, at 1 April 2009	NS
Table 6.4	Service family accommodation in the United Kingdom at 31 March each year in thousand of dwellings	NS
Table 6.5	Surveyed condition of Service family accommodation in the United Kingdom at 31 March each year in thousands of dwellings	NS
CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION		
<i>Introduction</i>		
<i>Sustainable Development in Defence</i>		
Table 7.1	Waste recycled and reused by the Ministry of Defence <i>Carbon Dioxide Emissions Background Notes</i>	
Table 7.2	Ministry of Defence Carbon Dioxide Emissions	
Table 7.3	Ministry of Defence Energy Consumption	
Table 7.4	Ministry of Defence Water Consumption	
Table 7.6	Number of vessels boarded by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron within British fishing limits and convictions arising from these boardings each financial year	NS
Table 7.7	Military Aid to the Civil Power, to other Government Departments and to the Civil Community - examples of assistance provided	NS
Table 7.8	MOD support to the UKs Conflict Prevention Initiative: examples (excluding operations) of activities undertaken in 2007/08	NS

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides details on the composition and scope of the Department's expenditure. It also provides information on the impact of defence spending on the wider economy and international comparisons.

UKDS 2009 can be found at the DASA MOD website address:

<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/modintranet/UKDS/UKDS2009/ukds.html>

In addition this chapter can be found in html format at:

<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/modintranet/UKDS/UKDS2009/chapter1.html>

A pdf version of Chapter 1 is also available from:

<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/modintranet/UKDS/UKDS2009/pdf/CHAPTER1.pdf>

Related sources on the strategy and performance of the Department include:

- [The Defence Plan 2009-2013](#) (August 2009)
- [The Ministry of Defence's Annual Report & Accounts 2008-09](#) (HC467-I and II, July 2009)
- [HMT Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2009](#) (Cm7630, June 2009)

Some of these documents and other background information can be found at the MOD website:

<http://www.mod.uk>

Where possible, every attempt has been made to maintain the consistency of this publication with those above. Where differences do occur, this reflects differences in coverage and/or the availability of more up to date information.

This year has seen the inclusion of some new charts and graphs, as well as a number of other changes to existing tables, including:

- removal of historic Defence Expenditure Outturn in the UK by Industry Group (Table 1.9 in UKDS 2008)
- reformatting of **Table 1.18** relating to the cost of operations
- the cessation of Defence Export Delivery Statistics (formerly UKDS 2008 **Tables 1.13** and 'top half' of **Table 1.14**). The last estimates (for 2007) were published in UKDS 2008. For further details refer to the "Trade" section of Chapter 1.
- the final publication this year of the Regional and National Defence Dependent Employment Estimates (**Tables 1.10, 1.11, 1.11a & 1.11b**). These estimates will no longer be published in UKDS after this year. For further details refer to the "Industry & Employment" section of Chapter 1.
- the presentation of the defence expenditure of NATO member states at constant US\$ Billions (**Table 1.19**) for the first time.

There are five main sections within this Chapter covering:

- **Departmental Resources** – Defence Expenditure Outturn, Public Expenditure by Departmental Grouping, Principal Headings of Defence Expenditure Outturn, Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure, MOD Resources by Budgetary Areas, MOD Resources by Departmental Aims & Objectives, MOD Fixed Assets and MOD Research & Development Expenditure Outturn.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

- **Industry & Employment** – Estimated Defence Expenditure Outturn in the UK, Estimated UK Employment Dependent on Defence Expenditure and Exports, Estimated UK Regional Direct Employment Dependent on MOD Expenditure and MOD payments on Private Finance Initiatives (PFI) Projects.
- **Trade** – Estimates of Identified Defence Export Orders and Estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services.
- **Contracts** – by type, major equipment projects and main suppliers (including by holding company).
- **International Defence** – MOD Operation and Peacekeeping Costs, NATO Countries Defence Expenditure and their expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the Top World-wide Military Spenders in 2008.

Main Findings

The main findings from Chapter 1 are:

Departmental Resources

- In 2008/09, Defence Spending (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL minus Depreciation) totalled £38.6 billion.
- In 2008/09, the outturn against the Departmental Expenditure Limits was £45.5 billion. The Resource DEL accounted for £36.7 billion of the 2008/09 expenditure, whilst the Capital DEL accounted for £8.8 billion.
- In 2008/09 Defence is estimated to be the fourth highest area of Government expenditure (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL plus AME) behind Work and Pensions, Health, and Children, Schools and Families.
- In 2008/09, the main areas of Resource expenditure were personnel (£11.7 billion) and depreciation/impairments (£6.9 billion).
- In 2008/09, the main area of Capital expenditure was Assets under Construction (£6.5 billion), which largely consist of major weapons platforms under construction.
- Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure has increased by just over £1 billion for 2008/09, largely due to an increase in capital expenditure related to Single Use Military Equipment (SUME).
- The total net value of MOD Fixed Assets was £110.5 billion as at 31 March 2009.
- The largest category of assets was Single Use Military Equipment (£35.4 billion) as at 31 March 2009.
- In 2007/08, MOD net expenditure on R&D activity totalled £2.1 billion, comprising £0.6 billion on Research and £1.5 billion on Development.

Industry & Employment

- In 2007/08, the MOD spent some £16.5 billion with UK Industry. The 'manufacturing' industries (section D) attracted nearly 50% of MOD expenditure with UK Industry. The single industry group attracting most MOD expenditure was Aircraft and Spacecraft (around 13% of the total).

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

- Estimated employment in UK industry and commerce dependent on MOD expenditure and defence exports has fallen slightly from last year to around 300,000.

Trade

- Estimated UK identified export orders of defence equipment and services were estimated to be nearly £4.4 billion in 2008. Following the significant increase in export orders in 2007, the value of orders have broadly returned to average historical levels.

Contracts

- In 2008/09 MOD HQ placed just over 24,000 contracts with a collective value of around £32.7 billion. This represents an annual increase of nearly 130% (£18.3 billion) when compared to the year before. This increase was largely due to a number of high value contracts which were let during the year, the most notable of which related (a) to the manufacture of the Future Aircraft Carrier (CVF) which was valued at some £3.1 billion and (b) the Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft with a contract valued at some £10.4 billion.
- The largest post Main-Gate equipment project by value is the Type 45 Destroyer (£6.5 billion). This is followed by the Astute Class Submarine (£3.8 billion) and the Nimrod Maritime Reconnaissance and Attack Mk4 (£3.6 billion).

International Defence

- In 2008/09, the MOD spent just over £4.0 billion on conflict prevention worldwide.
- The net additional cost incurred by the MOD as a result of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan was around £1.4 billion and £2.6 billion respectively.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

RESOURCE ACCOUNTING AND BUDGETING

Transition of Cash to Resource Accounting & Budgeting (RAB)

Up until financial year 1998/99, Government expenditure was accounted for on a cash basis. In April 1999 the introduction of Resource Accounting and Budgeting (RAB) brought in an accruals-based accounting system, although Government departments were still controlled on a cash basis. This transitional accounting regime remained for two financial years. Government expenditure has been accounted for on a resource basis only since 2001/02.

The main difference arising from the adoption of RAB is that costs are accounted for as they are incurred (the principle of accruals), rather than when payment is made (the principle of cash). This gives rise to timing differences in accounting between the cash and RAB systems and also to the recognition of depreciation, which expends the cost of an asset over its useful economic life, and the cost of capital charge, equivalent to an interest charge on the net assets held on the Balance Sheet. At the time that RAB was introduced the cost of capital charge was 6% of the net value of assets; although this was reduced to 3.5% in 2003/04.

Control regime

Under Resource Accounting, Government Departments are accountable for their spending against Resource and Capital Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs). Spending against the Resource DEL includes current items, which are explained in the following two paragraphs. The Capital DEL, whilst part of the overall DEL, reflects investment spending that will appear on the Department's balance sheet and be consumed over a number of years, net of the receipts from sale of assets. Departments are also responsible for Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). This spending is demand led (for example, payment of War Pensions) and therefore cannot be controlled by Departments in the same way.

In Stage 1 of RAB, which was introduced at the start of financial year 2001/02, the Resource DEL covered current costs such as in year personnel costs, equipment, maintenance of land and buildings. Non cash costs such as depreciation and the cost of capital charge fell within Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) and were not controlled to the same degree as DELs. This allowed departments an interim period to gain experience of managing the new non-cash costs and to review their holdings of stocks and fixed assets, which impact the non-cash costs, prior to the charge impacting on the more tightly controlled DELs.

Stage 2 of RAB was introduced at the start of the financial year 2003/04. This involved the movement of the primary non-cash costs (depreciation and the cost of capital charge) from AME into the Resource DEL, and reduced the cost of capital charge to 3.5% of the net value of assets.

The change in definition of the DELs combined with volatile non-cash costs over the Stage 1 period make time series comparisons over the period 2001/02 - 2003/04 complex.

From 2006/07, the MOD has transferred ownership of fixed assets into two TLBs: Defence Estates (DE) for Land and Buildings; and Defence Equipment & Support (DE&S) for Plant and Machinery, Transport, IT and Communications equipment, and Single Use Military Equipment (SUME).

Factors affecting Cash to RAB data consistency

- There are timing differences as to when payments are recognised.
- The movement of Non-Cash items of expenditure from AME into the Resource DEL from 2003/04 onwards has the 'apparent' effect of inflating the Resource DEL.
- In financial year 2003/04 the rate of interest used to calculate the cost of capital charge was reduced from 6% to 3.5%.
- The discount rate for provisions was changed from 3.5% real to 2.2% real with effect from 1 April 2005.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

RESOURCE ACCOUNTING AND BUDGETING

- The discount rate for pensions liabilities was changed from 2.8% real to 1.8% real with effect from 1 April 2007.

Further information on the introduction of RAB can be found in Chapter 1 of *UK Defence Statistics 2002* in the “Resource Accounting & Budgeting” section. Alternatively, more information can be found on the HM Treasury website at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/about/resourceaccounts/resourceaccounts_index.cfm.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

This section examines changes in defence expenditure over time (**Table 1.1**). **Table 1.2** examines expenditure on defence within the wider public expenditure framework. **Table 1.3** gives a breakdown of defence expenditure outturn by main area. **Table 1.4** presents estimates of MOD equipment expenditure broken out by the main categories of expenditure. **Table 1.5** presents the MOD resources broken down by budgetary area. **Table 1.6** is included to show the resources consumed against departmental objectives. Following the introduction of RAB, **Tables 1.1, 1.3** and **1.5** display the Resource, Capital and AME components separately. **Table 1.7** details actual net book values for MOD Fixed Assets broken down by budgetary area. **Table 1.8** details the MOD's annual expenditure on R&D. This is broken down into intramural (within the department) and extramural (outside of the department) expenditure.

Main Findings

Defence Spending (Table 1.1)

- In 2008/09, Defence Spending (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL minus Depreciation) totalled £38.6 billion.
- In 2008/09, the outturn against the Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) was £45.5 billion. The Resource DEL accounted for £36.7 billion of the 2008/09 expenditure, whilst the Capital DEL accounted for £8.8 billion.

Comparison with other Government Departments (Table 1.2)

- In 2008/09 Defence is estimated to be the fourth highest area of Government expenditure (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL plus AME) behind Work and Pensions, Health and Children, Schools and Families.
- In 2008/09 Health, Defence and Children, Schools and Families represent around 53% of Departmental Expenditure Limits (55% of Resource DEL and 39% of Capital DEL).
- There is a large increase in both resource and capital AME in 2008/09 due to the support given to financial institutions. The Capital AME increase largely comprises support to depositors, purchase of equity in Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS)/Lloyds Banking Group (LBG) and the loans (net of repayments) provided to Northern Rock and Bradford & Bingley. The resource AME increase comprises a mark-to-market impairment on the value of the investments in RBS/LBG and a provision for potential future losses across all financial sector interventions.

Principal Headings of Defence Expenditure Outturn (Resources) (Table 1.3)

- In 2008/09, the main areas of Resource expenditure were personnel (£11.7 billion) and depreciation/impairments (£6.9 billion).
- In 2008/09, the main area of Capital expenditure was Assets under Construction (£6.5 billion), which largely consist of major weapons platforms under construction.
- Between 2007/08 and 2008/09 expenditure on service personnel has increased by 3.4% while civilian personnel expenditure has decreased by 1.5%.

Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure (Table 1.4)

- Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure has increased by just over £1 billion for 2008/09, largely due to an increase in capital expenditure related to Single Use Military Equipment (SUME).

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

MOD Resources by Budgetary Area (Table 1.5)

- The largest outturn against the DEL by TLB in 2008/09 was for the Defence Equipment & Support (£21.7 billion).
- Of the operational TLBs, Commander-in-Chief Land Forces had the highest outturn against the DEL in 2008/09 (£6.9 billion).

Fixed Assets (Table 1.7)

- The total net value of MOD Fixed Assets was £110.5 billion as at 31 March 2009.
- The largest category of assets was Single Use Military Equipment (£35.4 billion) as at 31 March 2009.
- The value of land & buildings owned by the MOD totalled £19.6 billion as at 31 March 2009.
- Defence Estates hold over 99% of the MOD's land and buildings as at 31 March 2009.
- Defence Equipment & Support holds nearly 97% of the Department's remaining fixed assets as at 31 March 2009.
- The large holdings of Defence Estates and the Defence Equipment & Support of fixed assets reflect the policy since April 2006 to transfer tangible and intangible assets from Top Level Budgets to Single Balance Sheet Owners.

Research & Development (Table 1.8)

- In 2007/08, MOD net expenditure on R&D activity totalled £2.1 billion, comprising £0.6 billion on Research and £1.5 billion on Development.
- Of this (net) £2.1 billion, over 90% was spent on R&D work undertaken outside of the department (extramurally).

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Special Note to Table 1.6 - MOD Resources by Departmental Aims & Objectives

A change in costs affecting most objectives follows the introduction of Financial Reporting Standards for Financial Instruments which resulted in a reduction in operating costs of £1.2 billion which has been apportioned across objectives.

The variance between the costs of Objective 1 between 2007/08 and 2008/09 is mainly in “Operations and other (military) tasks” and is due to the increased operational tempo in Afghanistan and, to a lesser extent, Iraq, partially offset by a reduction in costs due to Normalisation in Northern Ireland.

The variance between the costs of Objective 2 between 2007/08 and 2008/09 is due to a number of factors. The reduction in the costs attributed to “Submarines” is due to a review of nuclear provisions, stock write offs and Capital Spares adjustments. The increase in “Frigates and Destroyers” is due mainly to Capital Spares write offs. The reduction in “Army Field Units” is due mainly to realignment of costs for “Non Equipment Investment Programme” (NEIP), an increase in the level of costs being shown in Objective 1 and Capital Spares adjustments. The increase in costs for “Army Other Units” is mainly due to a large receipt in the prior year offset by fixed asset write offs. The movements in the Air objectives are mainly due to adjustment in Capital Spares. The increase in costs for maintenance of war stocks is mainly due to Capital Spares write off.

The introduction of a new sub objective, NEIP, in Objective 3 has moved costs originally attributed to Objective 2. The figures were restated for 2007/08 and costs increased by around £0.3 billion in 2008/09.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Table 1.1 Defence Expenditure Outturn¹

This table shows the changes in Defence expenditure over time, including the period of transition to Stage 1 and 2 of Resource Accounting & Budgeting (RAB). Under Stage 1 RAB, introduced in 2001/02, non-cash costs such as depreciation and cost of capital charge were held under AME, and did not form part of the Resource Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL). This changed under Stage 2 RAB when non-cash costs moved to the Resource DEL. In order to give a single measure of spending on public services under full resource budgeting, the Defence Spending line is presented as the sum of the resource and capital budgets, net of depreciation and impairments. This reflects the resources required plus the net investment in them, but avoids double counting the writing down of the existing capital stock and the cash outlay on new assets. Control is exercised separately on gross Capital and Resource DEL which replaced Control Totals in 1999/00.

The Net Cash Requirement (NCR) is the actual money that MOD requests from the Government in order to fund its activities. The NCR takes account of movements in working capital levels (debtors, creditors, stock) whilst excluding all non-cash costs.

The data are derived directly from the *MOD Annual Report & Accounts*.

This table includes expenditure on Conflict Prevention (Request for Resources 2 (RfR2)).

	Cash				RAB Stage 1		RAB Stage 2					
	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	Outturn 2001/02	Outturn 2002/03	Outturn 2003/04	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09
	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)											
Defence Spending²	*	*	*	* ||	*	* ||	30 861	32 515	33 164	34 045	37 387^f	38 579
Departmental Expenditure Limits	*	*	22 572	23 552 ||	24 456	26 148 ||	37 174	38 323	39 751	40 654	43 634 ^f	45 473
Resource DEL³	*	*	*	.. ||	18 905	19 944 ||	31 266	31 798	32 911	33 457	35 689 ^f	36 715
<i>of which:</i>												
Depreciation/Impairments	*	*	*	* ||	*	* ||	6 313	5 808	6 587	6 609	6 247	6 894
Cost of Capital Charge	*	*	*	* ||	*	* ||	2 770	3 026	3 106	3 242	3 371	3 626
Capital DEL⁴	*	*	*	.. ||	5 551	6 204 ||	5 908	6 525	6 840	7 197	7 945	8 758
Annually Managed Expenditure⁵	*	*	*	.. ||	14 962	19 293 ||	1 011	908	890	582	510	214
Cash	20 945	22 482	22 572	23 552 ||	*	* ||	*	*	*	*	*	*
Net Cash Requirement ⁶	*	*	*	.. ||	24 874	26 991 ||	29 338	29 524	30 603	31 454	33 486 ^f	36 431
Defence Spending² at Constant 2008/09 Prices⁷	*	*	*	* ||	*	* ||	34 938	35 815	35 861	35 756	38 205	38 579

Source: MOD Directorate of Defence Resources

- The table includes both programme and operational expenditure on conflict prevention.
- Also referred to as Total DEL, Defence Spending in 2003/04 to 2008/09 is the sum of the Resource DEL, less depreciation and impairments, and Capital DEL. This is consistent with HM Treasury guidance.
- Resource DEL includes operating cost items such as pay, equipment support costs, fuel and administrative expenditure. From 2003/04 it also includes non-cash items such as depreciation and the cost of capital charge on the Department's net assets plus stock and fixed asset write offs.
- Capital DEL includes expenditure on the purchase of fixed assets (ships, tanks, planes, buildings etc).
- From 2003/04 Annually Managed Expenditure includes only demand led items such as war pensions.
- Restated for the effect of a machinery of Government change (See Notes 35, page 263 of the MOD Annual Report & Accounts)
- Conversion to constant 2008/09 prices uses the latest available forecast GDP deflator series produced by HM Treasury dated 30 June 2009.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Table 1.2 Public Expenditure by Departmental Grouping

This table (taken from Table 1.5 and Table 1.10 of *Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses (PESA 2009) Cm 7630* produced by HMT) examines the expenditure on defence within the wider public expenditure framework. It presents Departmental Expenditure Limits, resource and capital, and Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) by departmental groupings.

It is not possible to show figures for all individual departments separately and so departments are grouped broadly on the basis of ministerial responsibilities. A detailed list of departmental groupings can be found in *PESA 2009* Annex B.

Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) relates to expenditure outside the Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) but included in Departmental Budgets. This is typically demand led items such as social security benefits, certain pension allowances and tax credits for individuals.

DELs are firm plans for three years for a specific part of a department's expenditure. In general DEL will cover all running costs and all programme expenditure. DEL includes relevant non-cash items such as depreciation, cost of capital charges and provisions.

	Outturn 2003/04	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Current Prices (£ billion) Estimated Outturn 2008/09
Total Government Resource DEL¹	245.1	258.5^f	277.7^f	291.3^f	310.0	324.2
<i>Of which:</i>						
Children, Schools and Families	11.9	12.6	14.3	42.1	44.9	46.8
Health	63.6	69.1	76.4	80.4	88.4	92.5
<i>Of which: NHS England</i>	61.9	66.9	74.2	78.5	86.4	90.9
CLG Local Government ²	40.9	43.3	46.2	22.5	22.8	24.6
Home Office	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.9
Defence ³	31.4	31.3	33.5	33.5	35.7	37.9
Work and Pensions	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.1
Total Government Capital DEL¹	30.5	32.8	35.2	38.8^f	44.1	48.3
<i>Of which:</i>						
Children, Schools and Families	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.1	5.2	5.6
Health	2.7	2.7	2.2	3.2	3.8	4.6
<i>Of which: NHS England</i>	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.6	4.4
CLG Local Government ²	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	0.1
Home Office	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
Defence	6.0	6.7	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.6
Work and Pensions	0.3 ^f	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total Government AME^{1,4,5}	164.8	173.0	193.2^f	205.7^f	220.2	373.8
<i>Of which:</i>						
Children, Schools and Families	6.6	6.3	8.0	8.6	10.7	10.9
Health	6.3	6.7	10.1	10.5	10.8	13.9
<i>Of which: NHS England</i>	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6
CLG Local Government ²	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.7
Home Office	-	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.4
Defence ⁷	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2
Work and Pensions	103.8	110.7	115.2	119.3	127.4	135.7
Total Government DEL (RDEL + CDEL)^{1,6}	275.6	291.3^f	312.9^f	330.1^f	354.1	372.5
Total Government AME^{1,4,5}	164.8	173.0	193.2^f	205.7^f	220.2	373.8
Total Government Spend (RDEL + CDEL + AME)^{1,7}	440.4	464.3^f	506.1^f	535.8^f	574.3	746.3

Source: HMT Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2009 (Table 1.5 & Table 1.10)

1. Changes in all years are as a result of machinery of government changes.

2. CLG Local Government was introduced in 2006/07 but it is comparable with the "Local Government" category referred to in previous editions of UKDS. This category is due to the creation of the "Department for Communities and Local Government" established on 5 Apr 2006.

3. For 2003/04 the Defence figure includes the supplementary estimate for asset revaluation.

4. For more information relating to the increase in Government AME in 2008/09 please refer to the Main Findings in the Departmental Resources section.

5. Total figures include Defence figures for AME as shown in PESA 2009 and not as shown in this table.

6. These figures are different from PESA 2009, which presents Total DEL as RDEL + CDEL less depreciation.

7. The figures for Defence AME from 2003/04 onwards have been adjusted to align with the data contained in **Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.5** which excludes contributions to the Armed Forces Pensions Scheme.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Table 1.3 Principal Headings of Defence Expenditure Outturn (Resource basis)

This table provides a breakdown of defence outturn in terms of resources consumed. This is distributed between the main personnel, fixed assets and other expenditure groups. These groupings differ from those used under cash accounting and are not directly comparable. **This table includes expenditure on Conflict Prevention (RfR2).** More information on the minor revisions in 2007/08 can be found in Notes 34 and 35 of the *MOD Annual Report & Accounts*.

RAB Stage 2

Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)

	Outturn 2003/04	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09
Defence Spending	30 861	32 515	33 164	34 045	37 387^f	38 579
Departmental Expenditure Limits	37 174	38 323	39 751	40 654	43 634^f	45 473
Resource DEL	31 266	31 798	32 911	33 457	35 689^f	36 715
<i>of which:</i>						
Expenditure on Personnel	10 435	10 996	11 255	11 204	11 474 ^f	11 723
<i>of which:</i> for Armed Forces	7 974	8 047	8 263	8 423	8 646 ^f	8 937
for Civilians	2 461	2 948	2 992	2 781	2 828 ^f	2 786
Depreciation/Impairments	6 313	5 808	6 587	6 609	6 247	6 894
Cost of Capital	2 770	3 026	3 106	3 242	3 371	3 626
Equipment Support ¹	3 804	3 623	3 542	3 793	4 272	4 292
Stock Consumption ²	1 060	1 079	1 039	1 140	1 071	1 181
Property Management ³	1 393	1 509	1 367	1 258	1 523	1 508
Movements ⁴	491	711	729	774	858	975
Accommodation & Utilities ⁵	643	581	735	786	750	866
Professional Fees ⁶	549	565	553	482	471	391
Fuel ⁷	161	239	369	416	537	695
Hospitality & Entertainment	8	6	5	4	4	4
PFI Service Charges	*	*	870	1 148	1 276	1 482
IT & Communications	738	678	643	719	655	852
Research and Expensed Development	1 011	996	994	988	952	1 115
Rentals Paid Under Operating Leases	214	229	56	138	152	148
Fixed Assets Written Off/Written On	26	- 86	- 302	730	870	424
Movement in Stock Related Provisions	*	*	*	*	137	- 250
Stock Written Off	528	704	759	95	432	130
Other Costs ⁸	1 121	1 134	604	- 69	637 ^f	659
Capital DEL	5 908	6 525	6 840	7 197	7 945	8 758
<i>of which:</i>						
Expenditure on Fixed Asset Categories						
Intangible Assets ⁹	1 665	1 580	1 550	1 744	1 756	1 311
Land and Buildings	54	388	31	45	126	163
Single Use Military Equipment ¹⁰	90	435	402	404	657	552
Plant, Machinery & Vehicles	78	124	64	32	36	30
IT & Communications Equipment	183	134	180	206	361	336
Assets Under Construction ¹¹	3 931	4 335	4 879	5 099	5 450	6 515
Transport ¹²	*	73	13	33	55	239
Capital Spares ¹²	581	*	*	*	*	*
Capital Loan Repayment	- 28	- 25	- 53	- 8	- 10	- 65
Capital Income ^{13,14}	- 646	- 519	- 225	- 358	- 486	- 323
AME	1 011	908	890	582	510	214
<i>of which:</i>						
War Pensions	1 116	1 110	1 067	1 038	1 014	1 000
Other ¹⁵	- 105	- 202	- 177	- 456	- 504	- 785

Source: MOD Directorate of Defence Resources

1. Internal and contracted out costs for equipment repair and maintenance.

2. Consumption of armament, medical, dental, veterinary, oil, clothing, and general stores.

3. Estate and facilities management services and costs for buildings' maintenance.

4. Cost of transportation of freight and personnel.

5. Charges include rent, rates, gas, electricity, water and sewerage costs.

6. Fees, such as legal costs, paid to professional organisations.

7. Relates to fuel consumption by military vehicles, ships and aircraft.

8. Other costs can include Grants-in-aid, Exchange rate movements, Provisions, receipts, welfare, medical and legal costs. Movement in Stock Related Provisions, that have previously been shown under 'Other Costs', are now shown separately.

9. Intangible Assets comprise the development costs of major equipment projects and Intellectual Property Rights.

10. Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) are assets which only have a military use, such as tanks and fighter aircrafts. Dual use items i.e. those that also have a civilian use are recorded under the other categories.

11. Assets Under Construction (AUC) largely consist of major weapons platforms under construction in the Defence Equipment & Support, and a smaller element of Buildings under construction. Once construction is complete, those platforms will transfer to the relevant Top Level Budget holder as SUME on their Balance Sheets.

12. From 2004/05 Transport has been recorded as a separate category and Capital Spares has been removed as a category, with the costs previously recorded here being incorporated into Transport or SUME.

13. Redemption of QinetiQ preference shares refers to the proceeds received from the partial redemption of the redeemable preference shares during 2004/05

14. Capital income is receipts for the sale of fixed assets.

15. Under Stage 2 of RAB, this category now contains only demand led payments, such as cash release and cost of capital credit on nuclear provisions and QinetiQ loan repayments.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Table 1.4 Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure¹

This table presents estimates of MOD equipment expenditure broken out by the main categories of expenditure. Aggregate MOD Equipment expenditure here has been used to indicate expenditure on acquisition, maintenance, repair and update of items such as plant, machinery and vehicles and fighting equipment plus associated Research & Development, and expenditure on administrative computers. It is therefore a **wider definition** than that used by the MOD Equipment and Equipment Support Plans, and covers both military and non-military equipment (including dual use equipment) used by MOD service and civilian personnel. The data are derived directly from the *MOD Annual Report & Accounts*.

This table is outside the scope of National Statistics because it is still under review to ensure it meets all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure	10 886	10 754	10 974	11 672	12 380	13 386
<i>Of which:</i>						
Capital Expenditure on Equipment ^{2,3}	4 404	4 555	4 913	5 146	5 401	6 669
Equipment Support ⁴	3 804	3 623	3 542	3 793	4 272	4 292
Research & Development ⁵	2 677	2 576	2 519	2 732	2 707	2 426

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts

1. These estimates are not directly comparable to the old cash equipment procurement time series last published in 2000/01 (UKDS 2002) due to the exclusion of in year stock purchases. It is not possible to identify that element of stock purchases which wholly relates to MOD equipment expenditure.
2. Capital expenditure on Equipment includes those Assets Under Construction (AUC) relating to Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) only plus in year purchases on IT and communications equipment, vehicles, SUME and plant and machinery. AUC SUME largely consist of major weapons platforms under construction in the Defence Equipment & Support (DE&S) Organisation (formerly the Defence Procurement Agency and Defence Logistics Organisation), and excludes that element of buildings under construction and land which would fall outside the wider definition of MOD equipment procurement detailed in the commentary above. Once construction is complete, those platforms will transfer to the relevant Single Balance Sheets Owners (SBSO) as SUME on their Balance Sheets.
3. During 2007/08, the augmentation of the MOD Chart of Accounts has enabled more detailed reporting of the 'AUC-Other' classification by category type by the Defence Equipment & Support Organisation. This has improved the coverage of equipment expenditure reported in the table from 2007/08 by providing a more distinct separation of equipment (particularly dual use) from non-equipment expenditure (e.g. construction, land and buildings, and other administrative costs).
4. Internal and contracted out costs for equipment repair and maintenance.
5. The data are derived from information held on MOD accounting systems relating to expenditure on Additions to Intangible Assets and Research & Expensed Development. Development activity associated with acquiring assets is the most significant part of this expenditure. These figures do not fully align with those in **Table 1.8** which present MOD R&D expenditure on a different basis using OECD Frascati definitions. (See *Defence Statistics Bulletin No. 6 & No. 9*). The estimates in **Table 1.4** will include items which fall outside these definitions but nonetheless broadly relate to the wider definition of MOD equipment expenditure as described in the commentary above.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE
Departmental Resources

Table 1.5 MOD Resources by Budgetary Areas¹

This table provides a detailed breakdown of resource consumption by budgetary area for 2003/04 through to 2008/09. Under Spending Review 2002 rules, figures for financial years 2003/04 onward include non-cash items such as depreciation and cost of capital charge that previously were part of Annually Managed Expenditure (AME).

From 2007/08, changes to the MOD Top Level Budget (TLB) structure have been reflected in the figures and highlighted at footnotes 2-5.

This table includes expenditure on Conflict Prevention (RIR2)

RAB Stage 2

Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)

	Outturn 2003/04	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09
Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL)	37 174	38 323	39 751	40 654	43 634^f	45 473
Request for Resources 1: PROVISION OF DEFENCE CAPABILITY	35 681	37 211	38 484	38 858	40 602^f	41 382
Resource DEL	30 033	30 860	31 855	32 009	33 493^f	33 850
<i>of which:</i>						
Commander-in-Chief Fleet	3 242	3 569	3 548	2 148	2 185	2 182
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)	649	626	580	389	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces ^g	5 079	5 341	5 632	4 322	6 495	6 707
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command	3 385	3 503	4 043	1 924	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Air Command ^h	*	*	*	*	2 635	2 725
Chief of Joint Operations	524	493	570	391	475	437
Chief Defence Logistics	7 758	7 452	7 588	12 788	*	*
Defence Equipment & Support ⁱ	*	*	*	*	16 236	14 688
2nd Sea Lord/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command	693	763	778	*	*	*
Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command)	1 743	1 778	1 924	1 576	*	*
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command	995	1 125	904	762	*	*
Central	2 695	3 136	2 458	2 172	2 297 ^f	1 718
Defence Estates ^g	*	*	1 056	2 692	2 628	2 613
Defence Procurement Agency	2 850	2 568	2 272	2 321	*	*
Science Innovation Technology	420	506	502	524	542	500
Administration ^j	*	*	*	*	*	2 280
Capital DEL^g	5 648	6 351	6 629 ||	6 849	7 109	7 532
<i>of which:</i>						
Commander-in-Chief Fleet	37	17	7 ||	14	29	20
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)	43	28	4 ||	2	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces ^g	21	153	47 ||	75	123	149
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command	40	27	10 ||	7	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Air Command ^h	*	*	* ||	*	13	14
Chief of Joint Operations	22	24	19 ||	4	34	55
Chief Defence Logistics	1 210	1 121	1 045 ||	1 243	*	*
Defence Equipment & Support ⁱ	*	*	* ||	*	6 661	7 023
2nd Sea Lord/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command	28	23	11 ||	*	*	*
Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command)	41	26	17 ||	15	*	*
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command	18	24	13 ||	11	*	*
Central	-96	322	-44 ||	44	41	-182
Defence Estates ^g	*	*	274 ||	140	208	452
Defence Procurement Agency	4 284	4 586	5 226 ||	5 294	*	*
Science Innovation Technology	*	*	* ||	*	*	1
Request for Resources 2: CONFLICT PREVENTION	1 493	1 112	1 266	1 797^f	3 032	4 091
(not broken down by Top Level Budget)						
Resource DEL	1 233	938	1 055	1 448	2 196	2 865
Capital DEL	260	174	211	348	836	1 226
Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)	1 011	908	890	582	510	214
Request for Resources 1: PROVISION OF DEFENCE CAPABILITY^f	-105	-202	-177	-456	-504	-785
Commander-in-Chief Fleet ^g	-2	*	8	*	*	*
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces ^g	*	*	*	*	*	*
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command	*	*	*	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Air Command ^h	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chief of Joint Operations	5	-3	7	9	*	*
Chief Defence Logistics	-66	26	3	67	*	*
Defence Equipment & Support ⁱ	*	*	*	*	169	-91
2nd Sea Lord/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command	*	2	*	*	*	*
Central	6	2	-2	*	*	-1 177
Defence Estates ^g	*	*	*	*	-673	483
Defence Procurement Agency	-49	-228	-193	-545	*	*
Science Innovation Technology	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not Allocated	*	*	*	13	*	*
Request for Resources 2: CONFLICT PREVENTION	*	*	*	*	*	*
Request for Resources 3: WAR PENSIONS & ALLOWANCES, etc	1 116	1 110	1 067	1 038	1 014	1 000

Source: MOD Directorate of Defence Resources

1. Full TLB definitions are available in the [glossary](#) at the back of this publication.
2. C-in-C Fleet TLB includes the former 2nd Sea Lord/C-in-C Naval Home Command TLB from 2006/07
3. Land Forces includes the former Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command).
4. Air Command is an amalgamation of 'Air Officer Commanding in Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command' and 'RAF Strike Command'.
5. Defence Equipment & Support was created from the amalgamation of the 'Defence Logistic Organisation' and 'Defence Procurement Agency'.
6. The 'Defence Estates' TLB was formed on 1 April 2005. This was formerly part of 'Central' TLB. There is no historic data for this new TLB.
7. From 1 April 2008, the Operating Cost Statement has been analysed into Programme and Administration costs. This is as a result of the Comprehensive Spending Review settlement in 2007 which required separate disclosure.
8. Until 1 April 2006 assets were managed by individual TLB. From this date it changed as follows:
Chief of Defence Logistics and the Defence Procurement Agency and then from 1 April 2007, the DE&S, became one of two Single Balance Sheet Owners (SBSO) with financial responsibility for the MOD's Assets, the other SBSO being Defence Estates. As such the DE&S became responsible for all non-estate assets, namely SUME (Single Use Military Equipment), Plant and Machinery, Transport and IT&Comms assets after this date.
9. AME for 2003/04 onwards includes accounting charges relating to nuclear decommissioning, loan interest and cost of capital charges for self financing public corporations. The negative AME figures arise from the cash release from the nuclear decommissioning provision and the cost of capital charge calculated on a net balance sheet liability (as opposed to net assets).

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Table 1.6 MOD Resources by Departmental Aims & Objectives

The MOD's aim is to "deliver security for the people of the United Kingdom and the Overseas Territories by defending them, including against terrorism, and act as a force for good by strengthening international peace and security". This aim and three supporting objectives are set out in the MOD's Public Service Agreement for the years 2008 to 2011. The costs of meeting these objectives, and their enabling outputs set out below, are reported in the MOD Annual Report & Accounts. The outputs are defined more fully in Note 24 to the Accounts. Figures are net of receipts and are not comparable with those presented in Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.5, for example, due to the treatment of MOD Trading Funds. The Total Defence Output Cost is consistent with the net operating cost figure (excluding the payments of War Pensions and Benefits) in the statement of Operating Costs by Departmental Aim and Objectives of the MOD Annual Report & Accounts.

The sum of Resource DEL and "Other AME", which may be derived from Table 1.5, closely aligns with the total of these net operating costs. The figures do not exactly match because certain categories of MOD's interest payments and grants and other non budgetary costs are specified by HM Treasury to be outside the scope of the MOD's Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) and Annually Managed Expenditure (AME).

Operating costs include resource charges for capital assets through depreciation and cost of capital charges.

The figures for 2007/08 have been restated due to the introduction of new Financial Reporting Standards (Nos. 23, 25, 26 and 29) related to the implementation of foreign currency and financial instrument accounting requirements for the first time. See the *Special Note to Table 1.6* under the **Departmental Resources Introduction** for more details including an explanation of the variances between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Differences between the totals and sums of the components are caused by rounding.

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)					
	Outturn 2003/04	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06 ¹	Outturn 2006/07 ²	Outturn 2007/08 ³	Outturn 2008/09
Total Defence Output Cost	33 415	31 222	33 325	32 911	35 190 ^f	35 717
OBJECTIVE 1: Achieving success in the tasks we undertake	3 481	3 390	3 564	3 711	4 048 ^f	4 521
Operations	1 233	938	1 040	1 443	2 196	2 855
Other Military Tasks	1 659	1 764	1 698	1 525	1 157 ^f	883
Contributing to the Community	360	395	494	397	439 ^f	449
Helping to Build a Safer World	229	293	332	346	255 ^f	334
OBJECTIVE 2: Being ready to respond to the tasks that might arise ⁴	26 777	24 934	26 601	26 292	26 802 ^f	26 342
Royal Navy	9 990	7 310	7 942	7 037	7 314 ^f	7 318
Aircraft Carriers	293	347	354	339	362 ^f	438
Frigates & Destroyers	1 709	1 548	1 355	1 619	1 439 ^f	1 744
Smaller Warships	284	486	413	390	338 ^f	316
Amphibious Ships	339	340	290	339	399 ^f	491
Strategic Sealift	3	38	41	46	34	64
Fleet Support Ships	348	408	344	366	294 ^f	299
Survey & Other Vessels	157	102	72	94	145 ^f	179
Naval Aircraft	1 393	1 193	1 139	1 083	1 076 ^f	1 152
Submarines	4 862	2 307	3 393	2 204	2 715 ^f	2 037
Royal Marines	604	540	540	557	511 ^f	600
Army	8 723	9 252	10 479	10 706	10 359 ^f	9 796
Field Units	6 372	7 517	8 492	8 822	9 275 ^f	8 197
Other Units	2 350	1 736	1 987	1 884	1 084 ^f	1 599
Royal Air Force	7 002	6 825	6 848	6 987	7 194 ^f	7 319
Combat Aircraft ⁵	4 519	4 577	4 125	3 692	3 728 ^f	3 546
Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance Aircraft (ISTAR) ⁶	350	489	606	613	829 ^f	899
Tankers, Transport and Communications Aircraft	1 040	1 028	1 247	1 211	1 005 ^f	866
Future Capability	339	15	20	44	143 ^f	200
Other Aircraft and RAF Units	753	716	850	1 427	1 489 ^f	1 808
Centre Grouping	1 063	1 547	1 332	1 562	1 935 ^f	1 908
Joint and Multinational Operations	148	523	474	425	771 ^f	405
Centrally Managed Military Support	236	289	400	367	636 ^f	656
Maintenance of War Reserve Stocks	679	734	458	770	529 ^f	848
OBJECTIVE 3: Building for the future	3 156	2 899	3 160	2 907	4 340 ^f	4 854
Research & Expensed Development	1 007	996	1 041	1 026	973 ^f	1 112
Equipment Programme	2 149	1 903	2 119	1 881	1 819 ^f	1 883
Non-Equipment Investment Programme	*	*	*	*	1 548	1 858

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts

- The increased Total Defence Output Cost figure for 2005/06 reflects: an increased cost incurred following the change in discount rate, from 3.5% to 2.2%, applied to the Department's provisions for nuclear decommissioning of £1.1 billion; and movements in other operating costs, including staff, impairments, and depreciation as a result of the Quinquennial review of fixed assets of £1.4 billion offset by receipts from the sale of QinetiQ shares.
- With effect from April 2006, intangible and tangible fixed assets were transferred from Top Level Budgets (TLBs) to Single Balance Sheet Owners (SBSOs). The related operating costs (e.g. depreciation and cost of capital charge) have been apportioned to outputs by the SBSOs using the percentage of costs attributed to the Management Grouping in 2005/06 as a basis for the apportionment. Where Front Line TLBs had previously allocated some asset costs directly to final outputs, the methodology used in 2006/07 has resulted in some variances in costs attributed to final outputs from those reported in 2005/06. Restructuring within RAF Strike Command resulted in a more accurate alignment of costs to outputs.
- A working group, consisting of all TLBs and the SBSOs, was set up in 2007/08 to review the apportionment methods used. The aim was to improve consistency in the costing of final outputs; some of the variances between 2006/07 and 2007/08 are as a result of changes agreed by the group. The increase in Total Defence Output is as a result of Operational costs due to continuing commitments in Iraq and Afghanistan (£0.75 Billion) and costs in respect of Typhoon £0.5 Billion, Apache helicopters £0.3 Billion and increases to provisions in respect of nuclear decommissioning £0.5 Billion.
- The costs of delivering the military capability to meet Objective 2 are analysed among force elements of the front line commands, including joint force units where these have been established, and a small number of centrally managed military support activities. In addition to the direct operating costs of the front line units, they include the attributed costs of logistical and personnel support. In common with all Objectives, these also contain a share of the costs of advising ministers and accountability to Parliament, and apportioned overheads for head office functions and centrally provided services.
- Combines former titles of Strike/Attack and Offensive Support Aircraft and Defensive and Surveillance Aircraft.
- Formerly Reconnaissance and Maritime Patrol Aircraft.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Table 1.7 MOD Fixed Assets: 2008/09¹

This table gives a detailed breakdown of the **net book value** of the MOD's Fixed Assets by category and budgetary area. The MOD is one of the largest owners of fixed assets in the United Kingdom. The stewardship and efficient management of the Department's assets are the responsibility of Top Level Budget (TLB) Holders. MOD Fixed Assets are formally revalued on a five - yearly basis, but are uplifted annually using indexation. This table has been modified to reflect revised asset categories. Fighting Equipment has been replaced by Single Use Military Equipment (SUME), Plant, Machinery and Vehicles has been replaced with two categories; Plant and Machinery and Transport, and the category of Capital Spares has been removed and incorporated into SUME and Transport.

The values contained in the table are at 31 March 2009. The valuation method complies with financial reporting standards with values being on an existing use basis and not market value at disposal. Overseas estates for which the Crown holds no legal title, but which are used for garrison and training purposes by British Forces are included in the MOD Fixed Assets Register. UK bases occupied by visiting forces are also included.

The data are derived directly from the *MOD Annual Report & Accounts*.

From 2006/07 the creation of Single balance sheet owners has meant that most classes of assets are now accounted for by one TLB. This accounts for changes since UKDS 2007.

	Tangible Fixed Assets							Intangible Assets		Investments	Total Assets
	Land & Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Transport	IT & Comms Equipment	SUME ²	AUC ³ SUME	AUC ³ Other				
Top Level Budget⁴ Total	19 609	2 176	4 838	955	35 410	13 809	5 588	27 948	217	110 549	
Commander-in-Chief Fleet	-	1	2	2	-	-	33	-	-	38	
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces	52	2	4	9	-	-	153	-	-	219	
Commander-in-Chief Air Command ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	36	
Chief of Joint Operations	-	1	3	1	-	1	5	-	-	11	
Defence Equipment & Support ⁶	54	2 171	4 828	941	35 410	13 807	3 829	27 947	-	88 987	
Central	-	-	1	2	-	-	68	-	217	288	
Defence Estates	19 502	1	1	1	-	-	1 463	-	-	20 968	

Source: MOD Directorate of Defence Resources

1. Figures provided as at 31 March 2009 are taken from MOD Fixed Assets Register. Figures relate to the net book value of the MOD fixed assets. The net value of an asset is equal to its original cost (its book value) minus depreciation and amortisation costs.

2. SUME refers to Single Use Military Equipment.

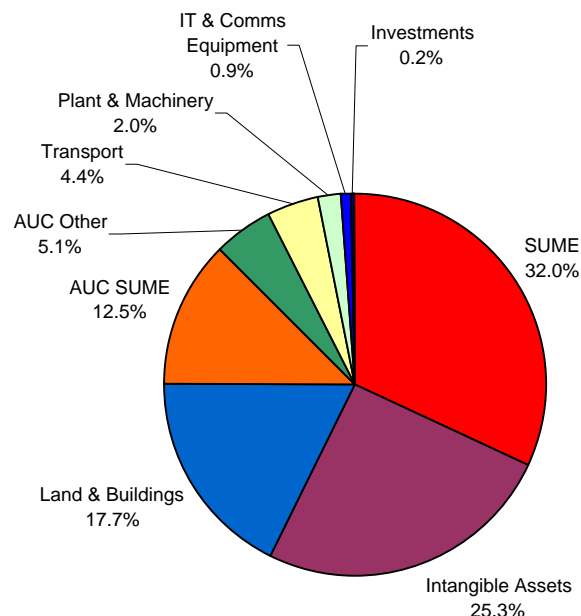
3. AUC refers to Assets Under Construction.

4. The reason for the relatively small amounts in TLBs is due to the Fixed Assets not having been transferred to the single balance sheet holder due mainly because the TLBs cannot agree on the asset value or there are other difficulties over the paper work. If the system works well they should reduce to zero.

5. Air Command is an amalgamation of 'Air Officer Commanding in Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command' and 'RAF Strike Command'.

6. Defence Equipment & Support was created from the amalgamation of the 'Defence Logistic Organisation' and 'Defence Procurement Agency'.

Chart to Table 1.7: MOD Fixed Assets by Category



CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Table 1.8 MOD Research & Development Expenditure Outturn

This table details the MOD's annual expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) activity. Expenditure is broken down into intramural (i.e. R&D activity undertaken within the Department) and extramural (i.e. R&D activity undertaken outside of the Department). The data included in this table are derived from an annual survey of MOD R&D expenditure conducted by DASA and information from MOD accounting systems. DASA seek to classify R&D activity within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development's Frascati Guidelines which align to National Accounts definitions.

For an explanation of the breaks in series after 1990/91 and before 2001/02 please refer to *Defence Statistics Bulletins No.2* and *No.6*.

Following a recent data quality review, the MOD development estimates for 2003/04 to 2005/06 have been revised downwards. The MOD research expenditure estimates remain unaffected by these revisions. For the years 2001/02 and 2002/03 MOD net development expenditure, as defined by Frascati, may have been overstated by up to 40% per year, but insufficient records exist to enable a true estimate to be made. **We therefore advise that the data for these years be treated with caution as we cannot guarantee that the data complies with the Frascati guidelines and meets all of the high professional assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.**

Full details highlighting the deficiencies in the estimates for 2001/02 and 2002/03, the revisions to later years and our future plans to continue to improve these statistics are published in *DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No.9* which is available on the DASA website.

Research & Development	1990/91		1997/98		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	2001/02 ^{1,2}	2002/03 ⁴	2003/04	2004/05 ⁴	2005/06 ⁴	2006/07	2007/08				
Total Gross Expenditure on R&D	2 453	2 371	2 117	2 290	2 200 ^r	2 260 ^r	2 318 ^r	2 212	2 220		
<i>Of which:</i>											
Intramural	902	750	419	288	380	357	365	361	279		
Extramural	1 551	1 622	1 698	2 502	1 820	1 903	1 953	1 851	1 941		
Receipts ³	116	57	60	56	68	69	75	88	81		
<i>Of which used:</i>											
Intramurally	53	39	44	46	59	61	74	81	74		
Extramurally	63	18	16	10	9	8	1	7	7		
Total Net Expenditure on R&D	2 337	2 314	2 057	2 734	2 133 ^r	2 191 ^r	2 243 ^r	2 124	2 139		

Research	1990/91		1997/98		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	2001/02 ^{1,2}	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08				
Total Gross Expenditure on Research	..	577	616	524	548	664	626	664	672		
<i>Of which:</i>											
Intramural	..	325	229	145	164	190	171	179	197		
Extramural	..	251	388	379	384	474	455	485	474		
Receipts ³	..	13	60	9	24	26	28	32	37		
<i>Of which used:</i>											
Intramurally	..	12	44	9	23	25	27	31	37		
Extramurally	..	2	16	-	1	1	1	1	1		
Total Net Expenditure on Research	412	564	557	515	524	639	598	632	635		

Development	1990/91		1997/98		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	2001/02 ^{1,2}	2002/03 ⁴	2003/04	2004/05 ⁴	2005/06 ⁴	2006/07	2007/08				
Total Gross Expenditure on Development	..	1 794	1 500	2 266	1 652 ^r	1 596 ^r	1 693 ^r	1 548	1 549		
<i>Of which:</i>											
Intramural	..	424	190	143	216	167	194	182	82		
Extramural	..	1 370	1 311	2 123	1 436	1 429	1 499	1 366	1 467		
Receipts ³	..	44	-	48	44	43	47	56	44		
<i>Of which used:</i>											
Intramurally	..	28	-	38	35	36	47	49	37		
Extramurally	..	16	-	10	8	8	-	7	6		
Total Net Expenditure on Development	1 926	1 750	1 500	2 218	1 609 ^r	1 552 ^r	1 645 ^r	1 492	1 505		

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

- Since 2000/01 the Departmental Resource Accounts (DRAc) follow Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 13, "Accounting for Research and Development". Since 2000/01 the figures are calculated on a resource basis, and are consistent with the aggregate of Research & Expended Development plus Additions to Intangible Assets. Following this years quality review, figures from 2003/04 onwards continue to be consistent with the aggregate of Research & Expended Development but comprise only that element of Additions to Intangible Assets (taken to represent capitalised development) which has been assessed as Frascati compliant. This table therefore comprises elements from both the Operating Cost Statement and the Balance Sheet in the MOD accounts.
- On 1 July 2001 DERA was split into two organisations: the Defence Science & Technology Laboratory (Dstl) (about a quarter of DERA) staying as a Trading Fund within MOD, and QinetiQ, the remainder, becoming a private (extramural) company.
- Receipts are monies received by MOD & its Trading Funds for expenditure on R&D, for example from other government departments & private industry. This money is not necessarily spent on defence-related R&D.
- Access to project level data for the first time has enabled us to more closely align to the OECD definitions and remove activities which do not strictly comply to these. Non Frascati expenditure during this period represented an average of 20% per year of the annual estimate of aggregate MOD net development spend.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INDUSTRY & EMPLOYMENT

This section provides data on the impact of MOD's spending on equipment and services in the UK. **Table 1.9** details the estimated amount of money that the MOD spent with UK industry broken down by industrial group. The industrial groupings are based on the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1992 and 2003 maintained by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). **Table 1.10** provides estimates of UK employment dependent on MOD expenditure and defence exports. **Tables 1.11, 1.11a & 1.11b** provide estimates of the number of direct full time jobs in the Government Office Regions of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the UK as a whole, supported in industry and commerce by MOD direct expenditure. **Table 1.12** details MOD payments on PFI projects during 2008/09 whilst **Table 1.12a** lists those PFI projects which have planned unitary charge payments of over £25 million in 2009/10.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Cessation of National & Regional Employment Estimates (formerly UKDS 2008 Tables 1.10, 1.11, 1.11a & 1.11b)

Ministers have agreed that after this year (2009) the Ministry of Defence (MOD) will no longer compile national and regional employment estimates because the data do not directly support MOD policy making and operations. The UK defence budget has never been allocated or planned on a regional basis and decisions on where contracts with industry are placed are not taken in order to benefit one local economy or industry sector over another.

This decision was announced on the MOD website on 14 November 2008 and was the subject of a full internal and external review which was explained to internal and external customers at the DASA Consultation meeting on 2nd June 2009.

The final set of estimates of national and regional employment dependent on MOD expenditure and defence exports (for 2007-08) are published in *UK Defence Statistics* this year. However, assessments of the employment effects of MOD expenditure will continue to be undertaken with regard to individual defence projects and, as part of the regional impact assessments, conducted to inform decisions on MOD base closures. In addition, estimates of the distribution of MOD expenditure in UK industry and commerce (**Table 1.9**) will continue to be published annually in UKDS.

Main Findings

Expenditure by Industry Group (Table 1.9)

- In 2007/08, the MOD spent some £16.5 billion with UK Industry. The 'manufacturing' industries (section D) attracted nearly 50% of MOD expenditure with UK Industry. The single industry group attracting most MOD expenditure was Aircraft and Spacecraft (around 13% of the total).

Defence Related Employment (Table 1.10 & 1.11)

- Estimated employment in UK industry and commerce dependent on MOD expenditure and defence exports has fallen slightly from last year to around 300,000.
- Regional employment directly dependent on MOD expenditure is concentrated in the South East (37,000 jobs) and the South West (31,000 jobs). Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland account for 10,000 jobs (8%).

MOD PFI Projects (Table 1.12)

- The PFI projects against which the highest payments were made in 2008/09 were Allenby/Connaught, Attack Helicopter Training – Apache Simulator Training, Colchester, Defence Fixed Telecommunications Service (DFTS), Future Provision of Marine Services (FPMS), Main Building Refurbishment, Skynet 5 and Tri-Service White Fleet.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INDUSTRY & EMPLOYMENT

Table 1.9 Estimated Defence Expenditure Outturn in the UK: Breakdown by Industry Group

This table, which has been prepared from MOD administrative systems introduced under Resource Accounting and Budgeting (RAB), estimates the amount of money the MOD spends directly with UK industry broken down by industrial group. The RAB breakdowns do not permit the analysis that was undertaken previously. The move to RAB has, however, permitted the table to show all the sections of the economy that are represented in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Figures exclude 'internal' MOD expenditure such as pay and allowances. Industrial groupings are based on the SIC 1992 and 2003 guidelines maintained by the Office for National Statistics. The figures have been rounded to the nearest £10M.

Differences between the totals and sums of the components are caused by this rounding

SIC(92)/SIC(03) Section		VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)					
		2002/03 ¹	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Total		13 810 ||	14 640	14 490	16 030	16 490	16 450
A, B, C	Agriculture, Fishing and Mining	- ||	-	-	-	-	-
D	Manufacturing, excluding those industries itemised below	1 470 ||	1 470	1 350	1 740	1 640	1 910
	29.6 Weapons & Ammunition	790 ||	740	820	1 030	1 080	900
	30 Data Processing Equipment	170 ||	180	110	70	50	40
	31 Other Electrical Engineering	170 ||	180	150	180	200	250
	32 Electronics	640 ||	600	910	1 160	1 000	950
	33 Precision Instruments	810 ||	760	690	750	600	530
	34, 35.2, 35.4, 35.5 Motor Vehicles & Parts	130 ||	170	220	330	300	320
	35.1 Shipbuilding & Repairing	1 070 ||	1 160	1 060	1 100	1 150	1 110
	35.3 Aircraft & Spacecraft	2 380 ||	2 050	1 810	1 730	1 960	2 100
E	Electricity, Gas & Water	190 ||	210	230	260	280	220
F	Construction	990 ||	1 190	1 230	1 310	1 380	1 270
G	Wholesale, Retail & Repair of Motor Vehicles	170 ||	180	160	180	230	280
H, I	55 Hotels & Restaurants	200 ||	210	200	250	230	150
	60.1 Transport via Railways	80 ||	70	60	70	70	80
	60.2,60.3 Other Land Transport (incl. via pipelines)	70 ||	70	20	30	20	40
	61,62,63 Water, Air and Auxiliary/freight supply transportation	420 ||	490	380	370	450	560
	64 Post & Courier Services	10 ||	10	10	10	10	10
	64.2 Telecommunications	320 ||	530	310	300	330	270
J, K, L, M, N, O, P	Financial Services, Business Activities, Education, Health, & Other Service Activities excluding those industries itemised below ^{2,3}	2 150 ||	2 590	2 750	2 800	2 880	2 670
	70, 71 Real Estate & Renting	950 ||	1 000	1 230	1 460	1 500	1 690
	72 Computer Services	640 ||	800	790	930	1 110	1 120

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. The break in series between 2002/03 and 2003/04 reflects the fact that for 2002/03 the Defence Bills Agency data was still based on Internal Account Codes (used under the old cash system), and was migrated to Resource Accounting Codes one year later than the accounting systems, on 1 April 2003.

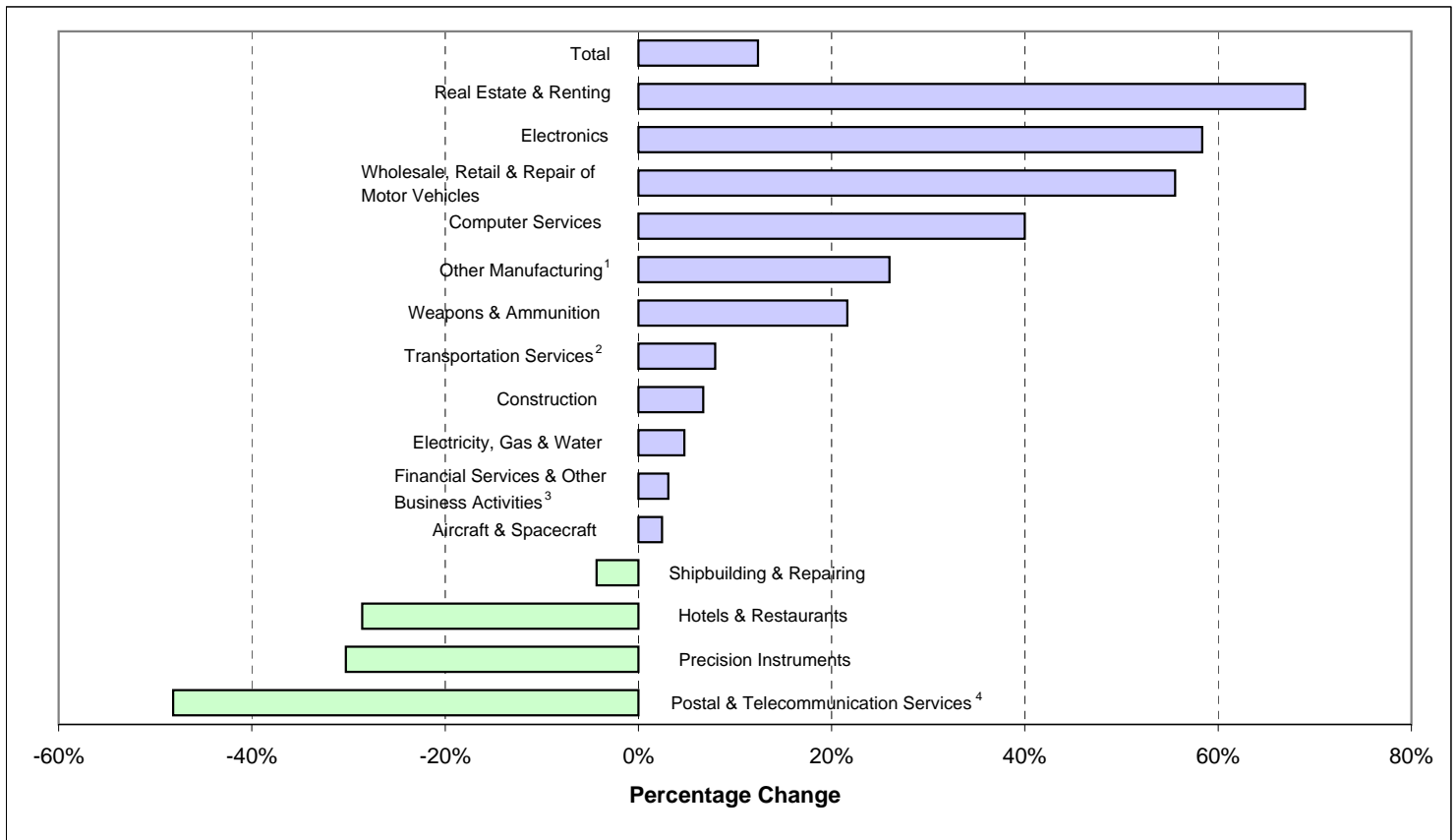
2. Includes MOD payments to AWE Management Ltd, who manage the Atomic Weapons Establishment on behalf of the MOD under a Government-owned/contractor operated arrangement.

3. The quality of data available for the service industries is insufficient to identify these SICs separately.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INDUSTRY & EMPLOYMENT

Chart to Table **1.9** Change in UK Defence Spending By Industry Group: 2003/04 - 2007/08



1. Includes 'Manufacturing, excluding those industries itemised below', 'Data Processing Equipment', 'Motor Vehicles & Parts' and 'Other Electrical Engineering' from **Table 1.9**

2. Includes 'Transport via Railways', 'Other Land Transport (incl. via pipelines)' and 'Water, Air and Auxiliary/freight supply transportation' from **Table 1.9**

3. Is the 'Financial Services, Business Activities, Education, Health & Other Service Activities' from **Table 1.9**.

4. Includes 'Post & Courier Services' and 'Telecommunications' from **Table 1.9**.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INDUSTRY & EMPLOYMENT

Table 1.10 Estimated UK Employment Dependent on MOD Expenditure and Defence Exports

This table provides estimates of the number of full-time jobs supported in the UK by MOD expenditure and defence exports. The methodology is described in *Defence Statistics Bulletin No.5*, available on the DASA website. "Direct" employment is that generated in those companies providing the product or service directly to MOD, or that within the exporter. "Indirect" employment is that provided through "the supply chain" by sub-contractors or suppliers to the "direct" contractor. The figures reflect average full time equivalent in year. The figures exclude MOD service and civilian personnel, and are shown rounded to the nearest five thousand. **Differences between the totals and sums of the components are caused by this rounding**

From 2002/03 onwards the numbers have been calculated using expenditure data derived from the MOD administrative systems that were introduced with Resource Accounting and Budgeting. The resulting changes to the methodology are described in *Addendum No 5a to Defence Statistics Bulletin*.

This table is outside the scope of National Statistics because the Defence exports data do not meet all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Please see the note in the **Industry and Employment Introduction** about the cessation of National and Regional Employment Estimates.

	1997/98	Thousands					
		2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Total Employment¹	340 ||	305	315	310	310	305	300
Direct	160 ||	165	170	170	165	160	155
Indirect	180 ||	140	145	140	145	145	145
Employment from MOD Expenditure	230 ||	245	250	240	260	255	235
Direct	115 ||	135	140	135	145	135	125
Indirect	115 ||	110	110	105	120	115	110
Split by:							
Equipment Expenditure							
Direct	70 ||	85	85	80	85	80	75
Indirect	75 ||	75	70	70	75	75	75
Non-Equipment Expenditure							
Direct	50 ||	50	55	55	60	55	50
Indirect	45 ||	35	40	35	40	40	40
Employment from Defence Exports^{1, 2, 3}	110 ||	60	65	70	50	55	65
Direct	45 ||	30	30	35	25	25	30
Indirect	65 ||	30	30	35	30	30	35

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

- The estimates of UK employment dependent on defence exports are based on estimates of those exports which are not of sufficient quality to be badged as National Statistics.
- Figures calculated for "Exports" are not derived directly from the financial figures for exports contained in **Table 1.14 of UKDS 2008**. Adjustments are made for international collaborations, electronics and vehicle exports. Please refer to *Defence Statistics Bulletin No.5* for further discussion. In aggregate the adjustments to the total export figures were £114 million in 1997, £859 million in 1998, £499 million in 1999, £49 million in 2000, -£143 million in 2001, £74 million in 2002, £48 million in 2003, £115 million in 2004, -£134 million in 2005, £22 million in 2006 and -£149 million in 2007.
- The increase in employment dependent on defence exports in 2004/05 reflects an increase in defence export sales, orders and deliveries identified predominantly in the aerospace, electronics and shipbuilding sectors during 2004. The methodology used to derive the defence export figures, which are then in turn used to produce the employment estimates, is described in *Defence Statistics Bulletin No.5*, available on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INDUSTRY & EMPLOYMENT

Table 1.11 Estimated UK Regional Direct Employment Dependent on MOD Expenditure¹

Tables 1.11, 1.11a & 1.11b provide estimates of the number of direct full time jobs in the Government Office Regions of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the UK as a whole, supported in industry and commerce by MOD direct expenditure. Table 1.11a provides estimates of the number of direct jobs in UK industry and commerce dependent on direct MOD equipment expenditure. Table 1.11b provides estimates of the number of direct jobs in UK industry and commerce dependent on direct MOD non equipment expenditure. Direct employment is that generated in those companies providing the product or service to the MOD. Equipment expenditure covers those sums spent on producing equipment for the armed forces and goods for MOD, including expenditure on Research and Development, manufacture, and equipment support. Non equipment includes expenditure on items such as utilities (gas, water and electricity) and maintaining the defence estate.

The full methodology (which includes an assessment of the quality of the underlying data used to produce these estimates) is described in the *DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No.7*, available on the DASA website.

The figures exclude MOD service and civilian personnel. Total direct UK employment has been rounded to the nearest 5000 to align to the national employment estimates in Table 1.10, whilst individual regional totals are shown to the nearest 1000 full time equivalent. Differences between the totals and sums of the components are caused by this rounding. Regional percentage breakdowns are based on the unrounded UK figures.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they do not meet all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Official Statistics Code of Practice.

Please see the note in the **Industry and Employment Introduction** about the cessation of National and Regional Employment Estimates.

	Thousands					Percentage				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
United Kingdom	140	135	145	135	125	100	100	100	100	100
England	126	123	130	126	113	89	90	91	92	92
East	12	10	11	8	7	9	7	8	6	6
East Midlands	3	3	5	4	4	2	2	3	3	3
London	10	13	9	9	9	7	10	6	7	7
North East	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
North West	17	15	15	17	14	12	11	10	13	12
South East	36	37	41	38	37	26	27	29	28	30
South West	35	35	37	37	31	25	26	26	27	25
West Midlands	6	5	5	7	6	4	4	4	5	5
Yorks & Humber	4	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	3
Scotland	10	9	9	7	6	7	7	6	5	5
Wales	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Northern Ireland	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Using the average UK turnover per full time equivalent may neglect potential differences in regional turnover per head. However, regional turnover per head at the level of SIC used in the employment estimates is not currently available from the ONS: the employment estimates for a number of industries/ products use 3 digit SIC level data, and the ONS only publish (limited) regional data derived from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) data at 2 digit level. The impact of using national employment averages is not likely to produce a significantly different output than if regional employment averages were available.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INDUSTRY & EMPLOYMENT

Table 1.11a Estimated UK Regional Direct Employment
Dependent on MOD Equipment Expenditure¹

Tables 1.11, 1.11a & 1.11b provide estimates of the number of direct full time jobs in the Government Office Regions of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the UK as a whole, supported in industry and commerce by MOD direct expenditure. Table 1.11a provides estimates of the number of direct jobs in UK industry and commerce dependent on direct MOD equipment expenditure. Table 1.11b provides estimates of the number of direct jobs in UK industry and commerce dependent on direct MOD non equipment expenditure. Direct employment is that generated in those companies providing the product or service to the MOD. Equipment expenditure covers those sums spent on producing equipment for the armed forces and goods for MOD, including expenditure on Research and Development, manufacture, and equipment support. Non equipment includes expenditure on items such as utilities (gas, water and electricity) and maintaining the defence estate.

The full methodology (which includes an assessment of the quality of the underlying data used to produce these estimates) is described in the *DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No.7*, available on the DASA website.

The figures exclude MOD service and civilian personnel. Total direct UK employment has been rounded to the nearest 5000 to align to the national employment estimates in Table 1.10, whilst individual regional totals are shown to the nearest 1000 full time equivalent. Differences between the totals and sums of the components are caused by this rounding. Regional percentage breakdowns are based on the unrounded UK figures.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they do not meet all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Official Statistics Code of Practice.

Please see the note in the Industry and Employment Introduction about the cessation of National and Regional Employment Estimates.

	Thousands					Percentage				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
United Kingdom	85	80	85	80	75	100	100	100	100	100
England	74	73	78	76	68	89	90	93	93	92
East	7	6	6	5	4	8	7	7	7	6
East Midlands	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	3
London	2	3	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	3
North East	3	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	1
North West	15	14	14	15	12	18	17	16	18	16
South East	20	21	24	21	22	24	26	29	26	30
South West	20	21	22	23	19	24	26	26	28	27
West Midlands	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	5
Yorks & Humber	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Scotland	7	6	5	4	4	8	7	6	5	5
Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern Ireland	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Using the average UK turnover per full time equivalent may neglect potential differences in regional turnover per head. However, regional turnover per head at the level of SIC used in the employment estimates is not currently available from the ONS: the employment estimates for a number of industries/ products use 3 digit SIC level data, and the ONS only publish (limited) regional data derived from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) data at 2 digit level. The impact of using national employment averages is not likely to produce a significantly different output than if regional employment averages were available.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INDUSTRY & EMPLOYMENT

Table 1.11b Estimated UK Regional Direct Employment

Dependent on MOD Non Equipment Expenditure¹

Tables 1.11, 1.11a & 1.11b provide estimates of the number of direct full time jobs in the Government Office Regions of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the UK as a whole, supported in industry and commerce by MOD direct expenditure. Table 1.11a provides estimates of the number of direct jobs in UK industry and commerce dependent on direct MOD equipment expenditure. Table 1.11b provides estimates of the number of direct jobs in UK industry and commerce dependent on direct MOD non equipment expenditure. Direct employment is that generated in those companies providing the product or service to the MOD. Equipment expenditure covers those sums spent on producing equipment for the armed forces and goods for MOD, including expenditure on Research and Development, manufacture, and equipment support. Non equipment includes expenditure on items such as utilities (gas, water and electricity) and maintaining the defence estate.

The full methodology (which includes an assessment of the quality of the underlying data used to produce these estimates) is described in the *DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No.7*, available on the DASA website.

The figures exclude MOD service and civilian personnel. Total direct UK employment has been rounded to the nearest 5000 to align to the national employment estimates in Table 1.10, whilst individual regional totals are shown to the nearest 1000 full time equivalent. Differences between the totals and sums of the components are caused by this rounding. Regional percentage breakdowns are based on the unrounded UK figures.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they do not meet all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Official Statistics Code of Practice.

Please see the note in the **Industry and Employment Introduction** about the cessation of National and Regional Employment Estimates.

	Thousands					Percentage				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
United Kingdom	55	55	60	55	50	100	100	100	100	100
England	51	51	52	51	46	90	91	90	91	92
East	5	4	6	3	3	9	7	10	5	5
East Midlands	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	3
London	8	10	6	7	7	14	18	10	12	14
North East	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2
North West	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	5	5
South East	16	16	17	16	15	28	29	29	29	30
South West	15	14	15	15	12	26	25	26	26	24
West Midlands	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	6	5
Yorks & Humber	3	2	3	2	2	5	4	5	4	4
Scotland	3	3	4	3	2	5	5	7	5	4
Wales	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1
Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Using the average UK turnover per full time equivalent may neglect potential differences in regional turnover per head. However, regional turnover per head at the level of SIC used in the employment estimates is not currently available from the ONS: the employment estimates for a number of industries/ products use 3 digit SIC level data, and the ONS only publish (limited) regional data derived from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) data at 2 digit level. The impact of using national employment averages is not likely to produce a significantly different output than if regional employment averages were available.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INDUSTRY & EMPLOYMENT

Table 1.12 MOD Payments on Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Projects: 2008/09

This table provides a listing of PFI commitments and payments made to each project by MOD during the financial year 2008/09. Values represent payments made in year against contracts relating to the project and **not the capital value**. It is based on the 'signed' projects from the PFI Project database as at 1 April 2009 and payments data drawn from the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC). This table is split into payment groups and individual PFI projects are shown in **alphabetical order**. Table 1.12a shows PFI contracts where forecast payments of £25 million or over are due in 2009/10. More detailed information concerning through life planned Unitary charge payments for all currently signed PFI contracts, can be found via the HM Treasury website at: http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/ppp_pfi_stats.htm.

In previous versions of UKDS this table has been incorrectly marked as being VAT inclusive. The calculations now and in the past have always been VAT exclusive.

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

Over £50 million (8 Projects)	
Allenby/Connaught	Future Provision of Marine Services (FPMS)
Attack Helicopter Training - Apache Simulator Training	Main Building Refurbishment
Colchester	Skynet 5 ¹
Defence Fixed Telecommunications Service (DFTS)	Tri-Service White Fleet
£25 - £50 million (8 Projects)	
C Vehicles	MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package C
Joint Services Command and Staff College	Northwood Headquarters
Medium Support Helicopter Aircrew Training Facility (MSHATF)	Strategic Sealift (Ro-Ro Ferries)
MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package A	Training Administration and Financial Management Information Systems (TAFMIS)
£10 - £25 million (8 Projects)	
Army Foundation College (AFC)	Field Electrical Power Supplies (FEPS)
ASTUTE Class Training Service (ACTS)	Heavy Equipment Transporters (HET)
Defence Sixth Form College (DSFC)	MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package B
Devonport Support Services - ARMADA	Tornado GR4 Simulator
£5 - 10 million (8 Projects)	
Bristol, Bath and Portsmouth Family Married Quarters	Material Handling Equipment (MHE) - (Follow on)
Corsham 09 ²	Naval Communications ³
Defence Housing Executive - Information Systems (DOMIS)	NRTA Fire Fighting Training Units (FFTU)
Marine Support to Range and Aircrew Services	Tri Service Materials Handling Service
Up to £5 million (16 Projects)	
Central Scotland Family Quarters (HQ)	RAF Fylingdales (Power)
Defence Animal Centre (DAC)	RAF Lossiemouth Family Quarters
Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft (FSTA) ²	RAF Lyneham Sewerage
Hawk Simulator	RAF Mail
Hazardous Stores Information System (HSIS)	RAF Sentry E3D Aircrew
Lynx Aircrew Training	Tidworth Water & Sewerage (Thames Water)
Portsmouth Housing 2	Wattisham Married Quarters
RAF Cosford and Shawbury Family Quarters	Yeovilton Family Quarters

Source: MOD Private Finance Unit & DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Skynet 5 contract has been novated to ATLAS, with whom management responsibility now rests.

2. New PFI project added this year.

3. Previously 'Royal Navy Fleet Communications'.

Table 1.12a PFI Projects with Planned MOD Unitary Charge Payments^{1,2} over £25 million: 2009/10

VAT exclusive at current prices (£ million)

Over £50 million (7 Projects)	
Allenby/Connaught	Main Building Refurbishment
Colchester	Skynet 5
Defence Fixed Telecommunications Service (DFTS)	Tri-Service White Fleet
Future Provision of Marine Services (FPMS)	
£25 - £50 million (6 Projects)	
Attack Helicopter Training - Apache Simulator Training	MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package C
C Vehicles	Northwood Headquarters
MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package A	Strategic Sealift (Ro-Ro Ferries)

Source: MOD Private Finance Unit & DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. The Unitary Charge is the regular service payment made to the private sector partner for the provision of services and is calculated in accordance with the price and payment mechanism.

2. Planned expenditure may not be directly comparable to the actual spend reported in 2009/10 because unexpected additional works and services (albeit controlled and managed by agreed control procedures) may be incurred.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

TRADE

This section contains information on defence trade. This includes the estimated value of export orders of defence equipment and services and payments made for services consumed by MOD establishments overseas. **Table 1.13** estimates the total value of export orders of defence equipment and services. **Table 1.14** presents the estimated value of MOD Balance of Payments for Trade in Services.

The UK Trade & Investment arm of the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) collects data on defence export contracts and they relate to orders placed. These data are collected from the UKTI DSO publication 'The World Defence Export Market' compiled via a quarterly survey with known UK defence contractors.

MOD Trade in Services are provisions of services between UK residents and non-residents (e.g. training, cleaning services, IT support etc) and transactions in goods which are not freighted out of the country in which they take place. They are published in an ONS 'First Release' and 'The Pink Book'.

More information outlining the methodology behind these tables can be found in *DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No 4* and in the National Statistics Quality Review, detailing Trade Statistics and MOD Balance of Payments Statistics respectively.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Cessation of Defence Export Delivery Statistics (formerly UKDS 2008 Table 1.13 and 'top half' of Table 1.14)

Ministers agreed that the Ministry of Defence will no longer compile estimates of identified defence equipment export deliveries because the data do not directly support MOD policy making and operations. The final estimates (for 2007) were published in UK Defence Statistics 2008 last year.

This decision was announced on the MOD website on 14 November 2008 and was the subject of a full internal and external review which was explained to internal and external customers at the DASA consultation meeting on 2nd June 2009.

DASA has long held major concerns about the quality of the underlying data and, despite consideration of alternative methods for data collection by the pan Whitehall Defence Trade Statistics Working Group (DTSWG), it had been concluded that no viable options for improved data collection remain. This decision was based on a number of factors including the likelihood of an increased burden on business to collect additional data; significant problems with identifying the military/civil split by the licence alone; the current incompatibility of cross-departmental administrative systems; and the difficulties with sharing sources between government departments. Even to begin to improve the quality of the underlying data would require a significant investment from MOD, BIS and HMRC to align administrative systems and data collection methods at a time when budgets across Whitehall are extremely stretched. Further information outlining recent developments with Trade Statistics and an assessment of the quality of the underlying data is given in *DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No.8*. This is available on the DASA website.

Although data pertaining to defence export deliveries will no longer be published, the UK Trade & Investment (UKTI) arm of BIS will continue to produce its own estimates of export orders placed (as opposed to deliveries made, which the DASA statistics sought to capture) each year in conjunction with the Society for British Aerospace Companies (SBAC). This will be unaffected by the change, and these statistics will continue to be published in UKDS. UKTI consider the value of export orders to be the key indicator for the health of the UK export market and is their 'currency of choice' when briefing Ministers, the press and the wider defence industry. The Business Development and Market Intelligence division are now responsible for monitoring and promoting the health of the UK export market which inevitably involves closely tracking the life of major defence orders, including potential cancellations.

Additionally, detailed information of export licences and numbers of small arms and weapons will continue to be published in the *Annual Report on Strategic Arms Exports Controls* published by FCO. This is available online: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/publications/publications/annual-reports/export-controls1>

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

TRADE

Main Findings

Estimated UK identified defence export orders (Table 1.13)

- Estimated UK identified export orders of defence equipment and services were estimated to be nearly £4.4 billion in 2008. Following the significant increase in export orders in 2007 (see footnote 1 of Table 1.13), the value of orders have broadly returned to average historical levels.

Balance of Payments: Trade in Services (Table 1.14)

- In 2008, the MOD's estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services was £3.3 billion in deficit made up of £3.6 billion debits and £0.3 billion credits. The deficit has increased by some £0.9 billion compared to the previous year. This increase was mainly due to two factors. First, the stronger Dollar/Euro exchange rates against the pound which has increased the cost of purchasing these currencies during 2008 and second, an increase in expenditure in both currencies on Urgent Operational Requirements.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

TRADE

Table 1.13 Estimates of Identified Export Orders:
Defence Equipment & Services

This table provides data on identified export orders of defence equipment and services. These are taken from the annual survey of known defence contractors conducted by the Defence and Security Organisation within UK Trade & Industry (UKTI).

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they do not meet all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

			Current Prices (£ million)						
	1995	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹	2008
Identified Export Orders for Defence Equipment and Services²	4 970	5 540	5 041	4 882	4 546	3 989	5 527	9 651	4 357
Split by Equipment Type:									
Air Sector	3 456	3 193	3 553	3 526	3 199	2 491	4 133	7 525	2 940
Land Sector	535	656	509	303	475	584	670	762	447
Sea Sector	71	368	464	252	209	369	280	1 017	355
Not Specified	908	1 323	515	801	663	546	444	347	615

Source: UKTI Defence and Security Organisation

1. The large increase in the 2007 export orders figures can be attributed to a large order from Saudi Arabia for Typhoon aircraft (valued initially at £4.4 billion), and orders from Oman and Trinidad and Tobago for offshore patrol vessels.
2. Figures for export orders are taken from the UKTI DSO survey of known Defence Contractors. It should be noted that export orders can subsequently be cancelled, prolonged or changed at any time in the future after the initial order has been placed.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

TRADE

Table 1.14 Ministry of Defence Estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services

Balance of Payments is a measure of the UK's trading account with the rest of the world. Trade in Services are provisions of services (e.g. training, cleaning services, IT support etc) between UK residents and non-residents, and transactions in goods which are not freighted out of the country in which they take place; these transactions are not recorded in the official 'Trade in Goods' statistics. A detailed discussion of these concepts can be found in the latest edition of *The Pink Book* published by the Office for National Statistics. More details are available in *Defence Statistics Bulletin No 4* or in the *National Statistics Quality Review report on Balance of Payments: Trade in Services*.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they do not meet all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

	1999	Current Prices (£ million)						
		2002	2003 ¹	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ²
Net Balance	-1 958	-1 500 ^r ||	-2 021	-1 762	-1 717 ^r	-1 979	-2 338	-3 254
Total Debits	2 157	1 764	2 411	2 200	2 152 ^r	2 471	2 763	3 559
Expenditure ³								
Germany	1 258	799	974	1 190	1 231 ^r	1 244	1 501	2 019
Other identified NATO countries	670	731	1 139	801	573	755	881	1 307
Mediterranean	130	156	173	168	182	226	175	92
Far East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other areas	99	78	125	41	166	245	206	140
Total Credits	198	264 ^r	390	438	435	492	425	304
Receipts ⁴								
Receipts from US Forces in UK	137	154	142	126	128	126	116	127
Other Receipts	61	110 ^r ||	248	312	307	366	309	177

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. The increase in 'Total Debits' in 2003 was largely attributable to increased spending on services as a result of military activity in Iraq.
2. The large increase in 'Total Debits' in 2008 was mainly due to two factors. First, the stronger Dollar / Euro exchange rates against the pound which has increased the cost of purchasing these currencies during 2008 and second, an increase in expenditure in both currencies on Urgent Operational Requirements.
3. Based on drawings of foreign exchange.
4. A mix of export sales and receipts from other Government and International Organisations for services provided overseas and to overseas forces based in the UK.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

This section presents an analysis of contracts placed, major equipment projects and payments made by the MOD to its suppliers. **Table 1.15** shows the number and value of contracts placed by type during 2008/09 and earlier years. **Table 1.16** presents more information on the MOD's major equipment projects. **Table 1.17** provides a list, by broad-banded value, of organisations paid £5 million or more during 2008/09. Following requests from UK industry, **Table 1.17a** provides a further dimension on the data contained within **Table 1.17** by presenting the individual subsidiary organisations “rolled up” into their holding companies. These data are based on information from the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC) – who are responsible for setting up and paying the majority of the MOD contracts issued each year.

Information on Major Equipment Projects comes from the Major Projects Report. This details the largest post Main-Gate Approval Projects along with the largest pre Main-Gate Approval Projects. The full report provides a summary of each project's current status and progress to date. It also provides comparisons on current forecast costs and in-service dates. Smart Procurement stresses the importance of allocating appropriate resources in the early stages to reduce risk and increase confidence before the main investment decision is made. This is known as the Smart Procurement Acquisition Cycle. Under Resource Accounting and Budgeting, all costs are at estimated outturn prices and include ‘new’ types of cost such as the cost of capital charge.

Main Findings

Contracts by Type (Table 1.15)

- In 2008/09 MOD HQ placed just over 24,000 contracts with a collective value of around £32.7 billion. This represents an annual increase of nearly 130% (£18.3 billion) when compared to the year before. This increase was largely due to a number of high value contracts which were let during the year, the most notable of which related to (a) the manufacture of the Future Aircraft Carrier (CVF) which was valued at some £3.1 billion and (b) the Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft with a contract valued at some £10.4 billion.
- The number of contracts placed in 2008/09 has increased slightly (by some 5%) compared to that reported for 2007/08. Please note that most contract payments are not made during the year in which the contract is placed.
- Of the total value of MOD HQ contracts placed in 2008/09 around 64% were priced by competition.

Major Equipment Projects (Table 1.16)

- The largest post Main-Gate equipment project by value is the Type 45 Destroyer (£6.5 billion). This is followed by the Astute Class Submarine (£3.8 billion) and the Nimrod Maritime Reconnaissance and Attack Mk4 (£3.6 billion).

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.15 Contracts Placed: By Type

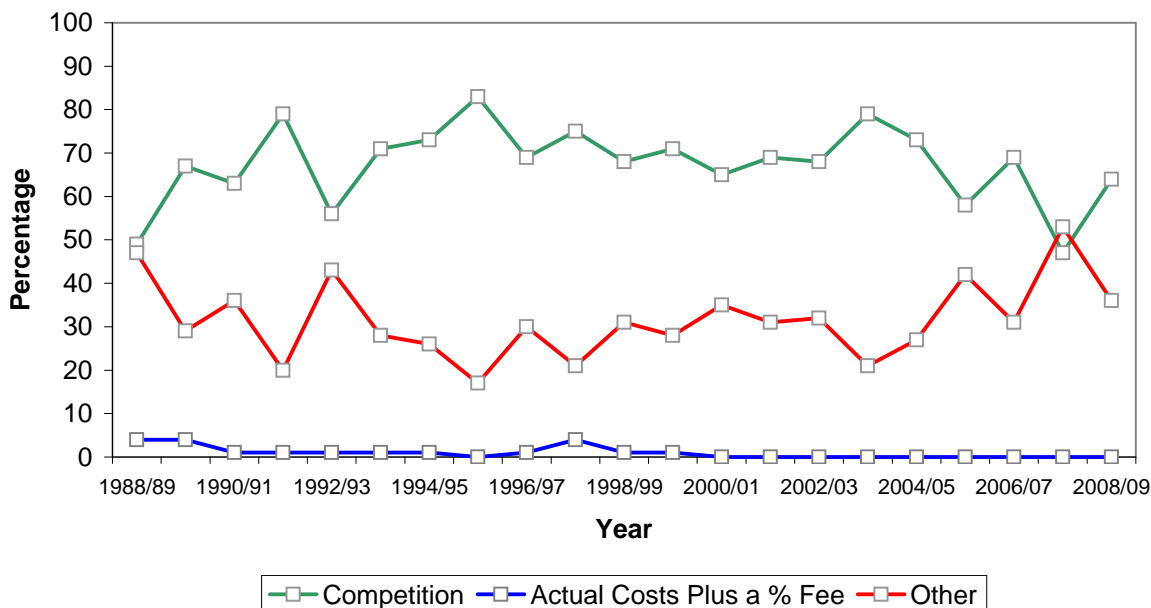
This table provides an analysis of MOD new contracts and value of amendments to **existing contracts** broken down by contract type. It includes contracts set up for payment through the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC), who are responsible for the payment of the majority of MOD contracts.

	1990/91		1997/98		Current Prices (£ million)/Percentage						
	1990/91	1997/98	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07 ¹	2007/08	2008/09 ²		
Total Value of MOD HQ Contracts Placed³	7 000	8 073	12 815	13 107	14 888	18 242	28 148	14 388	32 656		
Percentage of Total Value:											
Contracts Priced by Competition	44	67	60	70	65	51	62	36	59		
Contracts Priced by Reference to Market Forces ⁴	19	8	8	9	8	7	7	11	5		
Contracts Priced on Estimates at Outset or as soon as possible thereafter ⁵	23	20	22	18	23	35	22	29	22		
Contracts Priced on Actual Costs with Incentives to Minimise Cost ⁵	13	1	10	3	4	7	9	24	14		
Contracts Priced on Actual Costs plus a % Fee ⁵	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			Number/Percentage								
Total Number of MOD HQ Contracts Placed³	99 000	91 481	45 569	36 610	27 419	25 865	22 712	22 910	24 045		
Percentage of Total Number:											
Contracts Priced by Competition	17	47	34	37	40	41	41	40	41		
Contracts Priced by Reference to Market Forces ⁴	68	37	37	41	28	33	31	31	25		
Contracts Priced on Estimates at Outset or as soon as possible thereafter ⁵	13	15	28	21	31	24	27	26	25		
Contracts Priced on Actual Costs with Incentives to Minimise Cost ⁵	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	3	9		
Contracts Priced on Actual Costs plus a % Fee ⁵	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Source: MOD Commercial Project Enablement Team (CPET)

- The increase in the overall value of MOD contracts in 2006/07 and the subsequent fall in value in 2007/08 can be attributed to the placing of a £9 billion competitively let contract in 2006/07. This one contract has also impacted on the split between the value of competitively let contracts and the other categories.
- The increase in the overall value of MOD contracts in 2008/09 is due to a number of new high value equipment contracts and amendments to the value of existing contract arrangements. The most notable new contracts in 2008/09 were related (a) to the manufacture of the Future Aircraft Carrier (CVF) which was valued at some £3.1 billion and (b) the Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft with a contract valued at some £10.4 billion. It should be noted that the start date for this latter contract was 28 March 2008 but full details of the contract were not formally recorded on MOD financial systems until after 1 April 2008. This contract has therefore been counted in financial year 2008/09.
- Includes amendments which had financial implications for existing contracts.
- Includes the use of informal competitive tendering procedures and commercial price lists.
- Priced by reference to the Government profit formula.

Value of Contracts Placed by Type



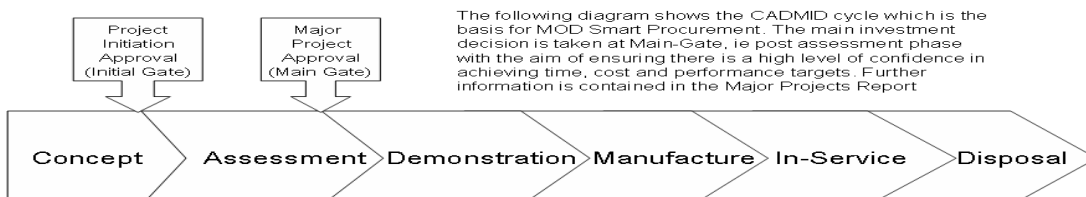
CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.16 Major Equipment Projects

This table shows the MOD's major equipment projects as at 31 March 2008. It details the 20 largest projects on which the main investment decision has been taken (post Main-Gate) and the 10 largest projects yet to reach that point (pre Main-Gate). The information is taken from the Major Projects Report (http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/0809/mod_major_projects_report_2008.aspx), relating to 31 March 2008, which provides a summary of each project's current status and progress to date.

Costs are on a resource basis at outturn prices. Forecast costs include accruals, VAT (less recoverable elements), resource elements such as interest on capital and inflation factors. Major Project Report costs relating to the pre-Main Gate projects are costs of the Assessment phase only. For post Main-Gate projects, costs are of the Demonstration and Manufacture phases.



As at 31 March 2008	MPR2008			
	In-Service date Forecast or Actual	Financial Years of Peak Expenditure ¹	Forecast Cost (£ million)	Change in Cost (£ million) from MPR2007
Post Main Gate Major Equipment Projects (Projects in Demonstration and Manufacture Phase only)				
A400M	2011	2010 & 2011	2 632	3
Advanced Jet Trainer ²	2009	2007 & 2008	467	-
Astute Class Submarine	2009	2001 & 2005	3 806	8
Beyond Visual Range Air-To-Air Missile (BVRAAM) ³	2013 & 2015	2010 & 2012	1 279	111
Falcon	2010	2008 & 2011	291	-1
Future Joint Combat Aircraft (JCA) ⁴	..	2005 & 2007	1 834	-24
Future Lynx ²	2014	2010 & 2011	1 911	-
Merlin Mk 1 Capability Sustainment Programme	2014	2009 & 2010	832	-
Modernised Target Acquisition Designation Sight/Pilots Night Vision Sensor ²	2009	2008 & 2009	228	-
Naval Extremely High Frequency/Super High Frequency Satellite Communications Terminals ²	2012	2008 & 2011	200	-
Next Generation Anti-Armour Weapon (NLAW)	2009	2006 & 2007	310	- 8
Nimrod Maritime Reconnaissance and Attack Mk4	2010	2002 & 2004	3 602	102
Soothsayer	2009	2005 & 2010	202	7
Sting Ray Lightweight Torpedo Life Extension and Capability Upgrade	2006	2007 & 2008	576	- 1
Support Vehicle	2008	2009 & 2010	1 272	9
Terrier	2011	2008 & 2009	313	14
Type 45 Destroyer	2010	2003 & 2004	6 464	-
Typhoon ⁵	2003	2005 & 2006	*	*
Typhoon Future Capability Programme ²	2012	2008 & 2009	436	-
Watchkeeper	2010	2009 & 2010	898	-3

As at 31 March 2008	MPR 2008
Pre Main Gate Major Equipment Projects (Projects in Assessment Phase only)	Forecast Cost (£ million)
Eagle	4
Future Aircraft Carrier (CVF)	297
Future Integrated Soldier Technology (FIST)	142
Future Rapid Effects System	319
Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft (FSTA)	38
Indirect Fire Precision Attack (IFPA)	212
Maritime, Airborne, Surveillance, and Control (MASC)	7
Military Afloat Reach & Sustainability (MARS) ⁵	*
Search and rescue - Helicopter (SAR-H)	11
UK Military Flying Training System (UKMFTS) - Holistic	32

Source: Defence Equipment & Support

1. Financial Year commencing 1 April - not necessarily concurrent years.
2. Cost comparison not possible as project did not appear in previous MPR.
3. In Service Date (ISD) redefined in MPR 2008 to reflect two-stage approach to delivering the capability
4. The tailored Demonstration Main Gate noted but did not approve ISD.
5. Cost data excluded on grounds of commercial sensitivity.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2008/09

This table shows a listing of the UK and foreign owned organisations, including defence suppliers and intermediate bodies paid through the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC). The term 'defence suppliers' includes defence contractors, Defence Agencies and other Government Departments. The FMSSC is responsible for the majority of such payments (around 95% by value) made by MOD. Other payments are made, for example, via British Defence Staff (United States), MOD Trading Funds and through local cash offices. The table is split into payment groups with the organisations shown in **alphabetical order**. Company and organisation names have been reproduced (at the 1 April 2009 position) directly from the truncated entries recorded on the FMSSC database and may appear in a shortened format in places. **Where a contract is novated during the year, annual payments are shown against the new 'owner' (company or entity) of that contract.**

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

Over £500 million (7 Organisations)		
AWE Management Ltd	EDS Defence Ltd	Westland Helicopters Ltd
BAE Systems (Operations) Ltd	NETMA	
BVT Surface Fleet Ltd	QinetiQ Ltd	
£250 - £500 million (11 Organisations)		
BAE Systems Electronics Ltd	Debut Services Ltd ¹	OCCAR-EA ²
BAE Systems Land Systems (Munitions & Ordnance) Ltd	Defence Science & Technology Laboratory	Paradigm Secure Communications Ltd
BAE Systems Land Systems (Weapons & Vehicles) Ltd	Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd	Rolls-Royce Power Engineering PLC
British Telecommunications PLC	MBDA UK Ltd	
£100 - £250 million (29 Organisations)		
Annington Receivables Ltd	Defence Support Group (DSG) ³	Raytheon Systems Ltd
Aspire Defence Ltd	General Dynamics United Kingdom Ltd	Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations ⁴
Babcock Support Services Ltd	Hess Energy Trading Company (UK) Ltd	Rolls-Royce PLC
BAE Systems Integrated System Technologies Ltd	Kellogg Brown & Root Ltd	Serco Ltd
BAE Systems Marine Ltd	Man Truck & Bus UK Ltd	Thales UK Ltd
Barclays Bank PLC	Marshall Of Cambridge Aerospace Ltd	The Boeing Company
BP Oil International Ltd	Meteorological Office	US Treasury
BVT Surface Fleet Support Ltd	Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd	VT Flagship Ltd
Carillion Enterprise Ltd	Pride (Serp) Ltd	VT Land (Whitefleet Management) Ltd
Defense Finance and Accounting Service Columbus	Purple Foodservice Solutions Ltd	
£50 - £100 million (38 Organisations)		
Air Partner PLC	IBM UK Ltd	Selex Sensors and Airborne Systems Ltd
Aviation Training International Ltd	Interserve (Defence) Ltd	Serco Denholm Marine Services Ltd
Babcock Dyncorp Ltd	Landmarc Support Services Ltd	SHAPE
Babcock Marine (Clyde) Ltd	Lockheed Martin Aerospace Systems Integration Corporation	Shell Marine Products Ltd
British Energy Direct Ltd	Lockheed Martin UK INSYS Ltd	Sodexo Defence Services Ltd
Cammell Laird Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Ltd	Modus Services Ltd	SSE Energy Supply Ltd
Central Office of Information	Motor Oils (Hellas) Corinth Refineries SA (MOH)	Supreme Fuels GMBH and Co KG
Chapman Freeborn Airc chartering Ltd	NAMSA	Thales Air Defence Ltd
Europaams SAS	NATO	Thales Optronics Ltd
FBS Ltd	Northrop Grumman Overseas Service Corporation	Turner Estate Solutions Ltd
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	NP Aerospace Ltd	Ultra Electronics Ltd
Fujitsu Services Ltd	RMPA Services PLC	United States Government
HCR Ltd	Rolls-Royce Turbomeca Ltd	
£25 - £50 million (51 Organisations)		
ALC (SPC) Ltd	Guy's & St Thomas NHS Foundation Trust	Rheinmetall Waffe Munition GmbH
Aramark Ltd	H M Revenue and Customs	Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance PLC
Babcock Marine (Rosyth) Ltd	Henry Brothers (Magherafelt) Ltd	Saab AB (PUBL)
BAE Systems Hagglands AB	Hirtenberger Defence Systems GmbH & Co Kg	Saab Bofors Dynamics AB
Brey Utilities Ltd	Holdfast Training Services Ltd	Selex Communications Ltd
British Gas Trading Ltd	Iturri SA	Shell UK Ltd
CAE Aircrew Training Services PLC	Lockheed Martin UK Ltd	Software Box Ltd
Cap Gemini UK PLC	Logica UK Ltd	Supreme Fuels Trading Fze
Coast To Coast Water Ltd	M & S Shipping (International) Ltd	Thales Naval Ltd
Commonwealth War Graves Commission	Mansell Construction Services Ltd	Thales Underwater Systems Ltd
Compass Services (UK) Ltd	McDonnell Douglas Corporation	The Services Sound and Vision Corporation
Cooneen Watts & Stone Ltd	NATO Consultation Command and Control Agency	Total Gas and Power Ltd
Defence Management (Watchfield) Ltd	NATS (En Route) PLC	Vector Aerospace International Ltd
Eastbury Park Ltd	Northrop Grumman Information Technology International Inc	VT Aerospace Ltd
ESSO Petroleum Company Ltd	NSAF Ltd	VT Land Ltd
Eurocopter	Office of Communications (OFCOM)	
Foreland Shipping Ltd	Rail Settlement Plan Ltd	
FR Aviation Ltd	Receiver General for Canada	

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

Continued on next page

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2008/09 (continued)

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

£10 - £25 million (95 Organisations)		
A & P Group Ltd	David Brown Gear Systems Ltd	Navy Army and Air Force Institutes
AAH Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Defence Training Services Ltd	Paradigm Services Ltd
Advanced Material Engineering PTE. Ltd	Denel (Pty) Ltd	Perkins Engines Company Ltd
Airborne Systems Ltd	DHL Global Forwarding (UK) Ltd	Post Office Ltd
Anteon Ltd	EADS Defence and Security Systems Ltd	Qioptiq Ltd
Arval PHH Business Solutions Ltd	Electricity Authority of Cyprus	Raytheon Company
Ascent Flight Training (Management) Ltd	Falcon Support Services Ltd	Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture
Astrum (UK) Ltd	Fast Training Services Ltd	Rockwell Collins UK Ltd
Atkins Consultants Ltd	Fastrax Ltd	RUAG Ammotec
Avenance PLC	FB Heliservices Ltd	Ryder Deutschland GmbH
Babcock International Group PLC	Gallagher Bassett International Ltd	Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd
BAE Systems (Defence Systems) Ltd	GB Oils Ltd	Seafast Logistics PLC
BAE Systems Bofors AB	GE Aviation Systems Ltd	Seyntex NV
BAE Systems Information and Electronic Systems Integration	General Dynamics Ordnance and Tactical Systems - Canada Inc	Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd
Barloworld Handling Ltd	Genistics Ltd	SSAFA GSTT Care LLP
Bechtel Ltd	Goodrich Control Systems Ltd	Steria Ltd
Bonar Floors Ltd	Government Communications HQ	Systems Consultants Services Ltd
BP International Ltd	Haymills (Contractors) Ltd	Thales Avionics Ltd
Britten-Norman Aircraft Ltd	Inchcape Shipping Services Ltd	Thales Communications Inc
BVT Surface Fleet Maritime Ltd	Inviron Ltd	Thales Training & Simulation (Ace) Ltd
BVT Surface Fleet Portsmouth Ltd	J&P (O) Joint Venture-Accommodation Services	Thales Training & Simulation (Merlin) Ltd
CADG Engineering Pte Ltd	John Graham (Dromore) Ltd	The Treasury Solicitor
Carillion (AMBS) Ltd	LA International Computer Consultants Ltd	The United Kingdom Hydrographic Office
Cartus Ltd	Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company	Turbomeca UK Ltd
Centerprise International Ltd	Lockheed Martin Maritime Systems and Sensors	Turner Facilities Management Ltd
Chemring Counter Measures Ltd	Lockheed Martin Overseas Corporation	United Tool Distributors Ltd
Chemring Defence UK Ltd	Manroy Engineering Ltd	Vega Consulting Services Ltd
Clark Construction Ltd	Marlborough Communications Ltd	Veolia Water Nevis Ltd
Companhia Brasileira De Cartuchos	Mass Consultants Ltd	VSM Estates Ltd
Compass Group UK and Ireland Ltd	Microsoft Ireland Operations Ltd	VT Communications Ltd
Corporate Document Services Ltd	Minerva Education and Training Ltd	World Fuel Services Europe Ltd
Cranfield University	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency	
£5 - £10 million (139 Organisations)		
01DB-Metravib	Deflog VQ Trust Ltd	James Fisher Marine Services Ltd
A&P Falmouth Ltd	Deloitte MCS Ltd	KPMG LLP
ADS Gesellschaft Fur Active Schutzsysteme Mbh	Department for Work and Pensions	Kylmar (KMC) Ltd
Aerosystems International Ltd	Detica Ltd	Land and Property Services
Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Diplomat Freight Services Ltd	Lincad Ltd
Alert Communications Ltd	Divex Ltd	Lockheed Martin Systems Integration-Owego
Alliant Techsystems Inc	Drumgrange Ltd	Lockheed Martin UK Integrated Systems & Solutions Ltd
Amec(AGL) Ltd	Dytecna Ltd	London and Regional (St Georges Court) Ltd
Argyll & Bute Council	E2V Technologies (UK) Ltd	M S I - Defence Systems Ltd
Athena	Entec UK Ltd	Man Diesel Ltd
Atkins Ltd	F N Herstal SA	Martin-Baker Aircraft Company Ltd
Aviation Requirements Ltd	Ferranti Technologies Ltd	Meggitt Defence Systems Ltd
BAE Systems Land Systems Pinzgauer Ltd	Finning (UK) Ltd	Microsoft Ltd
BAE Systems / Rockwell Collins Data Link Solutions LLC	Frimley Park Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	Mitie Engineering Maintenance Ltd
Bayford & Co Ltd	G3 Systems Ltd	Modis International Ltd
BMT Defence Services Ltd	G4S FSI Ltd	Monarch Airlines Ltd
BOC Ltd	Global Radiodata Communications Ltd	Morgan Ashurst PLC
BP Oil UK Ltd	Golley Slater and Partners Ltd	NSSL Ltd
Bristol Aerospace Ltd	H M Treasury	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
British International Helicopter Services Ltd	Hawker Beechcraft Corporation	Oracle Corporation UK Ltd
Burness Corlett - Three Quays Ltd	Hawker Beechcraft Ltd	PA Consulting Services Ltd
BVT Surface Fleet Integrated Support Ltd	Hesco Bastion Ltd	Pace Petroleum Ltd
Cabinet Office	Hewlett-Packard Ltd	Palletways (UK) Ltd
CAE (UK) Ltd	Hogg Robinson (Travel) Ltd	Parity Solutions Ltd
Canon (UK) Ltd	Homes and Communities Agency	Petards Joyce-Loebl Ltd
CCRE Touchstone Ltd	Honeywell Aerospace UK	Peterborough and Stamford Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
CEPSA	Ian Edgar (Liverpool) Ltd	Portsmouth Aviation Ltd
Chevron Singapore Pte Ltd	Imes Strategic Support Ltd	Racal Acoustics Ltd
City of Westminster	Inteq Services Ltd	Recon International Ltd
Compass Contract Services (UK) Ltd	ISS Mediclean Ltd	Reed Employment PLC
Converteam Ltd	Istec Services Ltd	Remploy Ltd
Cubic Defense Applications Inc	J & S Franklin Ltd	RFD Beaufort Ltd

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

Continued on next page

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2008/09 (continued)

£5 - £10 million (139 organisations)		
Ricardo UK Ltd	Sodexo Ltd	Universal Engineering Company (Charlestown) Ltd
Right Management Ltd	South Gloucestershire Council	University Hospital Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust
Royal Air Force Museum	South Tees Hospitals NHS Trust	Vector Aerospace Engine Services UK Ltd
Royal Hospital	Specialist Computer Centres PLC	VT Flagship Fire Fighting Training Ltd
Royal Mail Group PLC	SSAFA Family Health Services	VT Training PLC
Ryder PLC	Supacat Ltd	Wallop Defence Systems Ltd
S.Com Group Ltd	Systems Engineering & Assessment Ltd	Wellman Defence Ltd
Saab Training Systems AB	Technogym UK Ltd	Wescam Inc
Saft Ltd	Terberg DTS (UK) Ltd	West Berkshire District Council
SCA Packaging Ltd	Thales Training and Simulation Ltd	Wiltshire and Somerset Colleges Partnership Ltd
Scottish and Southern Energy PLC	Thistle Garments Ltd	Wiltshire Council
Sea Cadet Corps	Trant Construction Ltd	Wrekin Construction Company Ltd
Security Services Group	Tricomm Housing Ltd	WYG Management Services Ltd
Sefa Contractors JV	TRL Technology Ltd	
Smit International (Scotland) Ltd	Trustmarque Solutions Ltd	

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Debut Services Ltd includes payments made to Debut Services Ltd and Debut Services (South West) Ltd.

2. OCCAR-EA includes payments made to OCCAR-EA and Organisation for Joint Armaments Co-operation Executive Admin.

3. On 22 May 2007 it was announced that ABRO business units would merge with those of Defence Aviation Repair Agency (DARA) to form a single new Government owned organisation called Defence Support Group (DSG).

4. Reserve Forces and Cadets Association includes payments made to: the Council of Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for East Anglia, Lowland Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for Wales, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for Greater London, South East Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, The Highland Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, The Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for the North of England, The Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for Yorkshire and the Humber, The Wessex Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, West Midland Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for Northern Ireland, Council of Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations Pension Scheme, The Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for the North West of England and the Isle of Man and The United Kingdom Reserve Forces Association.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17a Private Sector Companies paid £50 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2008/09: By Holding Company

This table shows a subset of the data contained within **Table 1.17**, providing a listing of the Private Sector Companies that were paid £50 million or more through the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC) in 2008/09.

This listing details the individual subsidiaries listed in **Table 1.17** 'rolled up' by holding company and single entity private companies where no other subsidiary has been recorded by the FMSSC. The term 'holding company' refers to companies which are full or part owner of other companies (subsidiaries and joint ventures). The table includes only those subsidiaries where the MOD has made payments during 2008/09 and therefore, is not an exhaustive listing of all subsidiaries and joint ventures relating to that holding company. It also excludes those companies and/or joint ventures which work as part of a consortium. Payments to joint ventures have been allocated to their parent holding companies in proportion to their equity holdings. The table excludes all payments made to public sector bodies, government departments and agencies, local authorities, MOD trading funds, multi nation project management agencies, charities and associations.

Please note that the placement of companies by payment bandings may differ from **Table 1.17** as the sum of the annual payments made to the holding company will exceed the values for individual subsidiaries listed in **Table 1.17**. The composition of Holding Companies in terms of their subsidiaries is derived as at **31 March 2009**. A listing of each company's subsidiaries and joint ventures, who have made payments during 2008/09 can be found in the footnotes below. It is recognized that the structure and ownership of modern corporations is dynamic and changes frequently. The FMSSC are responsible for the majority of such payments (around 95% by value) made by MOD. Other payments are made, for example, via British Defence Staff (United States), MOD Trading Funds and through local cash offices. The table is split into payment groups with the companies shown in **alphabetical order**. Company and organisation names have been reproduced (at 1 April 2009 position) directly from the truncated entries recorded on the FMSSC database and may appear in a shortened format in places.

Where a contract is novated during the year, annual payments are shown against the new 'owner' (company or entity) of that contract.

VAT exclusive at current prices (£ million)		
Over £500 million (10 Companies)		
Babcock International Group PLC ¹	Lockheed Martin Corporation ⁵	Thales SA ⁹
BAE Systems PLC ²	QinetiQ Group PLC ⁶	VT Group PLC ¹⁰
Finmeccanica SpA ³	Rolls-Royce Group PLC ⁷	
Hewlett-Packard Company ⁴	Serco Group PLC ⁸	
£250 - £500 million (4 Companies)		
BT Group PLC ¹¹	General Dynamics Corporation ¹³	
EADS NV ¹²	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. ¹⁴	
£100 - £250 million (17 Companies)		
Aspire Defence Holdings Ltd ¹⁵	Kirk Cayman Ltd ²¹	Royal Dutch Shell PLC ²⁷
BP PLC ¹⁶	Le Grand Annington Ltd ²²	Scottish & Southern Energy PLC ²⁸
Carillion PLC ¹⁷	Lend Lease Corporation Ltd ²³	Sodexo SA ²⁹
Hess Corporation ¹⁸	Man SE ²⁴	The Boeing Company ³⁰
Interserve PLC ¹⁹	Marshall of Cambridge ²⁵	Turner & Co (Glasgow) Ltd ³¹
KBR Inc ²⁰	Raytheon Company ²⁶	
£50 - £100 million (17 Companies)		
Air Partner PLC ³²	HCR Group Holdings Ltd ³⁸	Peel Ports Holding (CI) Ltd ⁴⁴
Chapman Freeborn International Ltd ³³	International Business Machines Corporation ³⁹	RMPA Holdings Ltd ⁴⁵
Clearpower Ltd ³⁴	Modus Services (Holdings) Ltd ⁴⁰	SAAB AB ⁴⁶
Cobham PLC ³⁵	Motor Oil (Hellas) Corinth Refineries SA ⁴¹	Supreme Group Holding Sarf ⁴⁷
EDF Electricite de France SA ³⁶	Nats Holdings Ltd ⁴²	Ultra Electronics Holdings PLC ⁴⁸
Fujitsu Limited ³⁷	Northrop Grumman Corporation ⁴³	

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Babcock International Group PLC includes payments made to Babcock Defence Systems Ltd, Babcock Dyncorp Ltd, Babcock International Group PLC, Babcock Marine (Clyde) Ltd, Babcock Marine (Rosyth) Ltd, Babcock Support Services Ltd, BNS Nuclear Services Ltd, Debut Services (South West) Ltd, Debut Services Ltd, Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd, Frazer-Nash Consultancy Ltd, Holdfast Training Services Ltd, LSC Group Ltd, Rosyth Royal Dockyard Pension Scheme, Strachan & Henshaw Ltd and Weir Strachan & Henshaw Ltd.

2. BAE Systems PLC includes payments made to Aerosystems International Ltd, BAE Systems (Aviation Services) Ltd, BAE Systems (Defence Systems) Ltd, BAE Systems (Hawk Synthetic Training) Ltd, BAE Systems (Operations) Ltd, BAE Systems Australia Ltd, BAE Systems Bofors AB, BAE Systems CNIR, BAE Systems Defence Ltd, BAE Systems Electronics & Integrated Solutions, BAE Systems Electronics Ltd, BAE Systems Haaglunds AB, BAE Systems Information & Electronic Systems Integration Inc, BAE Systems Information & Electronic Warfare Systems, BAE Systems Integrated System Technologies Ltd, BAE Systems Land Systems (Bridging) Ltd, BAE Systems Land Systems (Munitions & Ordnance) Ltd, BAE Systems Land Systems (Weapons and Vehicles) Ltd, BAE Systems Pinzgauer Ltd, BAE Systems Marine Ltd, BAE Systems National Security Solutions Inc, BAE Systems Pension Funds Trustees Ltd, BAE Systems PLC, BAE Systems Projects (Canada) Ltd, BAE Systems Properties Ltd, BAE Systems Surface Fleet Solutions Ltd, BAE Systems/Rockwell Collins Data Link Solutions LLC, BVT Surface Fleet Integrated Support Ltd, BVT Surface Fleet International Ltd, BVT Surface Fleet Ltd, BVT Surface Fleet Maritime Ltd, BVT Surface Fleet Portsmouth Ltd, BVT Surface Fleet Support Ltd, Corda Ltd, Fleet Support Ltd, IFS Defence Ltd, Information Science Consultants Ltd, MBDA UK Ltd, Piper Group PLC, SAAB AB (Publ), SAAB AB Gripen, SAAB Bofors Dynamics AB, SAAB Seaeys Ltd, SAAB Training Systems (UK) Ltd and SAAB Training Systems AB.

3. Finmeccanica SpA includes payments made to AgustaWestland International Ltd, Aviation Training International Ltd, DRS Data Services Ltd, DRS EW & Network Systems Inc, DRS Sensors and Targeting Systems Inc, DRS Technologies UK Ltd, Galileo Avionica Spa, MBDA UK Ltd, Selex Communications Ltd, Selex Sensors & Airborne Systems Ltd, Selex Systems Integration Ltd, Vega Consulting Services Ltd and Westland Helicopters Ltd.

4. Hewlett-Packard Company includes payments made to EDS Defence Ltd, Electronic Data Systems Ltd, Hewlett-Packard Ltd and Hewlett-Packard South Africa (Pty) Ltd.

5. Lockheed Martin Corporation includes payments made to Ascent Flight Training (Management) Ltd, AWE Management Ltd, AWE PLC, Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company, Lockheed Martin Aerospace Systems Integration Corp, Lockheed Martin Canada Inc, Lockheed Martin Corp, Lockheed Martin Maritime Systems & Sensors Ltd, Lockheed Martin Overseas Corp, Lockheed Martin Sippican Inc, Lockheed Martin System Integration-Owego Ltd, Lockheed Martin UK Insys Ltd, Lockheed Martin UK Integrated Systems & Solutions Ltd, Lockheed Martin UK Ltd and Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture.

Footnotes continued on next page

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17a Private Sector Companies paid £50 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2008/09: By Holding Company (Footnotes continued)

6. QinetiQ Group PLC includes payments made to ASAP Calibration Services Ltd, Boldon James Ltd, Graphics Research Corporation Ltd, HVR Consulting Services Ltd, Qinetiq Commerce Decisions Ltd, Qinetiq Inc, Qinetiq Ltd, Qinetiq Nanomaterials Ltd and Qinetiq Target Services Ltd.
7. Rolls-Royce Group PLC includes payments made to Allen Gears Ltd, Data Systems and Solutions Ltd, Industria de Turbo Propulsores S.A., Powerfield Ltd, Rolls Royce Corporation, Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG, Rolls-Royce Marine Electrical Systems Ltd, Rolls-Royce Marine Power Operations Ltd, Rolls-Royce PLC, Rolls-Royce Power Engineering PLC, Rolls-Royce Turbomeca Ltd and Vinters Engineering PLC.
8. Serco Group PLC includes payments made to AWE Management Ltd, AWE PLC, Cornwell Management Consultants PLC, Defence Management (Watchfield) Ltd, NPL Management Ltd, Serco-Denholm Ltd, Serco Denholm Marine Services Ltd, Serco Gulf Engineering Ltd, Serco Leisure Operating Ltd and Serco Ltd.
9. Thales SA includes payments made to Quintec Associates Ltd, Thales Air Defence Limited, Thales ATM Ltd, Thales Avionics Electrical Systems Ltd, Thales Avionics Ltd, Thales Communications Inc, Thales Communications Ltd, Thales Communications SA, Thales E-Security Ltd, Thales Missile Electronics Ltd, Thales Naval Ltd, Thales Nederland BV, Thales Norway AS, Thales Optronics (Bury St Edmunds) Ltd, Thales Optronics Ltd, Thales Systemes Aeroportes S.A., Thales Training & Simulation Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation (ACE) Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation (Eagle Middle Wallop) Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation (Merlin) Ltd, Thales UK Ltd and Thales Underwater Systems Ltd.
10. VT Group PLC includes payments made to Ascent Flight Training (Management) Ltd, BIL Solutions Ltd, BVT Surface Fleet Integrated Support Ltd, BVT Surface Fleet International Ltd, BVT Surface Fleet Ltd, BVT Surface Fleet Maritime Ltd, BVT Surface Fleet Portsmouth Ltd, BVT Surface Fleet Support Ltd, Flagship Fire Fighting Training Ltd, Flagship Training Ltd, Fleet Support Ltd, VT Aerospace Ltd, VT Careers Management Ltd, VT Career Progressions Ltd, VT Communications Ltd, VT Critical Services Ltd, VT Flagship Fire Fighting Training Ltd, VT Flagship Ltd, VT Halmatic Ltd, VT Integrated Services Ltd, VT Land (Whitefleet Management) Ltd, VT Land Ltd, VT Lifeskills Ltd, VT Maritime Affairs Ltd, VT Nuclear Services Ltd, VT Shipbuilding Ltd, VT Software Solutions Ltd, VT Support Services Ltd and VT Training PLC.
11. British Telecommunications Group PLC includes payments made to British Telecommunications Northern Ireland, British Telecommunications PLC, BT Payment Services Ltd, BT Redcare, Dabs.com PLC, O2 (UK) Ltd and Syntegra Ltd.
12. EADS NV includes payments made to Airbus, Airbus UK Ltd, Astrium Ltd, EADS Defence & Security Systems Ltd, EADS Deutschland GMBH, EADS France SAS, EADS Test and Engineering Services (UK) Ltd, EADS Test and Services (UK) Ltd, Eurocopter, Infoterra Ltd, MBDA UK Ltd, Paradigm Secure Communications Ltd and Paradigm Services Ltd.
13. General Dynamics Corporation includes payments made to General Dynamics Canada Ltd, General Dynamics European Land Systems - Germany GMBH, General Dynamics Itronix Europe Ltd, General Dynamics Ordnance and Tactical Systems-Canada Inc, General Dynamics Satellite Communication Services, General Dynamics United Kingdom Ltd, Jet Aviation AG and Mowag GmbH.
14. Jacobs Engineering Group Inc includes payments made to AWE Management Ltd, AWE PLC, Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd and Jacobs UK Ltd.
15. Aspire Defence Holdings Ltd includes payments made to Aspire Defence Ltd and Aspire Defence Services Ltd.
16. BP PLC includes payments made to Air BP Ltd, Aral AG, Aral Mineraloelvertrieb GMBH, Aral Tankstelle-Ali Kilinc, Arco Ltd, BP France S.A., BP International Ltd, BP Marine Ltd, BP Oil International Ltd, BP Oil UK Ltd, British Pipeline Agency Ltd and Castrol U.K. Ltd.
17. Carillion PLC includes payments made to Alfred McAlpine Asset Management Ltd, Alfred McAlpine Business Services Ltd, Alfred McAlpine Infrastructure Services Ltd, Aqumen Services Ltd, Carillion (AMBS) Ltd, Carillion Construction Ltd, Carillion Enterprise Ltd, Carillion Infrastructure Services Ltd, Carillion JM Ltd, Carillion Specialist Services Ltd, Environs Consulting Ltd, Holdfast Training Services Ltd, Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd, Planned Maintenance Engineering Ltd, Schal International Management Ltd and TPS Consult Ltd.
18. Hess Corporation includes payments made to Hess Energy Trading Company (UK) Ltd.
19. Interserve PLC includes payments made to Interserve (Defence) Ltd, Landmarc Support Services Ltd, Pride (Serp) Ltd and SSD UK Ltd.
20. KBR Inc. includes payments made to Fastrax Ltd and Kellogs Brown & Root Ltd.
21. Kirk Cayman Ltd includes payments made to Carillion Enterprise Ltd, Enterprise Managed Services Ltd and Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd.
22. Le Grand Annington Ltd includes payments made to Annington Property Ltd and Annington Receivables Ltd.
23. Lend Lease Corporation Ltd includes payments made to Bovis Lend Lease Ltd, Debut Services (South West) Ltd and Debut Services Ltd
24. Man SE includes payments made to MAN Diesel Ltd, Man Truck & Bus UK Ltd and Mlog Logistics GMBH.
25. Marshall of Cambridge includes payments made to Cambridge Aero Club Ltd, Fellhouse Ltd, Marshall Aerospace International Services Ltd, Marshall Motor Group Ltd, Marshall of Cambridge Aerospace Ltd, Marshall Specialist Vehicles Ltd and Marshall Thermo King Ltd.
26. Raytheon Company includes payments made to Raytheon Company, Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture and Raytheon Systems Ltd.
27. Royal Dutch Shell PLC includes payments made to Shell Aviation Ltd, Shell International Trading and Shipping Company Ltd, Shell Marine Products Ltd, Shell UK Ltd and Shell UK Oil Products Ltd.
28. Scottish and Southern Energy PLC includes payments made to Airtricity Energy Supply (Northern Ireland) Ltd, Pride (Serp) Ltd, Scottish & Southern Energy PLC, Southern Electric Contracting Ltd, Southern Electric Gas Ltd, Southern Electric Power Distribution PLC, SSE Energy Supply Ltd, SSE Telecommunications Ltd and Swalec Gas Ltd.
29. Sodexo SA includes payments made to Score Marine Ltd, Sodexo Cyprus Ltd, Sodexo Land Technology Ltd, Sodexo Prestige Ltd, Sodexo Defence Services Ltd, Sodexo Ltd and Sodexo Pass Ltd.
30. The Boeing Company includes payments made to Aviation Training International Ltd, Continental Datagraphics Ltd, Jeppesen GMBH, Jeppesen Sanderson Inc, Jeppesen UK Ltd, McDonnell Douglas Corporation and The Boeing Company.
31. Turner & Co (Glasgow) Ltd includes payments made to Mitchell Diesel Ltd, Power Electrics (Bristol) Ltd, Turner Aviation Ltd, Turner Diesel Ltd, Turner Estate Solutions Ltd, Turner Facilities Management Ltd and Turner Facilities Management (Gibraltar) Ltd
32. Air Partner PLC includes payments made to Air Partner PLC.
33. Chapman Freeborn International Ltd includes payments made to Air Logistics Ltd and Chapman Freeborn Airchartering Ltd.
34. Clearpower Ltd includes payments made to NP Aerospace Ltd.
35. Cobham PLC includes payments made to Carleton Life Support Systems Inc, Chelton (Electrostatics) Ltd, Chelton Ltd, Cobham Advanced Composites Ltd, Cobham Defence Communications Ltd, Cobham Flight Inspection Ltd, Credowan Ltd, ERA Technology Ltd, FB Heliservices Ltd, FBS Ltd, Flight Precision Ltd, Flight Refuelling Ltd, FR Aviation Ltd, Micromill Electronics Ltd, Vector Fields Ltd and W.E.S. Ltd.
36. EDF Electricite de France SA includes payments made to British Energy Direct Ltd, British Energy Generation Ltd, EDF Energy 1 Ltd, EDF Energy Contracting Ltd, EDF Energy Customers PLC, EDF Energy Networks Ltd, London Energy PLC and SWEB Ltd.
37. Fujitsu Ltd includes payments made to Fujitsu Services Ltd, Fujitsu Siemens Computers IT Product Services Ltd and Fujitsu Siemens Computers Ltd.
38. HCR Group Holdings Ltd includes payments made to HCR Ltd.
39. International Business Machines Corporation includes payments made to Cognos Ltd, Data Sciences UK Ltd, IBM UK Financial Services Ltd, IBM UK Ltd, Ilog Ltd and Telelogic UK Ltd.
40. Modus Services (Holdings) Ltd includes payments made to Modus Services Ltd.
41. Motor Oil (Hellas) Corinth Refineries SA includes payments made to Motor Oil (Hellas) Corinth Refineries SA (MOH).
42. Nats Holding Ltd includes payments made to Nats (En Route) PLC, Nats (Services) Ltd and Nats Ltd.
43. Northrop Grumman Corporation includes payments made to Northrop Grumman Corporation, Northrop Grumman Information Technology Global Corp, Northrop Grumman Information Technology International Inc, Northrop Grumman Life GMBH, Northrop Grumman Mission Systems Europe Ltd, Northrop Grumman Mission Systems Ltd, Northrop Grumman Overseas Service Corporation, Northrop Grumman Space & Mission Systems Corporation, Northrop Grumman Sperry Marine BV, Northrop Grumman Sperry Marine Ltd, Park Air Systems Ltd and Remotec UK Ltd.
44. Peel Ports Holding (CI) Ltd includes payments made to Cammell Laird Shiprepairers & Shipbuilders Ltd, Clydeport Operations Ltd, Port of Sheerness Ltd, The Manchester Ship Canal Company and The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company.
45. RMPA Holdings Ltd includes payments made to RMPA Services PLC.
46. SAAB AB includes payments made to SAAB AB (Publ), SAAB AB Gripen, SAAB Bofors Dynamics AB, SAAB Boeae Ltd, SAAB Training Systems (UK) Ltd and SAAB Training Systems AB.
47. Supreme Group Holding Sarl includes payments made to Supreme Fuels GMBH and Co KG and Supreme Fuels Trading Fze.
48. Ultra Electronics Holdings PLC includes payments made to Audiosoft Ltd and Ultra Electronics Ltd.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

This section presents information on the MOD's commitment to conflict prevention, contextual information on NATO countries' defence expenditure and information on the top world-wide military spenders. **Table 1.18** presents the estimated costs incurred by the MOD in respect of operations and peacekeeping exercises during the past three financial years. **Table 1.19** details the defence expenditure in Constant 2008 Prices & Current Exchange Rates (US\$ Billions) for each of the NATO member states. **Table 1.20** presents the defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP for each of the NATO countries. **Table 1.21** details the top 15 military spenders worldwide, ranked using Market Exchange rates and Purchasing Power Parity rates.

Main Findings

MOD Operations and Peacekeeping (Table 1.18)

- In 2008/09, the MOD spent just over £4.0 billion on conflict prevention worldwide.
- The net additional cost incurred by the MOD as a result of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan was around £1.4 billion and £2.6 billion respectively.

NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure (Tables 1.19 and 1.20)

- The UK is the third largest military spender in NATO after the USA and France.
- USA, Greece and Bulgaria have the highest estimated total defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP for NATO Countries at 3.9%, 2.8% and 2.6% respectively.

Top Worldwide Military Spenders (Table 1.21)

- In 2008, total worldwide military expenditure is estimated to be nearly US\$1.5 Trillion at current prices and exchange rates.
- The USA is the world's largest military spender accounting for 42% of worldwide expenditure in 2008.
- In 2008, the UK is the fourth largest military spender, accounting for around 5% of worldwide military spend, behind the USA, China and France (using comparisons based on market exchange rates). The UK is fifth, based on purchasing power parity comparisons, after USA, China, India and Russia.

Sources of International Defence data

International Defence statistics are available in a variety of publications and on a substantial number of websites. A selection of sources, which may prove useful in making these sorts of comparisons are listed in the Bibliography and Useful Websites sections. The UK Ministry of Defence has no control over the quality, reliability and coverage of data contained within these sources and does not endorse any specific output.

Data provided in Tables 1.19, 1.20 and 1.21 fall outside the scope of National Statistics and as such, must be regarded as illustrative only.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

Limitations of International Defence data

Data on defence expenditure are associated with a number of limitations, of which there are three main types: reliability, validity and comparability.

The main problems associated with reliability stem from the limited and varying definitions of defence expenditure. The coverage of official data on defence expenditure varies significantly between countries, over time for the same country and, furthermore, in some countries actual expenditure may be very different from budgeted expenditure. These factors limit the utility of international defence expenditure.

A further reason for their limited utility is the very nature of expenditure data. The fact that they are merely input measures gives them limited utility as an indicator of military strength or capability. In reality, the composition of military expenditure has a major impact on the military capability it provides, as does the technological level of military equipment, the state of maintenance and repair, and so on. The most appropriate use of defence and military expenditure data, even when reliably measured and reported, is therefore as an indicator of the economic resources consumed for military purposes.

Comparisons of the defence spending of different countries confront two significant problems. Firstly, while there are standard definitions of defence spending and accounting conventions used by the international organisations, principally the UN, not all countries record and publish their defence spending in accordance with such definitions and conventions. Secondly, conversion into a common currency using market exchange rates (MER) tends to undervalue the currency and hence the scale of expenditure of lower income countries. Attempts are often made to circumvent this problem using purchasing power parity (PPP) measures. These use currency conversion rates which equalise the overall price of a bundle of goods and services in each country. However PPP measures can be highly inaccurate because of the difficulty of allowing for differences in quality and devising appropriate and relevant “weighting” of individual goods and services. Civilian based PPPs may also not be representative of defence goods and services.

While these problems are fairly insignificant in relation to the comparison of defence spending between NATO members in **Table 1.19**, they are substantial in relation to the global comparison in **Table 1.21**.

Note on revised NATO definition

The NATO definition for defence expenditure includes the activities of other countries that provide Military Assistance but excludes countries receiving assistance. The NATO definition differs from national definitions so the figures quoted may diverge considerably from those given in national budgets.

Additionally, from 2004 NATO has adopted a revised definition covering the defence expenditure of member states. The new definition also seeks to exclude expenditure on Other Forces which are structured, equipped and trained to support defence forces and which are realistically deployable. Most nations have now reported defence expenditures according to this new definition, and in some cases (Greece, Turkey, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and Turkey), this has resulted in a significant apparent decrease in defence expenditures.

More information relating to the revised NATO definition can be found on the NATO website at: http://www.nato.int/issues/defence_expenditures/index.html

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

Table 1.18 MOD Operations and Peacekeeping Costs¹

This table shows a breakdown of the actual net operating and capital costs for the three main operations currently undertaken by the MOD. These costs cover the net additional costs (both direct and indirect) incurred by the Department as a result of major military operations: that is, those costs over and above those that the Department would have incurred had the operation not been undertaken. For example, expenditure on wages and salaries or savings from cancelled training exercises are deducted from the total cost of the operation.

	Iraq			Afghanistan			Balkans		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total by Operation	956	1 457	1 381	738	1 504	2 623	56	26	22
Total Operating Costs	787	1 055	1 124	560	1 071	1 655	55	26	22
<i>of which:</i>									
Direct Costs:									
Service Manpower	100	98	115	49	85	73	11	2	2
Civilian Manpower	15	14	21	4	9	15	5	2	1
Infrastructure costs	83	130	133	101	149	162	13	8	5
Equipment support	206	278	306	112	200	384	6	1	-
Other costs and services	137	162	153	89	160	312	14	7	9
Income ²	5	4	-	(2)	11	(24)	(10)	(1)	(2)
Stock consumption	218	237	207	164	301	527	15	6	6
Indirect Costs:									
Stock write off / (write-on)	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Provisions	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-
Depreciation, amortisation (including UOR ³) and fixed asset write-off	14	119	164	39	143	187	-	-	-
Cost of capital	3	8	24	2	9	18	-	-	-
Total Capital Costs	169	403	257	178	433	968	1	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>									
Capital Costs (by area)									
Capital addition (including UOR's and Recuperation)	169	403	257	178	433	968	1	-	-

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts

1. Excludes programme expenditure grouped in either the African or Global pools.
2. Positive figures on the income line represent the cost of income foregone i.e. loss of receipts as a result of conducting operations (e.g. food and accommodation receipts in respect of deployed personnel). Negative figures (shown in brackets) on the income line represent income generated on operations (e.g. support to other nations in respect of catering and medical services).
3. UOR = Urgent Operational Requirements

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

Table 1.19 NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure 2004 - 2008

This table shows defence payments accrued within financial years 2004-2008 for NATO member states. **Figures are stated at 2008 US dollar constant prices and current exchange rates.** They have been derived by DASA from Table 1 in the NATO Press Release "Financial and Economic Data Relating to NATO Defence" dated 19th February 2009 which is available on the NATO website (http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-8CDA6C58-D5DB0B60/natolive/news_50991.htm?selectedLocale=en). These figures have not been endorsed by NATO.

The NATO definition of defence expenditure differs from national definitions so the figures quoted may diverge considerably from those given in national budgets. Expenditure is included for countries that provide Military Assistance. Expenditure is not included for countries receiving assistance. The financial year has been designated by the year which includes the highest number of months. For example, year 2007 represents 2007/08 for Canada and the United Kingdom and 2006/07 for the United States (where the financial year for United States runs from October through to September).

Defence expenditures have been calculated on the basis of the revised NATO definition agreed in 2004. Most nations have now reported defence expenditures according to this new definition. More information on the new NATO definition can be found in the **International Defence notes and key trends**.

Differences between the totals and sums of the components are caused by rounding.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

Constant 2008 Prices & Current Exchange Rates (US\$ billion)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	Estimated 2008
NATO Total^{1,2}	802.4 II	831.7 II	845.3 II	881.3 II	895.2
NATO - Europe^{1,2}	268.5 II	271.3 II	275.2 II	294.1 II	300.8
Belgium	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.5
Bulgaria ^{1,3}	0.7	0.7 II	0.9	1.2	1.3
Czech Republic	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.2
Denmark	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4
Estonia ¹	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
France ^{4,5}	59.4	57.4 II	58.5	63.1	66.2
Germany	42.6	41.3	40.0	43.5	46.2
Greece ⁶	6.7	7.3	7.7	8.4	10.0
Hungary ⁶	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8
Italy ⁶	38.2	36.4	35.1 ||	29.3	30.5
Latvia ¹	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
Lithuania ¹	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Luxembourg ⁶	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3 ||	0.2
Netherlands	10.5	10.4	10.7	11.7	12.1
Norway	5.5	5.3	5.3	6.0	5.9
Poland	5.2	6.0	6.4	8.0	10.2
Portugal ⁶	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7
Romania ¹	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0
Slovak Republic ¹	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5
Slovenia ¹	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Spain	14.2	14.2	15.2	17.1	19.0
Turkey ⁶	10.5	11.2	12.1	12.1	13.3
United Kingdom ³	55.0 II	60.6	62.1	70.4	60.5
North America	533.8	560.4	570.2	587.2	594.4
Canada	12.9	14.3	15.8	18.3	19.5
United States ⁷	520.9	546.1	554.4	568.9	574.9

Source: DASA derived estimates from NATO data

1. Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia joined the NATO Alliance in 2004. Most Defence expenditures have been calculated on the basis of the revised NATO definition agreed in 2004.
2. Iceland is a member of the NATO Alliance but has no armed forces.
3. Data include military pensions, for the United Kingdom from 2005 and for Bulgaria from 2006.
4. France is a member of the Alliance but does not belong to the integrated military structure and does not participate in collective force planning. The defence data relating to France are indicative only.
5. Data include non-deployable elements of Other Forces and, from 2006, they are calculated with a new accounting methodology.
6. Data do not include non-deployable elements of Other Forces; for Greece, Hungary, Portugal and Turkey from 2002, for Italy from 2007 and for Luxembourg from 2008.
7. Data do not include pensions.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

Table 1.20 NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure as % of GDP 2004-2008

This table shows defence payments accrued by NATO member states within financial years 2004-2008 as a percentage of GDP. The figures are extracted from Table 1 in the NATO Press Release "Financial and Economic Data Relating to NATO Defence" dated 19th February 2009 (website http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-8CDA6C58-D5DB0B60/natolive/news_50991.htm?selectedLocale=en). Figures are based on the NATO definition of defence expenditure and are stated at constant prices, where the effects of inflation have been removed.

The NATO definition of defence expenditure differs from national definitions so the figures quoted may diverge considerably from those given in national budgets. Expenditure is included for countries that provide Military Assistance. Expenditure is not included for countries receiving assistance. The financial year has been designated by the year which includes the highest number of months. For example, year 2007 represents 2007/08 for Canada and the United Kingdom and 2006/07 for the United States (where the financial year for United States runs from October through to September).

Defence expenditures have been calculated on the basis of the revised NATO definition agreed in 2004. Most nations have now reported defence expenditures according to this new definition. Revisions to individual countries are due to the adoption of the new NATO definitions. More information on the new NATO definition can be found in the **International Defence notes and key trends**.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

Country	Constant 2000 Prices (Percentage of GDP)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	Estimated 2008
NATO - Total^{1,2}	2.9 ||	2.9 ||	2.9 ||	2.8 ||	2.8
NATO - Europe^{1,2}	1.9 ||	1.8 ||	1.8 ||	1.7 ||	1.7
Belgium	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Bulgaria ^{1,3}	2.5	2.5 ||	2.8 ^r	3.0	2.6
Czech Republic	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4
Denmark	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Estonia ¹	1.5 ^r	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9
France ^{4,5}	2.6	2.5 ||	2.5 ^r	2.4	2.3
Germany	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Greece ⁶	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8
Hungary ⁶	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
Italy ⁶	1.8	1.6 ^r	1.4 ^r ||	1.1	1.1
Latvia ¹	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7
Lithuania ¹	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Luxembourg ⁶	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6 ||	0.4
Netherlands	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Norway	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Poland	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Portugal ⁶	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Romania ¹	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5
Slovak Republic ¹	1.7	1.7	1.6 ^r	1.5	1.5
Slovenia ¹	1.5	1.4 ^r	1.6	1.5	1.5
Spain	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Turkey ⁶	2.3 ^r	2.1 ^r	2.1 ^r	1.7	1.7
United Kingdom ³	2.2 ^r ||	2.5	2.4 ^r	2.5	2.2
North America	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Canada	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
United States ⁷	3.9	3.9 ^r	3.9	3.9	3.9

Source: NATO

1. Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia joined the NATO Alliance in 2004. Most Defence expenditures have been calculated on the basis of the revised NATO definition agreed in 2004.
2. Iceland is a member of the NATO Alliance but has no armed forces.
3. Data include military pensions, for the United Kingdom from 2005 and for Bulgaria from 2006.
4. France is a member of the Alliance but does not belong to the integrated military structure and does not participate in collective force planning. The defence data relating to France are indicative only.
5. Data include non-deployable elements of Other Forces and, from 2006, they are calculated with a new accounting methodology.
6. Data do not include non-deployable elements of Other Forces; for Greece, Hungary, Portugal and Turkey from 2002, for Italy from 2007 and for Luxembourg from 2008.
7. Data do not include pensions.

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE

Table 1.21 Top Worldwide Military Spenders: 2008

This table shows the Top 15 Worldwide Military Spenders in 2008. Figures are in US billion Dollars and at **current prices and Exchange Rates**. Countries are ranked separately using Market Exchange Rates and Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates. If a different base year were used, the rankings could change due to fluctuations in exchange rates. **The calculations of military expenditure using PPP rates have been performed independently by DASA and are not sourced from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).**

Conversion into a common currency using Market Exchange Rates (MER) tends to undervalue the currency, and hence the scale of expenditure of lower income countries. Although, this may also be because a large part of the economy of a lower income country is domestically based and not based on internationally traded goods and services. Attempts are often made to circumvent this problem using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) measures. These use currency conversion rates which equalise the overall price of a bundle of goods and services in each country. However, PPP measures can be highly inaccurate because of the difficulty of allowing for differences in quality and devising appropriate and relevant "weighting" of individual goods and services. Civilian based PPPs may also not be representative of defence goods and services. As such, this table must be regarded as providing only an illustrative ranking of world-wide military spending.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

At Current Prices and Exchange Rates

Market Exchange Rates				
Rank	Country	Spending US\$ billions	Spending Per Capita US\$	World Share %
1	USA	607.0	1 967	41.5
2	China	[84.9]	[63]	[5.8]
3	France	65.7	1 061	4.5
4	UK	65.3	1 070	4.5
5	Russia	[58.6]	[413]	[4.0]
Sub-total Top 5		881.5		60
6	Germany	46.8	568	3.2
7	Japan	46.3	361	3.2
8	Italy	40.6	689	2.8
9	Saudi Arabia ²	38.2	1 511	2.6
10	India	30.0	25	2.1
Sub-total Top 10		1 083.4		74
11	South Korea	24.2	501	1.7
12	Brazil	23.3	120	1.6
13	Canada	19.3	581	1.3
14	Spain	19.2	430	1.3
15	Australia	18.4	876	1.3
Sub-total Top 15		1 187.8		81
World Total		1 464	217	100

Purchasing Power Parity Rates ¹		
Rank	Country	Spending US\$ billions
1	USA	607.3
2	China	[155.3]
3	India	81.6
4	Russia	[79.1]
5	UK	54.6
Sub-total Top 5		977.9
6	France	49.1
7	Saudi Arabia ²	47.2
8	Japan	41.0
9	Germany	37.3
10	South Korea	34.9
Sub-total Top 10		1 187.4
11	Italy	32.0
12	Brazil	29.3
13	Iran ³	21.7
14	Turkey	19.8
15	Taiwan	18.8
Sub-total Top 15		1 309.0
World Total		..

Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) & DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. The figures in PPP dollar terms have been converted by DASA using estimated PPP rates (for 2008), based on price comparisons of the components of GDP published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). SIPRI have not endorsed these estimates.
2. The figures for Saudi Arabia include expenditure for public order and safety and might be slight overestimates.
3. The figure for Iran is for national defence and does not include spending on the Revolutionary Guards Corps, which constitutes a considerable part of Iran's total military expenditure.

[] Indicates SIPRI estimate

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2 is divided into six main sections:

- **Personnel summary (Tables 2.1 to 2.4)** - overall statistics relating to both civilians and Armed Forces personnel, including numbers by location.
- **UK Armed Forces (Tables 2.5 to 2.25)** – summaries of the main trends in strengths, intakes and outflows of personnel in the UK Armed Forces. A chart setting out the equivalent ranks in the Services and with civilians is included as **Table 2.25**;
- **Civilian personnel (Tables 2.26 to 2.37)** - summaries of the main trends in strengths, intakes and outflows of civilian personnel;
- **Compensation claims made against the MOD (Tables 2.38 and 2.39)** – statistics on the numbers of new and settled claims made against the MOD;
- **International (Table 2.40)** – Manpower holdings and ceilings by member countries of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty.

Key trends and summaries precede the UK Armed Forces and civilian personnel sections.

Changes to Tables 2009

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System analyses of outflow by exit reason are not available for financial years 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2008/09. As a result the following table that appeared in UKDS 2008 has been removed: **Table 2.25 - Outflow from trained UK Regular Forces by sex and reason for leaving.**

Table 2.39 - Number of War Pensions in payment by type of pension, at 31 March each year has been moved to **Chapter 3**, to present it with the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme tables.

The following tables that appeared in UKDS 2008 have been moved to the Civilian personnel section of UKDS 2009: **Tables 2.2 - Civilian personnel by budgetary area** and **2.6 - Civilian personnel in UK Defence Agencies and MOD-owned Trading Funds.**

As a result **Tables 2.2** onwards as presented in UKDS 2008 have now been renumbered.

Table 2.12 - Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin at 1 April each year has been moved to present it immediately after **Table 2.9 - Strength of UK Regular Forces by ethnic origin and rank.** As a result **Tables 2.10** to **2.12** have now been renumbered.

Table 2.2 - Location of Service and civilian personnel in the United Kingdom has been changed from presenting figures at 1 July to showing figures at 1 April, consistent with other location tables. In addition, the regional breakdown now exclude all personnel stationed outside the UK.

Table 2.14 - Strength of the Trained UK Regular Forces by Service and nationality has been reformatted since UKDS 2008 to focus on the following three groups:

1. Irish and Commonwealth personnel, for whom an upper limit of 15% of the total trained UK Regular Forces is in place for three of the Armed Corps of the

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

INTRODUCTION

Army under arrangements made under Section 41(2)(d) of the Race Relations Act 1976.

2. Nepalese citizens, who have been able to transfer to the UK Regular Armed Forces from the Brigade of Gurkhas since 2008.
3. Other Foreigners, who have not recorded their primary nationality as UK, Irish, Commonwealth or Nepalese.

Table 2.33 - Intake and Outflow of civilian personnel has changed from showing FTE numbers to showing headcount numbers, due to the unavailability of FTE data for a group of civilian staff.

Data sources

The principal sources of data for personnel information presented in UKDS Chapter 2 are the civilian and Armed Forces administrative databases.

Armed Forces statistics prior to 2006 were compiled from pay records (Naval Service) or personnel records (Army and RAF) held by the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency (SPVA, formerly the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency). In March 2006 the transfer of all Service personnel records to the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system began. Statistics are compiled from JPA in the RAF from April 2006, in the Naval Service from November 2006 and in the Army from April 2007. All statistics before these points were derived from single Service legacy systems.

Civilian statistics are compiled from several sources. Data for MOD staff are taken from personnel systems; CIPMIS prior to April 2003, HRMS from April 2004 onwards and a combination of the two in the year in between.

The MOD has four Trading Funds¹ that provide DASA with monthly extracts from their own personnel systems. The Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) data are taken from the MOD civilian pay system and locally engaged civilians (LEC) data are derived from quarterly head counts provided to DASA by administrators in each Top Level Budget (TLB).

Data quality

Most tables presented in Chapter 2 meet the high standards of quality and integrity as set out in the UK Statistics Authority's Code of Practice for Official Statistics. However, all tables are subject to assessment by the UK Statistics Authority before

¹ Defence Support Group (formerly Army Base Repair Organisation and the Defence Aviation and Repair Agency)
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory
Hydrographic Office
Meteorological Office

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

INTRODUCTION

National Statistics status can be confirmed. The following tables require further validation of data and methods before they attain National Statistics status:

- **Table 2.38 – New claims and settled claims by broad category in each year**
- **Table 2.39 – New claims and settled claims by broad cause in each year**

The following table does not have National Statistics status as it comes from sources outside the Government Statistical Service:

- **Table 2.40 – Manpower holdings and ceilings by member country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty.**

Armed Forces data on JPA are a combination of mandatory and non-mandatory fields populated by unit administrators and voluntary fields such as **ethnic origin** that Armed Forces personnel can choose to complete based on their self-perceptions. In 2002 the ethnicity categories were aligned with the new classifications in the 2001 Census of Population. Analysis conducted by DASA indicates that the percentage of ethnic minority Service personnel in the unknown or undeclared population is higher than in the declared population. If the percentage of personnel with unknown or undeclared ethnicity exceeds 40% DASA consider the risk of misrepresenting ethnicity percentages is too high to publish. When ethnicity percentage figures for a Service are suppressed the figures for All Services are also suppressed to prevent bias.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System the following statistics are provisional and may be revised: all Naval Service flow statistics from 2006/07 onwards, and Naval Service strength statistics from 1 April 2008; all Army flow statistics from 2006/07 onwards and strengths statistics from 1 April 2007; and all Royal Air Forces flow statistics from 2007/08 onwards and strength statistics from 1 April 2008. DASA have initiated a major review of all provisional JPA data and aim to revise where required during the course of 2010. Revisions to strength figures are likely to be less than 0.5% of the provisional figure. Revisions of provisional flows could be as high as 50% because some of the individual flow figures can be much smaller.

Civilian data on HRMS are a combination of fields mandated by the People Pay and Pensions Agency (PPPA), such as grade, and voluntary fields such as **disability status**. Civilian personnel complete these fields based on their self perception. If personnel that consider they have a disability are more or less likely to record their status than those who consider they are not disabled, the percentages of disabled persons presented will be too high or too low depending on the direction of the bias. It is not possible for DASA to measure this bias without surveying a random sample of the unknown \ undeclared group.

A review of unknown grade has been undertaken since UKDS 2008, and the number of Civilian Personnel listed against unknown grade for UKDS 2009 has reduced.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.1 Recent trends in Service and civilian personnel¹ strengths at 1 April each year

	1990 ²		1997		Thousands: FTE					
					2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total personnel³	487.3	348.5	322.4	315.3	304.8	293.8^P	282.6^P	281.4^P		
Service	314.8	215.1	213.3	206.9	201.4	196.1^P	193.1^P	194.7^P		
UK Regulars	305.8	210.8	207.0	201.1	195.9	190.4 ^P	187.1 ^P	188.4 ^P		
FTRS	-	-	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.6 ^P	1.8 ^P	2.1 ^P		
Gurkhas ⁴	} 9.0	4.3 {	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7 ^P	3.9 ^P	3.9 ^P		
Locally entered/engaged ⁴			0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4		
Civilian Level 0^{1,3}	172.5	133.3	109.0	108.5	103.4	97.7	89.5	86.6		
Level 1 ¹	141.4	101.9	82.2	82.0	78.1	73.8	69.0	66.4		
Trading Funds ³	-	15.5	11.4	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.2	9.6		
Locally engaged civilians	31.1	15.9	15.4	15.7	14.5	13.8	11.2	10.5		
Excluded from the above table:										
Royal Irish (Home Service)⁵	6.2	4.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.1	*	*		

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
2. Data using the definition of civilians updated in April 2004 are not available for 1990 - figures are as published in UK Defence Statistics 1990. The 1990 figure excludes casual staff and those not directly funded by the MOD.
3. The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: removal of GCHQ personnel from April 1994 and the contractorisation of the Atomic Weapons Establishment (6,000) in 1993. In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
4. Gurkhas are included in the locally entered service personnel figures until 1997 after which they are shown separately.
5. The Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment was officially disbanded on 31 March 2008.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics for 1 April 2007 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.2 Location of Service and civilian personnel^{1,2} in the United Kingdom

This table has been changed from UKDS 2008 which presented figures at 1 July to showing figures at 1 April (except for 1990 and 1997 figures), consistent with other location tables. In addition, the regional breakdown now excludes all personnel stationed outside the UK or where location is unknown.

	Thousands: FTE						
	1990 ³	1997 ³	2005 ⁴	2006	2007	2008 ⁵	2009
United Kingdom	..	276.9	255.1	248.7	239.5^P	231.6^P	233.3^P
Service	215.9	171.6	170.4	165.7	161.4 ^P	158.7 ^P	162.7 ^P
Civilian	..	105.3	84.7	83.0	78.1	72.9	70.6
England	..	229.4	217.8	211.9	207.6^P	202.9^P	204.4^P
Service	179.6	142.6	147.0	142.1	141.4 ^P	140.3 ^P	143.6 ^P
Civilian	..	86.8	70.7	69.7	66.2	62.6	60.9
Wales	..	8.4	6.6	6.3	5.0^P	4.8^P	4.7^P
Service	5.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.6 ^P	2.6 ^P	2.7 ^P
Civilian	..	5.1	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.0
Scotland	..	24.2	20.3	20.4	19.2^P	18.0^P	17.9^P
Service	19.3	13.9	13.3	13.5	12.6 ^P	12.0 ^P	12.0 ^P
Civilian	..	10.3	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.9
Northern Ireland	..	14.6	10.5	10.1	7.7^P	5.9^P	6.3^P
Service	11.5	11.5	7.1	6.8	4.8 ^P	3.7 ^P	4.4 ^P
Civilian	..	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.1	1.9

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

Service and Civilian personnel^{1,2} by Government Office Region

	Service			Civilian		
	2008	2009	% change ⁶	2008 ⁷	2009	% change ⁶
United Kingdom	158 660^P	162 710^P	2.6^P	72 890^r	70 620	-3.1
England	140 310^P	143 580^P	2.3^P	62 590^r	60 860	-2.8
East of England	17 950 ^P	18 160 ^P	1.2 ^P	6 550 ^r	6 370	-2.7
East Midlands	9 230 ^P	9 460 ^P	2.4 ^P	2 470 ^r	2 450	-0.7
London	5 900 ^P	5 640 ^P	-4.4 ^P	5 390 ^r	4 980	-7.5
North East	1 450 ^P	1 400 ^P	-3.3 ^P	510 ^r	490	-3.3
North West	1 710 ^P	2 290 ^P	33.8 ^P	2 540 ^r	2 520	-0.8
South East	45 610 ^P	46 010 ^P	0.9 ^P	14 830 ^r	13 790	-7.0
South West	39 030 ^P	39 280 ^P	0.6 ^P	21 610 ^r	22 010	1.9
West Midlands	5 900 ^P	6 500 ^P	10.2 ^P	4 950 ^r	4 400	-11.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	13 530 ^P	14 730 ^P	8.9 ^P	3 730 ^r	3 830	2.7
Wales	2 640^P	2 720^P	3.3^P	2 170^r	2 010	-7.3
Scotland	11 970^P	12 020^P	0.4^P	5 990^r	5 860	-2.2
Northern Ireland	3 740^P	4 390^P	17.4^P	2 150^r	1 890	-12.0

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

1. Service personnel figures are for UK Regular Forces based in the UK. They include all trained and untrained Personnel and exclude Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.
2. Civilian personnel includes Trading Fund staff and exclude RFAs and LECs.
3. 1990 and 1997 figures are as at 1 July.
4. In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company.
5. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organization merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
6. Percentage change is calculated from unrounded data.
7. Trading Funds staff were excluded from the UK and Regional breakdown in UKDS 2008. The 1 April 2008 figures have been revised to include Trading Funds.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics from 1 April 2007 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.3 Global locations of Service^{1,2} and civilian personnel^{3,4},
at 1 April each year

		Number: FTE						
		1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ⁵	2009
Global Total		344 120	..	309 570	299 240^e	288 080^P	276 560^P	274 990^P
	Service	210 820	..	201 100	195 870 ^e	190 400 ^P	187 060 ^P	188 370 ^P
	Civilian Level 0	133 290	109 050	108 470	103 380	97 690	89 500	86 620
United Kingdom Total		273 560	..	256 610	250 330^e	239 490^P	231 550^P	233 330^P
	Service	166 080	..	171 870	167 330 ^e	161 390 ^P	158 660 ^P	162 710 ^P
	Civilian	107 480	86 210	84 740	83 000	78 110	72 890 ^f	70 620
Overseas Total		60 420	..	47 500	45 820	44 520^P	41 340^P	38 280^P
	Service	42 700	..	29 230 ^f	28 540	27 990 ^P	27 630 ^P	25 350 ^P
	Civilian	17 730	17 810	18 270	17 280	16 530	13 710	12 930
Mainland European States		41 160	..	34 040	32 710^e	32 650^P	31 200^P	28 150^P
Germany	Service	21 900	..	22 170	21 960 ^e	21 710 ^P	21 690 ^P	19 100 ^P
	Civilian	12 130	9 780	9 700	8 700	8 790	7 910	7 490
Balkans ⁶	Service	5 100	..	170	30 ^e	50 ^P	20 ^P	20 ^P
	Civilian	20	640	660	680	710	230	200
Remainder	Service	1 920	..	1 200	1 180 ^e	1 160 ^P	1 130 ^P	1 130 ^P
	Civilian	100	130	140	160	230	220	210
Mediterranean		8 690	..	7 430	7 630^e	6 740^P	5 670^P	5 540^P
Cyprus	Service	4 090	..	3 170	3 040 ^e	2 950 ^P	2 780 ^P	2 910 ^P
	Civilian	2 930	2 880	2 790	3 230	2 280	1 850	1 640
Gibraltar	Service	480	..	360	340 ^e	310 ^P	280 ^P	260 ^P
	Civilian	1 200	1 200	1 100	1 010	1 190	750	730
Middle East	Service	670	..	390	390 ^e	270 ^P	320 ^P	330 ^P
	Civilian	40	1 610	1 650	1 380	1 490	1 020	980
Far East/Asia	Service	2 210	..	260	260 ^e	220 ^P	260 ^P	260 ^P
	Civilian	770	730	730	960	750	740	710
Africa		560	..	950	560^e	610^P	660^P	680^P
Sierra Leone	Service	-	..	100	90 ^e	90 ^P	80 ^P	60 ^P
	Civilian	-	-	610	230	220	220	150
Remainder	Service	550	..	70	70 ^e	70 ^P	70 ^P	120 ^P
	Civilian	-	160	170	180	230	280	360

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.3 Global locations of Service^{1,2} and civilian personnel^{3,4}, at 1 April each year (continued)

		1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ⁵	2009
North America		2 260	..	910	870^e	850^p	890^p	920^p
USA	Service	1 310	..	400	410 ^e	390 ^p	420 ^p	470 ^p
	Civilian	100	200	200	180	180	180	160
Canada	Service	840	..	290	260 ^e	270 ^p	270 ^p	270 ^p
	Civilian	10	10	20	20	10	20	20
Central/South America	Service	300	..	100	110 ^e	90 ^p	90 ^p	80 ^p
	Civilian	10	150	150	170	180	190	180
Falkland Islands ⁷	Service	1 790	..	320	310 ^e	290 ^p	130 ^p	250 ^p
	Civilian	40	50	50	60	60	50	50
Elsewhere ⁸	Service	1 550	..	230	90 ^e	100 ^p	110 ^p	100 ^p
	Civilian	390	280	280	340	220	60	60
Unallocated		7 910	..	3 110	750^e	1 720^{r p}	1 390^{r p}	1 090^p
	Service ⁹	2 040	..	-	- ^e	1 020 ^{r p}	770 ^{r p}	320 ^p
	Civilian	5 870	2 710	3 110	750	690	610	770
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries	Civilian	2 210	2 310	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Service personnel figures are for UK Regular Forces. They include all trained and untrained Personnel and exclude Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.
 2. Data for the global locations of Service personnel were suspended between 2003 - 2004 because of concerns over quality of the source data. Figures for 1997 showed where Service personnel were deployed. From 2005 data show where Service personnel are stationed.
 3. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
 4. UK civilian totals include Trading Fund personnel but excludes RFA and LEC personnel and those with an unknown location. Overseas civilian includes LEC personnel.
 5. UK civilian total for 2008 has been revised to include an additional 50 personnel that previously had an unknown location.
 6. Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, and Serbia.
 7. The number of personnel located in the Falkland Islands has remained constant. The temporary dip in 2008 was due to the way administrative systems recorded the type of assignment of personnel in the Falklands Islands. Those on temporary assignments are shown against their permanent stationed location.
 8. Includes personnel in transit and those in any other geographic region that is not specifically identified above.
 9. Revision in 2007 and 2008 due to further validation of legacy systems data prior to JPA.
- Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics from 1 April 2007 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.4 Strength of locally entered personnel¹ including Gurkhas by global location, at 1 April each year

	Number: FTE							
	1990	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007 ²	2008	2009
Total	40 160	20 190	19 510	19 740	18 560	17 940	15 480^P	14 820^P
Naval Service	310	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Army	8 710	4 140	4 080	4 080	4 010	4 100	4 240 ^P	4 270 ^P
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	..	3 760	3 720	3 690	3 660	3 710	3 860 ^P	3 860 ^P
Royal Air Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian	31 140	15 860	15 430	15 660	14 540	13 840	11 240	10 550
<i>by location</i>								
United Kingdom								
Army	1 300	2 000	2 550	2 520	2 550	2 770	3 020 ^P	3 160 ^P
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	..	2 000	2 550	2 520	2 550	2 770	3 020 ^P	3 160 ^P
Continental Europe								
Civilian	23 290	10 790	8 290	8 050	7 040	7 210	6 350	6 060
Mediterranean								
Gibraltar								
Army ³	70	350	360	390	350	400	380 ^P	410 ^P
Civilian	1 530	1 130	1 140	1 040	940	1 130	700	670
Malta								
Civilian	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus								
Civilian	2 460	2 660	2 510	2 430	2 870	1 960	1 550	1 350
Far East								
Hong Kong								
Naval Service	310	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Army	5 310	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	..	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian	2 630	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei								
Army	840	780	730	770	800	840	790 ^P	650 ^P
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	..	780	730	770	800	840	790 ^P	650 ^P
Civilian	200	230	300	300	290	290	290	280
Nepal ⁴								
Army	1 190	860	440	400	300	90	40 ^P	40 ^P
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	..	860	440	400	300	90	40 ^P	40 ^P
Civilian	..	300	370	370	360	360	360	340
Elsewhere								
Civilian	290	40	20	20	40	40	40	40
Other areas								
Falkland Islands								
Army	-	-	-	-	10	10	- ^P	- ^P
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	..	-	-	-	10	10	- ^P	- ^P
Elsewhere								
Civilian ⁵	730	530	2 790	3 440	2 990	2 850	1 950	1 820

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Locally employed civilians are locally employed by the department on overseas sites and are covered by local employment contracts and not by UK legislation.
2. Due to the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration system, locally entered Service personnel figures by location for 1 April 2007 are not available and therefore shown as at 1 March 2007.
3. Gibraltar Army figures comprise the Gibraltar Permanent Cadre and Gibraltar Volunteer Reserve.
4. In March 2007 Gurkha terms and conditions of service were changed, and, among other things, this involved replacing Nepal Long Leave (five months' unpaid leave every three years) with the same leave entitlement as UK Regular soldiers (30 days paid leave each year). As a result, the number of Gurkhas recorded as being in Nepal is lower from 1 April 2007 onwards than in previous years.
5. The increase in 2004 reflects the engagement of local personnel in Iraq.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics from 1 April 2008 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Armed Forces personnel key points and trends

Strength and requirement

The total strength of the UK Regular Armed Forces has increased since 2008 (see **Table 2.5**).

- The 1 April 2009 strength of the UK Regular Forces was 188,370, a 0.7% increase on the 187,060 serving at 1 April 2008. This reflects an increase in the untrained strength of the Army and RAF (see **Table 2.5**).
- The surplus between strength and requirement of full-time trained Armed Forces officers has risen from 500 at 1 April 2008 to 620 at 1 April 2009. The deficit between strength and requirement of full-time trained Armed Forces other ranks has fallen from 5,810 at 1 April 2008 to 5,560 at 1 April 2009 (see **Table 2.7**).

Longer term:

- At 1 April 2009 the total strength of the UK Regular Forces was 188,370, a decrease of 38.4% from the 1 April 1990 strength of 305,750 (see **Table 2.5**).
- 80% of the total decrease in strength from 1990 to 2009 took place during the period 1990 to 1997 as the Armed Forces were restructured following the end of the Cold War (see **Chart 2.5**).
- The requirement for the UK's full-time trained Armed Forces officers has decreased 5.8% from 30,730 in 2004 to 28,940 in 2009. The equivalent decrease for the other ranks is 8.9% from 164,620 in 2004 to 149,920 in 2009 (see **Table 2.7**).

Intake and outflow

Compared with 2007/08, more people joined the UK Regular Forces in 2008/09 and fewer people left.

- Total intake during the financial year 2008/09 was 6.8% higher than 2007/08; 22,770 compared with 21,330 (see **Table 2.17**).
- Outflow from UK Regular Forces during the financial year 2008/09 was 11.4% lower than in 2007/08; 21,880 compared with 24,690 (see **Table 2.21**).
- Intake into the UK Regular Forces is greater than Outflow from UK Regular Forces for financial year 2008/09. This is the first time this has happened since 2003/04.

Longer term:

- Intake and outflow figures over the time series presented reflect the drawdown in strength from 1990 to 1997 after the Cold War.
- Intake from the civilian population into the UK Regular Armed Forces decreased 24.4% from 31,210 in the financial year 1990/91 to 23,610 in 1997/98. It then decreased 3.6% from 23,610 in 1997/98 to 22,770 in 2008/09. (see **Table 2.17**).
- Outflow from the UK Regular Forces to **civil life** decreased by 37.7% from 39,080 in 1990/91 to 24,350 in 1997/98. It then decreased from 24,350 in 1997/98 to 21,880 in 2008/09. (see **Table 2.21**).

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Ethnic Minorities

The percentage of the UK Regular Forces from an ethnic minority background has continued to increase.

- The percentage of the UK Regular Forces from an ethnic minority background has increased every year from 4.9% in 2004 to 6.5% in 2009, mostly due to an increase in the percentage of ethnic minorities in ranks Corporal and below (**Table 2.9**).
- The percentage of personnel joining the Army other ranks (the largest component of the UK Armed Forces) with an ethnic minority background was 11.7% in 2008/09 – the highest of the five financial years shown. (**Table 2.18**).
- The percentage of personnel leaving the trained UK Regular Forces with an ethnic minority background has decreased from 6.3 % in 2007/08 to 5.9% in 2008/09 (see **Table 2.22**).

Females

The percentage of the UK Regular Forces that are female has continued to increase.

- The percentage of the UK Regular Forces that are female has increased from 5.7% in 1990 to 9.5% in 2009 (see **Table 2.12**). The RAF has the highest percentage of female personnel (13.5% in 2009) followed by the Naval Service (9.6% in 2009) then the Army (7.8% in 2009) (see **Table 2.12**).
- The percentage of people who joined the untrained strength of the UK Regular Forces who are female decreased from 14.3% in 1997/98 to 10.5% in 2004/05. It then decreased more gradually from 10.5% in 2004/05 to 9.4% in 2008/09 (see **Table 2.19**).
- The percentage of personnel leaving the UK Regular Forces who are female has remained stable at 8.8% since 2007/08 (see **Table 2.23**).

Location

Compared with 2007/08, fewer Service personnel are based overseas and more personnel are based within the UK.

- For the first time since 2005, the proportion of Service personnel¹ stationed outside the UK has decreased; from 14.8% (27,630) in 2008 to 13.5% (25,350) in 2009 (see **Table 2.3**).

Reserve Forces

The strength of the Reserve Forces has declined markedly since 1990, but over the past 5 years has remained more stable than the Regular Forces (see **Table 2.15**).

- The total strength of the Volunteer Reserve forces increased from 39,230 in 2008 to 39,760 in 2009.
- The strength of the cadet forces has decreased from 136,000 in 1990 to 130,200 in 2009. There was an increase in the strength of Army cadets but this was offset by larger net decreases in the number of Naval Service and RAF cadets (see **Table 2.16**).

¹ excluding personnel of unallocated location

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.5 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, and whether trained or untrained, at 1 April each year

	Thousands								
	1990	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
All Services	305.8	210.8	207.0	201.1	195.9	190.4^P	187.1^P	188.4^P	
Officers	42.9	32.7	33.4	33.0	32.7	32.1 ^P	31.7 ^P	31.7 ^P	
Other Ranks	262.9	178.1	173.6	168.1	163.2	158.3 ^P	155.3 ^P	156.7 ^P	
Trained	277.6	193.6	184.6	182.8	178.3	172.9^P	168.6^P	168.2^P	
Officers	37.9	29.8	29.9	29.9	29.7	29.3 ^P	28.8 ^P	28.6 ^P	
Other Ranks	239.6	163.9	154.7	152.9	148.6	143.6 ^P	139.9 ^P	139.6 ^P	
Untrained	28.2	17.2	22.4	18.3	17.5	17.5^P	18.4^P	20.1^P	
Officers	4.9	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.8 ^P	3.0 ^P	3.1 ^P	
Other Ranks	23.2	14.3	18.8	15.2	14.5	14.7 ^P	15.5 ^P	17.1 ^P	
Naval Service	63.3	45.1	40.9	39.9	39.4	38.9	38.6^P	38.3^P	
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	7.5	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7 ^P	7.8 ^P	
Officers	10.1	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5 ^P	7.4 ^P	
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8 ^P	0.8 ^P	
Other Ranks	53.1	37.2	33.1	32.2	31.7	31.3	31.1 ^P	30.9 ^P	
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	6.9	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9 ^P	7.0 ^P	
Trained	56.7	41.7	36.4	35.5	34.9	34.3	34.5^P	34.4^P	
Officers	8.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.5 ^P	6.5 ^P	
Other Ranks	48.4	34.7	29.7	28.8	28.3	27.7	28.0 ^P	27.9 ^P	
Untrained	6.6	3.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.0^P	3.9^P	
Officers	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0 ^P	0.9 ^P	
Other Ranks	4.7	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.0 ^P	3.0 ^P	
Army	152.8	108.8	112.7	109.3	107.7	106.2^P	105.1^P	106.5^P	
Officers	17.4	13.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.6 ^P	14.6 ^P	14.5 ^P	
Other Ranks	135.4	95.1	98.0	94.6	93.0	91.5 ^P	90.5 ^P	92.0 ^P	
Trained	137.4	97.8	99.4	98.5	96.8	95.4^P	93.8^P	94.6^P	
Officers	16.2	12.7	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.8 ^P	13.7 ^P	13.6 ^P	
Other Ranks	121.2	85.0	85.9	84.9	83.0	81.6 ^P	80.2 ^P	81.0 ^P	
Untrained	15.4	11.1	13.3	10.8	10.9	10.8^P	11.3^P	11.9^P	
Officers	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8 ^P	0.9 ^P	0.9 ^P	
Other Ranks	14.2	10.1	12.1	9.8	10.0	10.0 ^P	10.4 ^P	11.0 ^P	
Royal Air Force	89.7	56.9	53.4	51.9	48.7	45.4	43.4^P	43.6^P	
Officers	15.3	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.7 ^P	9.8 ^P	
Other Ranks	74.4	45.8	42.4	41.2	38.4	35.5	33.7 ^P	33.8 ^P	
Trained	83.5	54.2	48.7	48.8	46.6	43.2	40.3^P	39.3^P	
Officers	13.4	10.1	9.7	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.6 ^P	8.5 ^P	
Other Ranks	70.1	44.1	39.1	39.3	37.3	34.3	31.7 ^P	30.8 ^P	
Untrained	6.2	2.7	4.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.1^P	4.3^P	
Officers	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1 ^P	1.3 ^P	
Other Ranks	4.3	1.7	3.4	2.0	1.1	1.1	2.1 ^P	3.0 ^P	

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

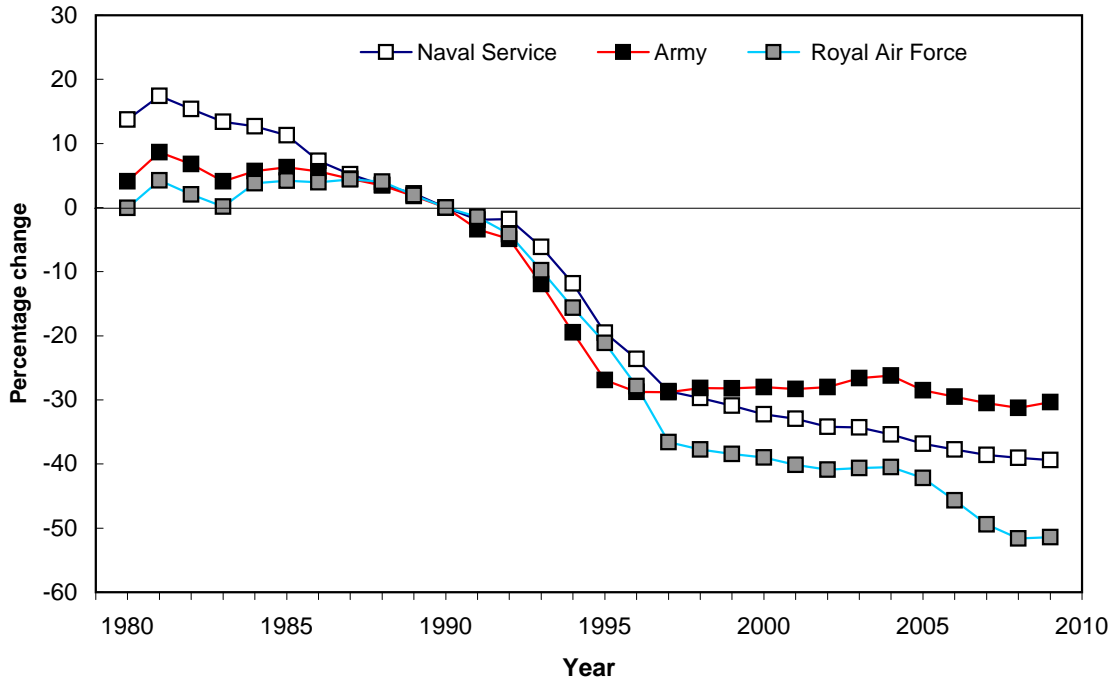
UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Army strength statistics from 1 April 2007 onwards, and Naval Service and RAF strength statistics from 1 April 2008 onwards, are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Chart to Table **2.5** Percentage change in UK Regular Forces compared with 1 April 1990



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.6 Strength of UK Regular Forces by age and rank at 1 April each year

	1990	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Officers	42 860	32 680	33 450	33 000	32 700	32 100^P	31 710^P	31 690^P
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	-	-	-	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
18-19	680	150	280	110	80	120 ^P	110 ^P	100 ^P
20-24	6 020	2 970	3 200	3 020	2 550	2 570 ^P	2 490 ^P	2 480 ^P
25-29	8 240	6 490	5 970	6 060	6 210	6 280 ^P	6 240 ^P	6 140 ^P
30-34	6 340	6 040	5 610	5 490	5 180	5 030 ^P	4 920 ^P	5 050 ^P
35-39	5 420	5 490	6 000	5 790	5 700	5 580 ^P	5 440 ^P	5 300 ^P
40-44	7 160	4 540	5 470	5 540	5 730	5 520 ^P	5 470 ^P	5 470 ^P
45-49	5 320	4 030	4 000	4 140	4 300	4 300 ^P	4 320 ^P	4 270 ^P
50 and over	3 680	2 950	2 920	2 850	2 940	2 690 ^P	2 730 ^P	2 880 ^P
Average age (years)	36	36	37	37	37	37^P	37^P	37^P
Other Ranks	262 890	178 140	173 570	168 090	163 150	158 290^P	155 340^P	156 680^P
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	11 330	4 600	6 690	5 140	4 920	4 650 ^P	4 450 ^P	4 670 ^P
18-19	30 060	10 520	16 030	14 110	12 490	11 650 ^P	11 250 ^P	11 930 ^P
20-24	81 610	41 490	47 100	45 320	43 670	41 760 ^P	40 580 ^P	40 950 ^P
25-29	60 110	51 890	30 550	31 430	32 460	33 530 ^P	34 230 ^P	34 670 ^P
30-34	37 910	33 760	30 780	28 500	25 800	23 380 ^P	22 010 ^P	22 240 ^P
35-39	25 150	25 100	27 230	27 480	27 840	27 350 ^P	26 500 ^P	25 010 ^P
40-44	11 210	6 600	11 040	11 540	11 200	11 050 ^P	11 200 ^P	11 710 ^P
45-49	3 630	2 810	3 130	3 490	3 660	3 800 ^P	3 940 ^P	4 170 ^P
50 and over	1 880	1 370	1 030	1 070	1 110	1 120 ^P	1 190 ^P	1 320 ^P
Average age (years)	27	29	29	29	29	29^P	29^P	29^P
Officers	42 860¹	32 680	33 450	33 000	32 700	32 100^P	31 710^P	31 690^P
<i>by rank²:</i>								
Major General and above	200	150	140	150	140	140 ^P	140 ^P	140 ^P
Brigadier	390	350	370	350	350	350 ^P	350 ^P	360 ^P
Colonel	1 510	1 120	1 210	1 210	1 200	1 190 ^P	1 180 ^P	1 220 ^P
Lieutenant Colonel	4 610	3 870	4 110	4 130	4 060	4 070 ^P	4 070 ^P	4 060 ^P
Major	11 800	9 960	10 120	10 010	9 950	9 760 ^P	9 600 ^P	9 540 ^P
Captain	14 780	12 370	12 020	12 310	12 290	12 120 ^P	11 900 ^P	11 770 ^P
Lieutenant and below	9 310	4 860	5 470	4 840	4 700	4 480 ^P	4 460 ^P	4 600 ^P
Other Ranks	262 890	178 140	173 570	168 090	163 150	158 290^P	155 340^P	156 680^P
<i>by rank²:</i>								
Warrant Officer	11 560	8 790	9 010	9 540	9 410	9 150 ^P	9 080 ^P	9 140 ^P
Staff Sergeant	22 750	17 010	15 310	14 470	14 110	13 810 ^P	13 570 ^P	13 290 ^P
Sergeant	35 440	25 300	23 090	22 920	22 590	21 950 ^P	21 310 ^P	20 980 ^P
Corporal ³	55 980	37 020	32 470	32 510	31 710	30 650 ^P	30 300 ^P	29 600 ^P
Lance Corporal ³	23 840	16 370	16 770	16 410	16 350	16 560 ^P	16 700 ^P	16 410 ^P
Private (including juniors)	113 330	73 660	76 920	72 250	68 980	66 160 ^P	64 390 ^P	67 250 ^P

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

1. Includes 260 Naval Service personnel of unknown rank.
2. Figures are for paid rank. Includes the equivalent ranks for the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.25**.
3. Royal Marines with a substantive rank of Marine but acting as Corporal are presented as Lance Corporal from 1 April 2003 onwards. Before this point they are presented as Corporal.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics from 1 April 2007 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.7 Full-time trained strength¹ and requirement at 1 April each year

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All Services						
Officers						
Requirement	30 730	30 970	30 070	29 840	29 070	28 940
Strength ²	30 740	30 670	30 380	30 070 ^P	29 580 ^P	29 570 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	10	- 300	310	230 ^P	500 ^P	620 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement ³	-	-1.0	1.0	0.8 ^P	1.7 ^P	2.1 ^P
Other Ranks						
Requirement	164 620	160 120	155 850	153 770	150 190	149 920
Strength ²	159 450	157 380	152 800	147 750 ^P	144 380 ^P	144 360 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-5 160	-2 740	-3 050	-6 020 ^P	-5 810 ^P	-5 560 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement ³	-3.1	-1.7	-2.0	-3.9 ^P	-3.9 ^P	-3.7 ^P
Naval Service						
Officers						
Requirement	6 940	6 980	6 830	6 840	6 670	6 580
Strength ²	6 900	6 880	6 800	6 800	6 630 ^P	6 680 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 40	- 100	- 30	- 50	- 40 ^P	100 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement ³	-0.6	-1.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7 ^P	1.6 ^P
Other Ranks						
Requirement	31 780	31 210	30 000	29 960	29 590	29 180
Strength ²	30 610	29 520	28 820	28 120	28 440 ^P	28 330 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-1 170	-1 690	-1 190	-1 830	-1 150 ^P	- 850 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement ³	-3.7	-5.4	-4.0	-6.1	-3.9 ^P	-2.9 ^P
Army						
Officers						
Requirement	13 710	13 860	13 350	13 350	13 480	13 460
Strength ²	13 940	14 020	14 150	14 260 ^P	14 210 ^P	14 260 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	230	170	800	900 ^P	730 ^P	800 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement ³	1.7	1.2	6.0	6.8 ^P	5.4 ^P	5.9 ^P
Other Ranks						
Requirement	93 020	90 320	88 450	88 450	88 320	88 320
Strength ²	89 610	88 420	86 470	85 090 ^P	84 060 ^P	84 990 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-3 410	-1 900	-1 980	-3 350 ^P	-4 260 ^P	-3 340 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement ³	-3.7	-2.1	-2.2	-3.8 ^P	-4.8 ^P	-3.8 ^P
Royal Air Force						
Officers						
Requirement	10 070	10 140	9 890	9 640	8 920	8 900
Strength ²	9 890	9 770	9 430	9 020	8 740 ^P	8 620 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 180	- 370	- 460	- 620	- 180 ^P	- 280 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement ³	-1.8	-3.6	-4.7	-6.5	-2.0 ^P	-3.1 ^P
Other Ranks						
Requirement	39 820	38 590	37 400	35 370	32 290	32 420
Strength ²	39 230	39 440	37 510	34 530	31 880 ^P	31 040 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 590	850	120	- 840	- 410 ^P	-1 380 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement ³	-1.5	2.2	0.3	-2.4	-1.3 ^P	-4.3 ^P

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

1. The Full Time Trained Strength comprises Trained UK Regular Forces, Trained Gurkhas and FTRS (Full Time Reserve Service) personnel. It does not include mobilised reservists.
2. FTRS Strength figures include Full Commitment (FC), Home Commitment (HC) and Limited Commitment (LC) individuals. For the RAF, FC individuals serve against the regular requirement whilst HC and LC individuals fill posts specifically for FTRS personnel. All Naval Service and Army FTRS personnel serve against the regular requirement. See **Glossary** of Terms and Abbreviations for further information.
3. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Army strength statistics from 1 April 2007 onwards, and Naval Service and RAF strength statistics from 1 April 2008 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.8 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, ethnic origin and rank¹ at 1 April 2009

	Number				Percentage ²	
	All Personnel	White	Ethnic minorities	Unknown ³	White	Ethnic minorities
All Services	188 365^p	164 615^p	11 380^p	12 370^p	93.5^p	6.5^p
Officers	31 690^p	28 265^p	740^p	2 685^p	97.5^p	2.5^p
Lieutenant Colonel and above	5 785 ^p	5 365 ^p	105 ^p	310 ^p	98.0 ^p	2.0 ^p
Major and below	25 905 ^p	22 900 ^p	630 ^p	2 370 ^p	97.3 ^p	2.7 ^p
Other Ranks	156 680^p	136 350^p	10 640^p	9 690^p	92.8^p	7.2^p
Sergeant and above	43 415 ^p	39 450 ^p	900 ^p	3 065 ^p	97.8 ^p	2.2 ^p
Corporal and below	113 265 ^p	96 900 ^p	9 740 ^p	6 625 ^p	90.9 ^p	9.1 ^p
Naval Service	38 340^p	35 280^p	1 200^p	1 865^p	96.7^p	3.3^p
Officers	7 410^p	6 975^p	115^p	320^p	98.4^p	1.6^p
Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 515 ^p	1 455 ^p	20 ^p	40 ^p	98.5 ^p	1.5 ^p
Major and below	5 895 ^p	5 520 ^p	95 ^p	280 ^p	98.3 ^p	1.7 ^p
Other Ranks	30 930^p	28 305^p	1 080^p	1 545^p	96.3^p	3.7^p
Sergeant and above	10 215 ^p	9 780 ^p	145 ^p	290 ^p	98.5 ^p	1.5 ^p
Corporal and below	20 715 ^p	18 525 ^p	935 ^p	1 255 ^p	95.2 ^p	4.8 ^p
Army	106 460^p	89 845^p	9 315^p	7 300^p	90.6^p	9.4^p
Officers	14 505^p	12 825^p	395^p	1 285^p	97.0^p	3.0^p
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2 615 ^p	2 410 ^p	45 ^p	155 ^p	98.1 ^p	1.9 ^p
Major and below	11 890 ^p	10 415 ^p	350 ^p	1 130 ^p	96.7 ^p	3.3 ^p
Other Ranks	91 955^p	77 020^p	8 920^p	6 015^p	89.6^p	10.4^p
Sergeant and above	22 550 ^p	19 995 ^p	565 ^p	1 990 ^p	97.3 ^p	2.7 ^p
Corporal and below	69 405 ^p	57 025 ^p	8 355 ^p	4 025 ^p	87.2 ^p	12.8 ^p
Royal Air Force	43 565^p	39 490^p	870^p	3 210^p	97.8^p	2.2^p
Officers	9 770^p	8 465^p	225^p	1 080^p	97.4^p	2.6^p
Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 655 ^p	1 500 ^p	40 ^p	115 ^p	97.5 ^p	2.5 ^p
Major and below	8 115 ^p	6 965 ^p	185 ^p	965 ^p	97.4 ^p	2.6 ^p
Other Ranks	33 795^p	31 025^p	645^p	2 130^p	98.0^p	2.0^p
Sergeant and above	10 650 ^p	9 675 ^p	190 ^p	785 ^p	98.1 ^p	1.9 ^p
Corporal and below	23 145 ^p	21 350 ^p	450 ^p	1 345 ^p	97.9 ^p	2.1 ^p

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

The structure of this table has been changed slightly from UKDS 2008, to only show percentages from those with known ethnic origin.

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

1. Figures are for paid rank. All Services totals include equivalent ranks in the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.25**.
2. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and only include personnel with known ethnic origin.
3. Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.

Ethnicity figures are rounded to 5 and may not sum to the totals shown.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics for 1 April 2009 are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.9 Strength of UK Regular Forces by ethnic origin and rank¹ at 1 April each year

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
White	182 060	177 665	173 710	167 315 ^P	164 250 ^P	164 615 ^P
<i>Full coverage estimates</i> ²	196 965	190 520	185 035	179 380 ^P	175 720 ^P	176 190 ^P
Officers	29 890	29 720	29 615	28 700 ^P	28 610 ^P	28 265 ^P
Lieutenant Colonel and above	5 455	5 460	5 400	5 395 ^P	5 405 ^P	5 365 ^P
Major and below	24 435	24 260	24 215	23 305 ^P	23 205 ^P	22 900 ^P
Other Ranks	152 170	147 945	144 095	138 610 ^P	135 640 ^P	136 350 ^P
Sergeant and above	43 435	43 035	42 310	41 055 ^P	40 235 ^P	39 450 ^P
Corporal and below	108 740	104 915	101 785	97 555 ^P	95 410 ^P	96 900 ^P
Ethnic Minorities	9 320	9 885	10 180	10 360 ^P	10 600 ^P	11 380 ^P
<i>Full coverage estimates</i> ²	10 055	10 580	10 815	11 015 ^P	11 335 ^P	12 175 ^P
Officers	745	740	735	730 ^P	730 ^P	740 ^P
Lieutenant Colonel and above	120	120	110	115 ^P	100 ^P	105 ^P
Major and below	625	620	620	615 ^P	625 ^P	630 ^P
Other Ranks	8 575	9 145	9 450	9 630 ^P	9 870 ^P	10 640 ^P
Sergeant and above	1 080	1 070	1 005	955 ^P	895 ^P	900 ^P
Corporal and below	7 495	8 075	8 445	8 675 ^P	8 975 ^P	9 740 ^P
Unknown ³	15 640	13 545	11 955	12 725 ^P	12 210 ^P	12 370 ^P
Officers	2 810	2 545	2 350	2 670 ^P	2 380 ^P	2 685 ^P
Lieutenant Colonel and above	255	265	235	240 ^P	245 ^P	310 ^P
Major and below	2 555	2 280	2 115	2 430 ^P	2 135 ^P	2 370 ^P
Other Ranks	12 830	11 000	9 605	10 055 ^P	9 830 ^P	9 690 ^P
Sergeant and above	2 900	2 825	2 795	2 905 ^P	2 830 ^P	3 065 ^P
Corporal and below	9 930	8 175	6 810	7 150 ^P	7 000 ^P	6 625 ^P
Ethnic minorities as a percentage of total (excluding unknowns) ⁴						
All	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.8 ^P	6.1 ^P	6.5 ^P
Officers	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5 ^P	2.5 ^P	2.5 ^P
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1 ^P	1.8 ^P	2.0 ^P
Major and below	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6 ^P	2.6 ^P	2.7 ^P
Other Ranks	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.5 ^P	6.8 ^P	7.2 ^P
Sergeant and above	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3 ^P	2.2 ^P	2.2 ^P
Corporal and below	6.4	7.1	7.7	8.2 ^P	8.6 ^P	9.1 ^P

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

1. Figures are for paid rank and include equivalent ranks in the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.25**.
2. Full coverage estimates show the expected number of personnel in each ethnicity category if ethnicity were known for all personnel.
3. Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.
4. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and only include personnel with known ethnic origin.

Ethnicity figures are rounded to 5 and may not sum to the totals shown.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics from 1 April 2007 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.10 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin
at 1 April each year^{1,2}

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹
All Services	207 020		201 100		195 850		190 395^P		187 055^P		188 365^P	
Ethnic												
Minorities²	9 320	4.9	9 885	5.3	10 180	5.5	10 360^P	5.8^P	10 600^P	6.1^P	11 380^P	6.5^P
Asian	790	0.4	905	0.5	970	0.5	1 025 ^P	0.6 ^P	1 090 ^P	0.6 ^P	1 320 ^P	0.8 ^P
Black	5 065	2.6	5 535	3.0	5 790	3.1	5 990 ^P	3.4 ^P	6 270 ^P	3.6 ^P	6 780 ^P	3.9 ^P
Chinese	155	0.1	160	0.1	150	0.1	140 ^P	0.1 ^P	145 ^P	0.1 ^P	140 ^P	0.1 ^P
Mixed	2 320	1.2	2 275	1.2	2 275	1.2	2 250 ^P	1.3 ^P	2 155 ^P	1.2 ^P	2 225 ^P	1.3 ^P
Other	995	0.5	1 010	0.5	995	0.5	955 ^P	0.5 ^P	940 ^P	0.5 ^P	910 ^P	0.5 ^P
White	182 060	95.1	177 665	94.7	173 710	94.5	167 315^P	94.2^P	164 250^P	93.9^P	164 615^P	93.5^P
Unknown³	15 640	*	13 545	*	11 955	*	12 725^P	*	12 210^P	*	12 370^P	*
Naval Service	40 880		39 945		39 390		38 860		38 575^P		38 340^P	
Ethnic												
Minorities²	920	2.4	960	2.5	995	2.6	985	2.7	1 125^P	3.1^P	1 200^P	3.3^P
Asian	75	0.2	85	0.2	85	0.2	70	0.2	80 ^P	0.2 ^P	85 ^P	0.2 ^P
Black	310	0.8	335	0.9	385	1.0	405	1.1	540 ^P	1.5 ^P	605 ^P	1.7 ^P
Chinese	25	0.1	25	0.1	25	0.1	25	0.1	25 ^P	0.1 ^P	20 ^P	0.1 ^P
Mixed	360	0.9	365	0.9	360	0.9	345	0.9	340 ^P	0.9 ^P	355 ^P	1.0 ^P
Other	145	0.4	145	0.4	145	0.4	140	0.4	135 ^P	0.4 ^P	135 ^P	0.4 ^P
White	37 630	97.6	37 465	97.5	37 260	97.4	35 485	97.3	35 690^P	96.9^P	35 280^P	96.7^P
Unknown³	2 330	*	1 520	*	1 135	*	2 385	*	1 760^P	*	1 865^P	*
Army	112 745		109 285		107 730		106 170^P		105 090^P		106 460^P	
Ethnic												
Minorities²	7 200	6.9	7 780	7.6	8 150	8.0	8 435^P	8.4^P	8 610^P	8.8^P	9 315^P	9.4^P
Asian	540	0.5	655	0.6	735	0.7	820 ^P	0.8 ^P	885 ^P	0.9 ^P	1 100 ^P	1.1 ^P
Black	4 435	4.2	4 890	4.8	5 140	5.1	5 345 ^P	5.3 ^P	5 515 ^P	5.6 ^P	5 970 ^P	6.0 ^P
Chinese	95	0.1	95	0.1	90	0.1	85 ^P	0.1 ^P	90 ^P	0.1 ^P	90 ^P	0.1 ^P
Mixed	1 475	1.4	1 460	1.4	1 495	1.5	1 510 ^P	1.5 ^P	1 445 ^P	1.5 ^P	1 490 ^P	1.5 ^P
Other	655	0.6	675	0.7	690	0.7	670 ^P	0.7 ^P	670 ^P	0.7 ^P	660 ^P	0.7 ^P
White	97 745	93.1	94 595	92.4	93 490	92.0	92 000^P	91.6^P	89 625^P	91.2^P	89 845^P	90.6^P
Unknown³	7 805	*	6 910	*	6 090	*	5 730^P	*	6 860^P	*	7 300^P	*
Royal Air Force	53 390		51 870		48 730		45 370		43 390^P		43 565^P	
Ethnic												
Minorities²	1 200	2.5	1 150	2.5	1 040	2.4	935	2.3	865^P	2.2^P	870^P	2.2^P
Asian	170	0.4	165	0.4	155	0.3	135	0.3	120 ^P	0.3 ^P	135 ^P	0.3 ^P
Black	320	0.7	310	0.7	265	0.6	235	0.6	215 ^P	0.5 ^P	210 ^P	0.5 ^P
Chinese	35	0.1	35	0.1	35	0.1	30	0.1	30 ^P	0.1 ^P	35 ^P	0.1 ^P
Mixed	485	1.0	455	1.0	420	1.0	395	1.0	370 ^P	0.9 ^P	380 ^P	0.9 ^P
Other	195	0.4	185	0.4	165	0.4	145	0.4	130 ^P	0.3 ^P	115 ^P	0.3 ^P
White	46 685	97.5	45 605	97.5	42 960	97.6	39 825	97.7	38 935^P	97.8^P	39 490^P	97.8^P
Unknown³	5 505	*	5 115	*	4 730	*	4 605	*	3 590^P	*	3 210^P	*

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

1. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known ethnicity only.

2. Asian comprises Asian Bangladeshi, Asian Pakistani, Asian Indian and other Asian Backgrounds.

Black comprises Black Caribbean, Black African and other Black Backgrounds.

Chinese is defined as "any Chinese background".

Mixed comprises Mixed Black African and White, Mixed Asian and White, Mixed Black Caribbean and white and other Mixed Ethnic Backgrounds.

Other is defined as "other ethnic background".

3. Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Army strength statistics from 1 April 2007 onwards, and Naval Service and RAF strength statistics from 1 April 2008 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.11 Strength of UK Regular Forces by sex and rank¹ at 1 April
each year

	1990	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Female Officers	2 780 ²	2 380	3 520	3 600	3 680	3 720 ^P	3 760 ^P	3 830 ^P
<i>by rank:</i>								
Major General and above	-	-	-	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Brigadier	7	2	3	4	3	2 ^P	2 ^P	4 ^P
Colonel	24	16	34	39	41	39 ^P	39 ^P	41 ^P
Lieutenant Colonel	66	80	150	170	180	200 ^P	210 ^P	220 ^P
Major	370	420	730	760	820	890 ^P	920 ^P	980 ^P
Captain	1 140	1 180	1 630	1 720	1 770	1 800 ^P	1 810 ^P	1 790 ^P
Lieutenant and below	920	680	980	900	860	790 ^P	780 ^P	790 ^P
Male Officers	40 080	30 300	29 920	29 410	29 020	28 380 ^P	27 950 ^P	27 860 ^P
<i>by rank:</i>								
Major General and above	200	150	140	150	140	140 ^P	140 ^P	140 ^P
Brigadier	380	350	370	350	350	340 ^P	350 ^P	360 ^P
Colonel	1 490	1 110	1 180	1 170	1 160	1 150 ^P	1 140 ^P	1 180 ^P
Lieutenant Colonel	4 550	3 790	3 960	3 960	3 880	3 870 ^P	3 860 ^P	3 840 ^P
Major	11 420	9 540	9 400	9 250	9 130	8 860 ^P	8 680 ^P	8 560 ^P
Captain	13 640	11 190	10 400	10 580	10 520	10 320 ^P	10 090 ^P	9 980 ^P
Lieutenant and below	8 390	4 180	4 490	3 940	3 840	3 680 ^P	3 680 ^P	3 800 ^P
Female Other Ranks	14 690	12 450	14 870	14 560	14 190	13 920 ^P	13 860 ^P	14 020 ^P
<i>by rank:</i>								
Warrant Officer	140	170	300	320	320	350 ^P	350 ^P	370 ^P
Staff Sergeant	360	370	550	560	590	570 ^P	610 ^P	650 ^P
Sergeant	1 390	1 170	1 420	1 500	1 640	1 700 ^P	1 740 ^P	1 820 ^P
Corporal ³	2 980	2 360	3 210	3 350	3 370	3 400 ^P	3 450 ^P	3 470 ^P
Lance Corporal ³	1 290	1 080	1 510	1 520	1 550	1 500 ^P	1 500 ^P	1 410 ^P
Private (including juniors)	8 530	7 300	7 880	7 310	6 730	6 400 ^P	6 210 ^P	6 300 ^P
Male Other Ranks	248 210	165 690	158 700	153 530	148 960	144 380 ^P	141 480 ^P	142 660 ^P
<i>by rank:</i>								
Warrant Officer	11 420	8 610	8 710	9 230	9 090	8 800 ^P	8 730 ^P	8 780 ^P
Staff Sergeant	22 390	16 640	14 770	13 910	13 520	13 240 ^P	12 970 ^P	12 640 ^P
Sergeant	34 050	24 130	21 670	21 410	20 950	20 260 ^P	19 570 ^P	19 160 ^P
Corporal ³	53 000	34 660	29 260	29 150	28 340	27 250 ^P	26 850 ^P	26 140 ^P
Lance Corporal ³	22 550	15 290	15 260	14 890	14 790	15 060 ^P	15 200 ^P	15 000 ^P
Private (including juniors)	104 800	66 360	69 040	64 940	62 260	59 770 ^P	58 180 ^P	60 950 ^P
Females as a percentage of total⁴	6.5 ²	7.3	10.5	10.9	11.3	11.6 ^P	11.9 ^P	12.1 ^P
<i>by rank:</i>								
Major General and above	-	-	-	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Brigadier	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6 ^P	0.6 ^P	1.1 ^P
Colonel	1.6	1.4	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.3 ^P	3.3 ^P	3.4 ^P
Lieutenant Colonel	1.4	2.1	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.8 ^P	5.2 ^P	5.3 ^P
Major	3.2	4.3	7.2	7.6	8.3	9.2 ^P	9.6 ^P	10.3 ^P
Captain	7.7	9.5	13.5	14.0	14.4	14.8 ^P	15.2 ^P	15.2 ^P
Lieutenant and below	9.9	13.9	17.9	18.6	18.4	17.7 ^P	17.5 ^P	17.3 ^P
Other Ranks	5.6	7.0	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8 ^P	8.9 ^P	8.9 ^P
<i>by rank:</i>								
Warrant Officer	1.2	2.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.8 ^P	3.9 ^P	4.0 ^P
Staff Sergeant	1.6	2.2	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.1 ^P	4.5 ^P	4.9 ^P
Sergeant	3.9	4.6	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.7 ^P	8.1 ^P	8.7 ^P
Corporal ³	5.3	6.4	9.9	10.3	10.6	11.1 ^P	11.4 ^P	11.7 ^P
Lance Corporal ³	5.4	6.6	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.1 ^P	9.0 ^P	8.6 ^P
Private (including juniors)	7.5	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.7 ^P	9.6 ^P	9.4 ^P

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

1. Figures are for paid rank and include equivalent ranks in the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.25**.

2. Includes 260 female Naval Officers of unknown rank.

3. Royal Marines with a substantive rank of Marine but acting as Corporal are presented as Lance Corporal from 1 April 2003 onwards. Before this point they are presented as Corporal.

4. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Figures fewer than 100 have been left unrounded so as not to obscure the data.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics from 1 April 2007 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.12 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and sex, at 1 April each year

	1990	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Females: total	17 470	14 830	18 390	18 160	17 870	17 640^P	17 620^P	17 850^P
Naval Service	3 660	3 250	3 730	3 690	3 670	3 650	3 680 ^P	3 660 ^P
Army	7 050	6 680	8 420	8 210	8 180	8 180 ^P	8 240 ^P	8 320 ^P
RAF	6 760	4 900	6 240	6 260	6 020	5 810	5 710 ^P	5 870 ^P
Officers	2 780	2 380	3 520	3 600	3 680	3 720^P	3 760^P	3 830^P
Naval Service	420	440	640	660	680	680	700 ^P	720 ^P
Army	1 230	1 060	1 520	1 550	1 590	1 630 ^P	1 640 ^P	1 620 ^P
RAF	1 140	880	1 360	1 390	1 410	1 410	1 420 ^P	1 490 ^P
Other Ranks	14 690	12 450	14 870	14 560	14 190	13 920^P	13 860^P	14 020^P
Naval Service	3 250	2 810	3 090	3 030	3 000	2 970	2 980 ^P	2 950 ^P
Army	5 820	5 620	6 890	6 660	6 590	6 550 ^P	6 600 ^P	6 700 ^P
RAF	5 620	4 020	4 880	4 870	4 600	4 400	4 290 ^P	4 380 ^P
Males: total	288 280	195 990	188 630	182 940	177 980	172 760^P	169 430^P	170 520^P
Naval Service	59 590	41 900	37 150	36 250	35 720	35 210	34 900 ^P	34 680 ^P
Army	145 760	102 120	104 330	101 080	99 550	97 990 ^P	96 860 ^P	98 140 ^P
RAF	82 920	51 970	47 150	45 610	42 710	39 560	37 680 ^P	37 700 ^P
Officers	40 080	30 300	29 920	29 410	29 020	28 380^P	27 950^P	27 860^P
Naval Service	9 730	7 480	7 130	7 070	6 980	6 900	6 780 ^P	6 700 ^P
Army	16 210	12 660	13 190	13 110	13 140	13 000 ^P	12 920 ^P	12 880 ^P
RAF	14 140	10 160	9 600	9 230	8 900	8 480	8 250 ^P	8 280 ^P
Other Ranks	248 210	165 690	158 700	153 530	148 960	144 380^P	141 480^P	142 660^P
Naval Service	49 860	34 420	30 020	29 180	28 740	28 310	28 110 ^P	27 980 ^P
Army	129 560	89 460	91 140	87 970	86 410	84 980 ^P	83 940 ^P	85 260 ^P
RAF	68 790	41 810	37 540	36 380	33 810	31 080	29 430 ^P	29 420 ^P
Females as a percentage of total¹	5.7	7.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.3^P	9.4^P	9.5^P
Naval Service	5.8	7.2	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5 ^P	9.6 ^P
Army	4.6	6.1	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7 ^P	7.8 ^P	7.8 ^P
RAF	7.5	8.6	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.8	13.2 ^P	13.5 ^P
Officers	6.5	7.3	10.5	10.9	11.3	11.6^P	11.9^P	12.1^P
Naval Service	4.1	5.5	8.2	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.4 ^P	9.7 ^P
Army	7.1	7.7	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.1 ^P	11.3 ^P	11.2 ^P
RAF	7.4	8.0	12.4	13.1	13.7	14.3	14.7 ^P	15.2 ^P
Other Ranks	5.6	7.0	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8^P	8.9^P	8.9^P
Naval Service	6.1	7.6	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6 ^P	9.5 ^P
Army	4.3	5.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2 ^P	7.3 ^P	7.3 ^P
RAF	7.6	8.8	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.4	12.7 ^P	13.0 ^P

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

1. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Army strength statistics from 1 April 2007 onwards, and Naval Service and RAF strength statistics from 1 April 2008 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.13 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and religion at 1 April each year

	2007		2008		2009	
	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹
All Services	190 400^P		187 060^P		188 370^P	
Buddhist	320 ^P	0.2 ^P	350 ^P	0.2 ^P	380 ^P	0.2 ^P
Christian	168 930 ^P	89.7 ^P	161 070 ^P	88.5 ^P	161 030 ^P	87.1 ^P
Christian Tradition ²	190 ^P	0.1 ^P	210 ^P	0.1 ^P	220 ^P	0.1 ^P
Hindu	300 ^P	0.2 ^P	350 ^P	0.2 ^P	540 ^P	0.3 ^P
Jewish	70 ^P	- ^P	70 ^P	- ^P	70 ^P	- ^P
Muslim	360 ^P	0.2 ^P	390 ^P	0.2 ^P	500 ^P	0.3 ^P
Sikh	90 ^P	- ^P	90 ^P	0.1 ^P	110 ^P	0.1 ^P
Other Religions ³	190 ^P	0.1 ^P	460 ^P	0.3 ^P	630 ^P	0.3 ^P
No Religion	17 980 ^P	9.5 ^P	19 110 ^P	10.5 ^P	21 470 ^P	11.6 ^P
Unknown ⁴	1 970 ^P	*	4 960 ^P	*	3 400 ^P	*
Naval Service	38 860		38 570^P		38 340^P	
Buddhist	30	0.1	40 ^P	0.1 ^P	40 ^P	0.1 ^P
Christian	33 120	86.4	32 430 ^P	85.1 ^P	31 270 ^P	83.5 ^P
Christian Tradition ²	40	0.1	40 ^P	0.1 ^P	50 ^P	0.1 ^P
Hindu	20	-	20 ^P	0.1 ^P	20 ^P	0.1 ^P
Jewish	10	-	10 ^P	- ^P	10 ^P	- ^P
Muslim	30	0.1	40 ^P	0.1 ^P	40 ^P	0.1 ^P
Sikh	10	-	10 ^P	- ^P	10 ^P	- ^P
Other Religions ³	70	0.2	90 ^P	0.2 ^P	120 ^P	0.3 ^P
No Religion	5 010	13.1	5 420 ^P	14.2 ^P	5 900 ^P	15.7 ^P
Unknown ⁴	510	*	470 ^P	*	880 ^P	*
Army	106 170^P		105 090^P		106 460^P	
Buddhist	260 ^P	0.2 ^P	280 ^P	0.3 ^P	310 ^P	0.3 ^P
Christian	96 410 ^P	91.3 ^P	92 040 ^P	90.1 ^P	93 880 ^P	88.8 ^P
Christian Tradition ²	100 ^P	0.1 ^P	120 ^P	0.1 ^P	130 ^P	0.1 ^P
Hindu	250 ^P	0.2 ^P	300 ^P	0.3 ^P	480 ^P	0.5 ^P
Jewish	40 ^P	- ^P	40 ^P	- ^P	50 ^P	- ^P
Muslim	270 ^P	0.3 ^P	300 ^P	0.3 ^P	410 ^P	0.4 ^P
Sikh	50 ^P	- ^P	60 ^P	0.1 ^P	80 ^P	0.1 ^P
Other Religions ³	40 ^P	- ^P	270 ^P	0.3 ^P	400 ^P	0.4 ^P
No Religion	8 160 ^P	7.7 ^P	8 690 ^P	8.5 ^P	9 940 ^P	9.4 ^P
Unknown ⁴	580 ^P	*	2 990 ^P	*	800 ^P	*
Royal Air Force	45 370		43 390^P		43 570^P	
Buddhist	30	0.1	30 ^P	0.1 ^P	30 ^P	0.1 ^P
Christian	39 390	88.5	36 600 ^P	87.4 ^P	35 890 ^P	85.8 ^P
Christian Tradition ²	50	0.1	50 ^P	0.1 ^P	50 ^P	0.1 ^P
Hindu	40	0.1	30 ^P	0.1 ^P	30 ^P	0.1 ^P
Jewish	20	-	20 ^P	- ^P	20 ^P	- ^P
Muslim	50	0.1	50 ^P	0.1 ^P	50 ^P	0.1 ^P
Sikh	20	0.1	20 ^P	0.1 ^P	30 ^P	0.1 ^P
Other Religions ³	80	0.2	100 ^P	0.2 ^P	120 ^P	0.3 ^P
No Religion	4 810	10.8	4 990 ^P	11.9 ^P	5 640 ^P	13.5 ^P
Unknown ⁴	880	*	1 490 ^P	*	1 720 ^P	*

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

Religion data for all three Services is only available since April 2007 following the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration System.

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

1. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known religion only.
2. Christian Tradition includes Christian Scientist, Church of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), Jehovah's Witness and Unitarian religions among others.
3. Other Religions includes Druid, Pagan, Rastafarian, Spiritualist, Zoroastrian (Parsee), Wicca and Baha'I among others.
4. Includes those with an unrecorded religion and those who chose not to declare.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Army strength statistics from 1 April 2007 onwards, and Naval Service and RAF strength statistics from 1 April 2008 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.14 Strength of the Trained UK Regular Forces by Service and nationality at 1 April each year

	2007		2008		2009	
	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹
All Services	172 910 ^P		168 620 ^P		168 240 ^P	
UK	165 790 ^P	96.1 ^P	161 040 ^P	95.9 ^P	159 380 ^P	95.4 ^P
Non-UK²	6 810 ^P	3.9 ^P	6 940 ^P	4.1 ^P	7 670 ^P	4.6 ^P
Irish ³ and Commonwealth ⁴	6 760 ^P	3.9 ^P	6 850 ^P	4.1 ^P	7 350 ^P	4.4 ^P
Nepalese	30 ^P	- ^P	60 ^P	- ^P	290 ^P	0.2 ^P
Other Foreign	20 ^P	- ^P	30 ^P	- ^P	30 ^P	- ^P
Unknown⁵	310 ^P	*	640 ^P	*	1 190 ^P	*
Naval Service	34 340		34 530 ^P		34 400 ^P	
UK	33 620	98.6	33 750 ^P	98.3 ^P	33 580 ^P	98.1 ^P
Non-UK²	490	1.4	580 ^P	1.7 ^P	660 ^P	1.9 ^P
Irish ³ and Commonwealth ⁴	480	1.4	570 ^P	1.7 ^P	650 ^P	1.9 ^P
Nepalese	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Other Foreign	10	-	10 ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Unknown⁵	230	*	200 ^P	*	160 ^P	*
Army	95 360 ^P		93 830 ^P		94 590 ^P	
UK	89 110 ^P	93.4 ^P	87 270 ^P	93.3 ^P	86 770 ^P	92.6 ^P
Non-UK²	6 250 ^P	6.6 ^P	6 280 ^P	6.7 ^P	6 910 ^P	7.4 ^P
Irish ³ and Commonwealth ⁴	6 210 ^P	6.5 ^P	6 210 ^P	6.6 ^P	6 600 ^P	7.0 ^P
Nepalese	30 ^P	- ^P	60 ^P	0.1 ^P	290 ^P	0.3 ^P
Other Foreign	10 ^P	- ^P	20 ^P	- ^P	20 ^P	- ^P
Unknown⁵	- ^P	*	270 ^P	*	900 ^P	*
Royal Air Force	43 210		40 260 ^P		39 250 ^P	
UK	43 060	99.9	40 020 ^P	99.8 ^P	39 030 ^P	99.7 ^P
Non-UK²	60	0.1	70 ^P	0.2 ^P	100 ^P	0.3 ^P
Irish ³ and Commonwealth ⁴	60	0.1	70 ^P	0.2 ^P	100 ^P	0.3 ^P
Nepalese	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Other Foreign	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Unknown⁵	80	*	170 ^P	*	120 ^P	*

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

Nationality data for all three Services is only available from 1 April 2007 due to the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration System.

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

1. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known nationality only.
2. Non-UK groupings have been chosen to reflect the different recruitment policies. See the 'Changes to Tables 2009' section of the Chapter 2 Introduction for more details.
3. Citizens of the Republic of Ireland.
4. Includes Zimbabwean and Fijian citizens, who continue to retain Commonwealth status under the British Nationality Act 1981.
5. Includes those with an unrecorded nationality.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Army strength statistics from 1 April 2007 onwards, and Naval Service and RAF strength statistics from 1 April 2008 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.15 Strength of the Reserve Forces¹ at 1 April each year

Data Quality Notes

Regular Reserve

Data on Naval Service Regular Reservists at 1 April 2006, 2007 and 2009, and Army Regular Reservists and Royal Air Force Individuals Liable to Recall at 1 April 2008 and 2009 are not presented in Table 2.15 (Strength of the Reserve Forces at 1 April each year). Tri-Service Regular Reserve data were not migrated across from legacy systems onto the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system, and any data subsequent to its introduction have been sourced from the single Services where available. The absence of Naval Service Regular Reserve data in 2006 and 2007 was caused by the disestablishment of the secretariat responsible for the compilation of Naval Service Reserve data. In 2008, data were compiled by a reorganised secretariat, however concerns over the quality of the source data has prohibited publication of the 2009 Naval Service Regular Reserve data while further validation is carried out.

Volunteer Reserve

Volunteer Reserve data appear on the JPA system, however there are known issues with the quality of the data. Naval Service Volunteer Reserve data at 1 April 2008 and 1 April 2009 were therefore sourced from the Naval Service. Army and Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve data for 2008 and 2009 were sourced from JPA, however validation is ongoing and as such the figures presented here are provisional.

	1990	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007 ²	2008 ³	2009
Total Reserve	341.4	322.1	244.4	233.6	..	..	..	..
Regular reserve	250.8	259.4	201.0	191.3	..	..	..	..
Naval Service	27.2	24.1	22.8	22.2	..	..	19.6	..
Royal Fleet Reserve ⁴	13.6	10.0	10.7	10.5	..	..	8.0	..
of which mobilised	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-^P
Individuals liable to recall	13.6	14.1	12.0	11.7	..	..	11.6	..
Army⁵	183.5	190.1	141.8	134.2	127.6	121.8	..	..
Army Reserve	65.8	41.2	31.1	31.4	32.1	33.8	..	..
of which mobilised	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	- ^P	- ^P
Individuals liable to recall	117.7	148.9	110.7	102.8	95.5	88.1	..	..
Royal Air Force	40.1	45.3	36.4	35.0	34.4	33.4^P	..	..
Royal Air Force Reserve	10.1	16.2	9.3	8.2	7.8	7.3 ^P	6.1 ^P	5.6 ^P
of which mobilised	..	..	-	-	-	-^P	0.1 ^P	- ^P
Individuals liable to recall	30.1	29.0	27.1	26.7	26.6	26.0 ^P	..	..
Volunteer reserve	90.6	62.6	43.4	42.3	..	41.0^P	39.2^P	39.8^P
Naval Service ⁵	7.0	3.6	3.8	3.6	..	3.0	2.9	3.0
of which mobilised	-	-	0.1	-	..	0.1	0.2	0.2
Army ^{6,7,8}	81.9	57.7	38.1	37.3	38.5	36.8	35.0 ^P	35.4 ^P
of which mobilised	-	0.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.4 ^P	1.4 ^P
Royal Air Force ⁹	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3 ^P	1.3 ^P	1.4 ^P
of which mobilised	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2 ^P	0.1 ^P	0.2 ^P

Sources: DASA (Quad-Service), single Services

- Figures exclude Full Time Reserve Service personnel.
- Army Volunteer Reserve data at 1 April 2007 are not available. Data are as at 1 March 2007.
- Army Volunteer Reserve data at 1 April 2008 are not available. Data are as at 1 June 2008.
- Comprises Royal Fleet Reserve - Naval and Royal Fleet Reserve - Marine.
- Army Regular reserve data for 2008 and 2009 have not been compiled and so are not available.
- Includes the Ulster Defence Regiment prior to 1 July 1992, when it merged with the Royal Irish Rangers and became the Home Service element of the Royal Irish Regiment.
- Between 1983 and 1993 includes the Home Service Force.
- Includes Officer Training Corps and Non-Regular Permanent Staff.
- Excludes University Air Squadron personnel.

Table 2.16 Strength of the cadet forces at 1 April each year

	1990	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total cadet forces¹	136.0	127.5	132.2	130.3	..	127.4	127.6	130.0
Naval Service ²	26.2	20.7	18.2	17.5	..	14.9	15.2	15.1
Army	65.7	65.1	71.3	71.6	71.9	72.2	73.0	75.1
Royal Air Force	44.2	41.8	42.7	41.1	39.5	40.3	39.4	39.8

Sources: DRFC, single Services

- The figures for each service include both single service cadet forces and an element of the Combined Cadet Force. Figures exclude officers, training and administrative staff except for Naval Service figures before 1993 where separate figures are not available.
- Prior to 1993 includes officers and training staff.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.17 Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces from civil life² by Service and sex

	1990/91	1997/98	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
All Services	31 210	23 610	17 590	18 150	19 790^P	21 330^P	22 770^P
Officers	2 780	1 760	1 450	1 520	1 580^P	1 740^P	1 500^P
Male	..	1 380	1 150	1 230	1 280 ^P	1 440 ^P	1 250 ^P
Female	..	380	300	290	310 ^P	300 ^P	250 ^P
Other Ranks	28 420	21 850	16 140	16 630	18 210^P	19 590^P	21 260^P
Male	..	18 870	14 540	15 180	16 560 ^P	17 790 ^P	19 440 ^P
Female	..	2 980	1 600	1 450	1 650 ^P	1 800 ^P	1 830 ^P
Naval Service	6 910	4 600	3 690	3 940	3 770^P	3 860^P	4 000^P
Officers	550	370	370	370	320^P	290^P	210^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	..	40	50	50	50 ^P	30 ^P	30 ^P
Male	..	300	300	320	280 ^P	240 ^P	180 ^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	..	40	50	50	50 ^P	30 ^P	30 ^P
Female	..	70	60	50	50 ^P	50 ^P	30 ^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	..	-	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Other Ranks	6 360	4 230	3 320	3 570	3 450^P	3 580^P	3 800^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	..	980	1 030	1 190	1 080 ^P	1 080 ^P	1 210 ^P
Male	..	3 660	2 930	3 160	3 030 ^P	3 160 ^P	3 420 ^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	..	960	1 010	1 180	1 070 ^P	1 070 ^P	1 200 ^P
Female	..	560	390	410	420 ^P	420 ^P	380 ^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	..	10	20	10	10 ^P	10 ^P	- ^P
Army	17 500	15 480	11 720	12 730	14 300^P	14 540^P	14 510^P
Officers	1 450	990	790	820	900^P	1 060^P	890^P
Male	..	780	640	680	720 ^P	890 ^P	760 ^P
Female	..	200	140	140	170 ^P	170 ^P	130 ^P
Other Ranks	16 050	14 500	10 940	11 910	13 400^P	13 480^P	13 620^P
Male	..	12 660	10 160	11 060	12 440 ^P	12 500 ^P	12 740 ^P
Female	..	1 830	770	850	970 ^P	980 ^P	880 ^P
Royal Air Force	6 800	3 530	2 180	1 480	1 720	2 930^P	4 260^P
Officers	780	400	290	330	370	390^P	410^P
Male	..	290	200	230	280	300 ^P	320 ^P
Female	..	110	100	100	90	80 ^P	90 ^P
Other Ranks	6 010	3 130	1 880	1 150	1 360	2 540^P	3 840^P
Male	..	2 540	1 440	960	1 090	2 140 ^P	3 280 ^P
Female	..	590	440	190	270	400 ^P	560 ^P

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised

1. Figures show intake to UK Regular Forces including re-enlistments and rejoined reservists but excludes movements between services.
2. Includes trained entrants. Trained entrants are excluded from **Tables 2.18** and **2.19**.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, all Naval Service and Army flow statistics for financial year 06/07 onwards and all RAF flow statistics for financial year 07/08 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.18 Intake to untrained strength of UK Regular Forces
by Service and ethnic origin

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
All Services	17 200	17 810	19 260^P	20 910^P	22 620^P
Officers	1 510	1 600	1 640^P	1 910^P	1 950^P
White	1 375	1 490	..	..	..
Ethnic minorities	35	35	..	..	..
Unknown ¹	95	75	..	..	..
Other ranks	15 700	16 210	17 630^P	19 000^P	20 670^P
White	13 940	14 650	..	..	17 360 ^P
Ethnic minorities	1 290	1 015	..	..	1 700 ^P
<i>of which: Commonwealth 'Block recruits'²</i>	225	110	..	..	..
Unknown ¹	465	545	..	..	1 620 ^P
Naval Service	3 660	3 870	3 780^P	4 000^P	4 210^P
Officers	470	440	400^P	420^P	380^P
White	380	385	..	330 ^P	315 ^P
Ethnic minorities	5	10	..	10 ^P	10 ^P
Unknown ¹	80	50	..	80 ^P	50 ^P
Other ranks	3 190	3 430	3 380^P	3 580^P	3 830^P
White	2 670	2 810	..	..	2 920 ^P
Ethnic minorities	100	115	..	..	180 ^P
<i>of which: Commonwealth 'Block recruits'²</i>	-	-	..	..	..
Unknown ¹	420	505	..	..	730 ^P
Army	11 300	12 360	13 700^P	13 840^P	13 840^P
Officers	680	730	810^P	990^P	890^P
White	650	710	770 ^P	..	..
Ethnic minorities	20	20	30 ^P	..	..
Unknown ¹	5	~	10 ^P	..	..
Other ranks	10 620	11 620	12 890^P	12 840^P	12 950^P
White	9 470	10 740	11 590 ^P	9 415 ^P	10 940 ^P
Ethnic minorities	1 150	880	1 040 ^P	1 160 ^P	1 445 ^P
<i>of which: Commonwealth 'Block recruits'²</i>	225	110	- ^P	..	..
Unknown ¹	~	10	260 ^P	2 265 ^P	565 ^P
Royal Air Force	2 240	1 580	1 790	3 070^P	4 570^P
Officers	360	430	430	500^P	680^P
White	345	395	..	445 ^P	635 ^P
Ethnic minorities	10	5	..	5 ^P	25 ^P
Unknown ¹	10	25	..	40 ^P	15 ^P
Other ranks	1 880	1 150	1 360	2 580^P	3 890^P
White	1 800	1 100	1 155	2 195 ^P	3 500 ^P
Ethnic minorities	45	20	15 ^r	45 ^P	80 ^P
Unknown ¹	40	30	185	340 ^P	315 ^P
Ethnic minorities as a percentage³ of total (exc. unknown)					
All personnel⁴	6.7	5.5	..	..	..
Officers	2.6	2.4	..	..	..
Naval Service	1.6	2.0	..	2.4 ^P	2.8 ^P
Army	3.1	2.9	3.6 ^P	..	..
Royal Air Force	2.8	1.7	..	1.5 ^P	3.6 ^P
Other ranks⁴	7.1	5.8	..	..	8.9^P
Naval Service	3.5	3.9	..	..	5.7 ^P
Army ⁴	8.9	6.7	8.2 ^P	11.0 ^P	11.7 ^P
Royal Air Force	2.3	1.8	1.7 ^r	1.9 ^P	2.2 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists. Officer figures include intake from the ranks and re-entrants.

Ethnicity figures are based on those with a known ethnic origin. Where more than 40% of ethnicity data are unknown, figures are suppressed to reduce the possibility of presenting misleading information. All Service totals are also suppressed when single Service figures have varying degrees of coverage to prevent bias towards Services with higher coverage.

1. Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who choose not to declare.

2. Ethnic minorities recruited '*en bloc*' include Fijians for 2004//05 and 2005/06. From April 2006 there were no '*en bloc*' recruits.

3. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

4. Excludes Fijians, Vincencians and St Lucians recruited '*en bloc*'. From April 2006 there were no '*en bloc*' recruits.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, all Naval Service and Army flow statistics for financial year 06/07 onwards and all RAF flow statistics for financial year 07/08 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.19 Intake to untrained strength of UK Regular Forces
by Service and sex

	1997/98	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Females: total	3 280	1 810	1 660	1 880^P	2 070^P	2 130^P
Officers: total	360	280	270	280^P	330^P	330^P
Naval Service	80	80	60	50 ^P	50 ^P	50 ^P
Army	160	100	100	140 ^P	170 ^P	140 ^P
Royal Air Force	120	100	110	100	100 ^P	140 ^P
Other ranks: total	2 920	1 530	1 390	1 590^P	1 750^P	1 800^P
Naval Service	560	380	390	410 ^P	420 ^P	380 ^P
Army	1 780	710	800	920 ^P	930 ^P	850 ^P
Royal Air Force	590	440	190	270	400 ^P	570 ^P
Males: total	19 650	15 390	16 150	17 380^P	18 840^P	20 490^P
Officers: total	1 540	1 230	1 330	1 350^P	1 580^P	1 620^P
Naval Service	380	390	380	350 ^P	370 ^P	330 ^P
Army	720	580	630	670 ^P	820 ^P	750 ^P
Royal Air Force	440	260	310	330	390 ^P	540 ^P
Other ranks: total	18 110	14 160	14 820	16 040^P	17 260^P	18 870^P
Naval Service	3 650	2 810	3 040	2 970 ^P	3 160 ^P	3 450 ^P
Army	11 930	9 910	10 820	11 970 ^P	11 910 ^P	12 100 ^P
Royal Air Force	2 540	1 440	960	1 090	2 180 ^P	3 320 ^P
Females as a percentage of total¹	14.3	10.5	9.3	9.7^P	9.9^P	9.4^P
Officers: total	18.8	18.5	17.1	17.4^P	17.1^P	16.7^P
Naval Service	17.2	16.1	12.9	12.5 ^P	12.9 ^P	12.2 ^P
Army	17.8	14.6	14.0	17.1 ^P	17.2 ^P	15.7 ^P
Royal Air Force	21.6	28.8	26.8	22.6	20.4 ^P	20.6 ^P
Other ranks: total	13.9	9.8	8.6	9.0^P	9.2^P	8.7^P
Naval Service	13.2	11.9	11.5	12.1 ^P	11.7 ^P	9.9 ^P
Army	13.0	6.7	6.9	7.1 ^P	7.2 ^P	6.6 ^P
Royal Air Force	18.9	23.3	16.8	19.7	15.4 ^P	14.7 ^P

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

1. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, all Naval Service and Army flow statistics for financial year 06/07 onwards and all RAF flow statistics for financial year 07/08 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

Table 2.20 Gains to trained strength¹ of UK Regular Forces by
Service

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
All Services	16 780	14 780	14 670^P	15 500^P	17 590^P
Officers: total	2 020	1 840	1 990^P	1 790^P	2 010^P
Naval Service	410	370	430 ^P	300 ^P	460 ^P
Army	1 050	1 090	1 160 ^P	1 040 ^P	1 070 ^P
Royal Air Force	550	380	400	440 ^P	480 ^P
Other ranks: total	14 760	12 940	12 670^P	13 700^P	15 580^P
Naval Service	2 310	2 470	2 320 ^P	3 270 ^P	2 980 ^P
Army	9 580	8 610	9 350 ^P	9 260 ^P	10 310 ^P
Royal Air Force	2 870	1 860	1 010	1 170 ^P	2 280 ^P

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

1. Gains to Trained Strength (GTS) represent those who are added to the trained strength, usually having just completed their training and thus transferring from the untrained strength. However, because of the nature of the data we draw from, this has had to be inferred by adding trained outflow to the net change in trained strength. Personnel who have transferred from the untrained to trained strength and back again (or vice versa) within each quarter are excluded. Direct entries to the trained strength are included in GTS, such as trained re-entrants, professionally qualified officers (PQO) and certain FTRS in regular posts.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, all Naval Service and Army flow statistics for financial year 06/07 onwards and all RAF flow statistics for financial year 07/08 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.21 Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces by Service and whether trained or untrained

	1990/91	1997/98	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
All Services	39 080	24 350	23 430	23 260	25 160^P	24 690^P	21 880^P
Officers²	3 710	2 280	2 310	2 290	2 680^P	2 820^P	2 440^P
Trained	..	2 040	1 970	2 080	2 310 ^P	2 340 ^P	2 120 ^P
as a percentage of trained strength ³	..	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.9 ^P	8.1 ^P	7.4 ^P
Untrained	..	240	340	220	370 ^P	480 ^P	320 ^P
Other ranks	35 370	22 070	21 120	20 980	22 480^P	21 860^P	19 450^P
Trained	..	16 350	15 640	16 070	16 560 ^P	15 670 ^P	13 950 ^P
as a percentage of trained strength ³	..	10.1	10.1	10.6	11.4 ^P	11.1 ^P	10.0 ^P
Untrained	..	5 720	5 490	4 910	5 920 ^P	6 190 ^P	5 490 ^P
Naval Service	8 110	5 270	4 630	4 490	4 320^P	4 340^P	4 430^P
Officers	800	620	510	520	500^P	580^P	520^P
Trained	..	500	420	430	400 ^P	460 ^P	410 ^P
as a percentage of trained strength ³	..	7.3	6.3	6.5	6.0 ^P	7.0 ^P	6.4 ^P
Untrained	..	120	90	90	100 ^P	120 ^P	110 ^P
Other ranks	7 310	4 650	4 130	3 960	3 820^P	3 760^P	3 910^P
Trained	..	3 560	3 170	2 870	2 800 ^P	2 660 ^P	2 840 ^P
as a percentage of trained strength ³	..	10.4	10.8	10.1	10.0 ^P	9.5 ^P	10.2 ^P
Untrained	..	1 080	960	1 100	1 020 ^P	1 110 ^P	1 070 ^P
Army	22 820	14 470	15 070	14 190	15 770^P	15 330^P	13 140^P
Officers²	1 860	1 040	1 100	1 070	1 330^P	1 490^P	1 270^P
Trained	..	960	900	980	1 110 ^P	1 160 ^P	1 110 ^P
as a percentage of trained strength ³	..	7.5	6.6	7.1	8.1 ^P	8.4 ^P	8.1 ^P
Untrained	..	80	200	90	220 ^P	330 ^P	160 ^P
Other ranks	20 960	13 430	13 970	13 120	14 440^P	13 830^P	11 870^P
Trained	..	9 250	9 840	9 520	9 820 ^P	9 310 ^P	8 240 ^P
as a percentage of trained strength ³	..	10.9	11.4	11.3	12.0 ^P	11.6 ^P	10.2 ^P
Untrained	..	4 180	4 130	3 600	4 620 ^P	4 530 ^P	3 620 ^P
Royal Air Force	8 150	4 610	3 730	4 590	5 070	5 020^P	4 320^P
Officers	1 050	620	700	700	850	760^P	640^P
Trained	..	580	640	670	800	720 ^P	590 ^P
as a percentage of trained strength ³	..	5.9	6.7	7.1	8.9	8.3 ^P	7.0 ^P
Untrained	..	40	60	30	50	30 ^P	50 ^P
Other ranks	7 090	3 990	3 020	3 890	4 220	4 270^P	3 670^P
Trained	..	3 540	2 630	3 670	3 930	3 710 ^P	2 880 ^P
as a percentage of trained strength ³	..	8.2	6.7	9.6	11.1	11.3 ^P	9.3 ^P
Untrained	..	450	400	220	280	560 ^P	800 ^P

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces comprises all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.

Outflow from UK Regular Forces includes death and outflow to civil life including recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment, which was disbanded on 31 March 2008.

1. Outflow does not include promotion to officer from other ranks or flows between services.
2. From 1997/98 onwards, Army officer outflow figures include miscellaneous outflow.
3. Calculated as a percentage of the average trained strength over the year.

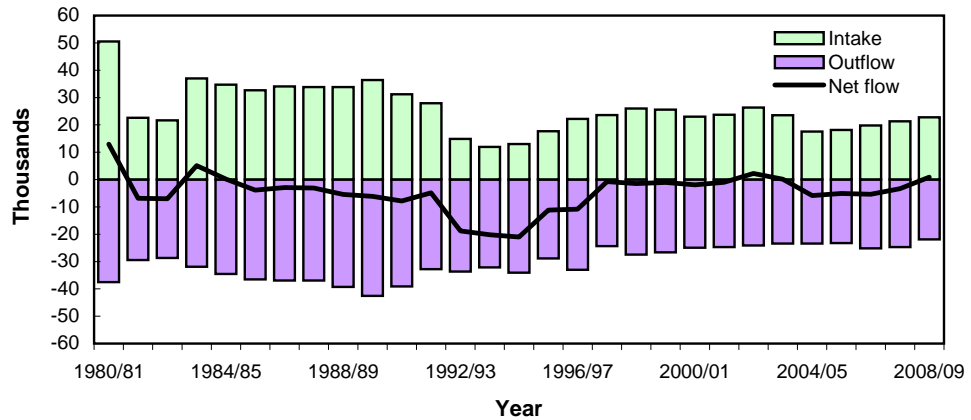
Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, all Naval Service and Army flow statistics for financial year 06/07 onwards and all RAF flow statistics for financial year 07/08 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

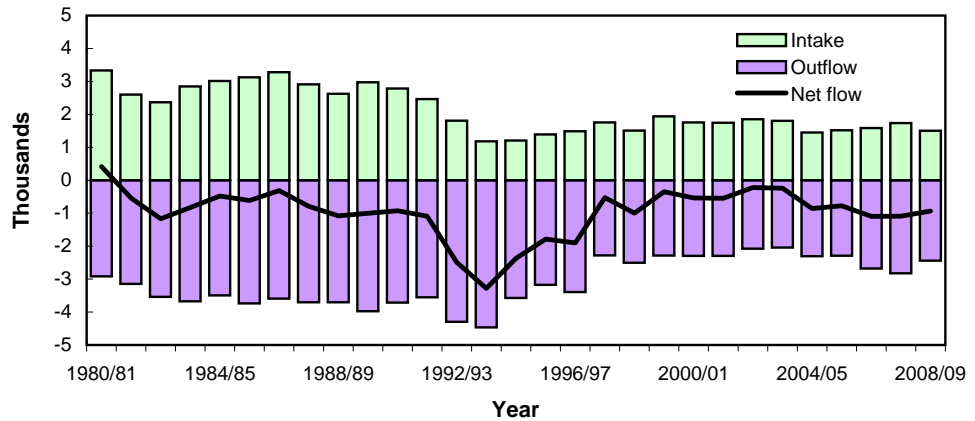
UK ARMED FORCES

Charts to Tables **2.17** & **2.21** Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Forces

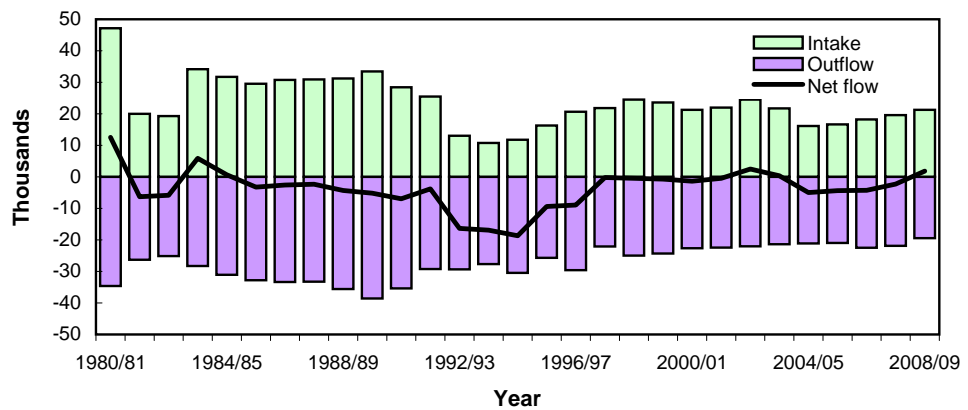
Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Forces



Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Officers



Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Other Ranks



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.22 Outflow¹ from trained UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin²

	1997/98	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
All Services	18 390	17 600	18 140	18 870^P	18 010^P	16 070^P
Officers³	2 040	1 970	2 080	2 310^P	2 340^P	2 120^P
White	2 015	1 770	1 880	2 095 ^P	2 125 ^P	1 905 ^P
Ethnic minorities	20	45	55	45 ^P	70 ^P	65 ^P
Unknown ⁴	5	150	140	170 ^P	145 ^P	150 ^P
Other ranks	16 350	15 640	16 070	16 560^P	15 670^P	13 950^P
White	16 060	13 695	14 250	14 720 ^P	13 840 ^P	12 470 ^P
Ethnic minorities	190	475	560	740 ^P	1 000 ^P	840 ^P
Unknown ⁴	100	1 465	1 260	1 095 ^P	835 ^P	640 ^P
Naval Service	4 060	3 590	3 300	3 200^P	3 110^P	3 250^P
Officers	500	420	430	400^P	460^P	410^P
White	495	390	410	375 ^P	435 ^P	390 ^P
Ethnic minorities	5	~	5	10 ^P	10 ^P	~ ^P
Unknown ⁴	-	25	15	15 ^P	15 ^P	20 ^P
Other ranks	3 560	3 170	2 870	2 800^P	2 660^P	2 840^P
White	3 540	2 770	2 670	2 620 ^P	2 510 ^P	2 710 ^P
Ethnic minorities	25	60	75	65 ^P	65 ^P	65 ^P
Unknown ⁴	-	345	125	120 ^P	80 ^P	60 ^P
Army	10 210	10 740	10 500	10 930^P	10 470^P	9 350^P
Officers³	960	900	980	1 110^P	1 160^P	1 110^P
White	950	805	875	1 005 ^P	1 060 ^P	995 ^P
Ethnic minorities	5	25	25	20 ^P	35 ^P	55 ^P
Unknown ⁴	~	75	80	85 ^P	65 ^P	65 ^P
Other ranks	9 250	9 840	9 520	9 820^P	9 310^P	8 240^P
White	9 065	8 640	8 355	8 590 ^P	8 020 ^P	7 150 ^P
Ethnic minorities	105	350	385	580 ^P	845 ^P	710 ^P
Unknown ⁴	80	850	785	645 ^P	445 ^P	385 ^P
Royal Air Force	4 120	3 270	4 340	4 740	4 430^P	3 470^P
Officers	580	640	670	800	720^P	590^P
White	575	575	595	710	630 ^P	515 ^P
Ethnic minorities	5	20	25	15	25 ^P	10 ^P
Unknown ⁴	~	50	45	75	65 ^P	65 ^P
Other ranks	3 540	2 630	3 670	3 930	3 710^P	2 880^P
White	3 455	2 285	3 220	3 505	3 305 ^P	2 610 ^P
Ethnic minorities	60	65	100	95	90 ^P	70 ^P
Unknown ⁴	20	270	350	335	310 ^P	195 ^P
Ethnic minorities as a percentage⁵ of total (excluding Unknown)						
All personnel	1.1	3.3	3.7	4.5^P	6.3^P	5.9^P
Officers	0.9	2.6	2.8	2.1^P	3.3^P	3.3^P
Naval Service	1.2	~	1.7	2.3 ^P	2.2 ^P	~ ^P
Army ³	0.6	3.0	2.7	2.0 ^P	3.3 ^P	5.0 ^P
Royal Air Force	1.0	3.0	3.7	2.1	4.0 ^P	1.7 ^P
Other ranks	1.2	3.3	3.8	4.8^P	6.7^P	6.3^P
Naval Service	0.7	2.1	2.7	2.4 ^P	2.5 ^P	2.3 ^P
Army	1.1	3.9	4.4	6.3 ^P	9.5 ^P	9.0 ^P
Royal Air Force	1.8	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.7 ^P	2.6 ^P

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces includes all trained and untrained personnel. Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists are excluded. Outflow from UK Regular Forces includes death and outflow to civil life including recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment, which was disbanded on 31 March 2008.

1. Outflow does not include promotions to officer from other ranks or flows between Services.
 2. From 2002 onwards ethnicity classifications were changed in line with the 2001 census of population so that the new ethnicity classifications used in the 2001 Census of Population could be used. These classifications are the basis of the figures from 2002 onwards.
 3. Army officer outflow figures include miscellaneous outflow.
 4. Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.
 5. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data.
- ~ denotes fewer than 5 or a percentage based on fewer than 5

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, all Naval Service and Army flow statistics for financial year 06/07 onwards and all RAF flow statistics for financial year 07/08 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.23 Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces by Service and sex

	1990/91	1997/98	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Females: total	3 060	2 490	2 100	1 980	2 160^P	2 170^P	1 940^P
Officers: total	360	230	250	240	300^P	350^P	300^P
Naval Service	40	60	50	40	50 ^P	50 ^P	50 ^P
Army ²	180	100	130	110	140 ^P	190 ^P	160 ^P
Royal Air Force	140	60	80	90	100	100 ^P	90 ^P
Other ranks: total	2 700	2 260	1 840	1 730	1 870^P	1 830^P	1 640^P
Naval Service	640	560	440	440	440 ^P	420 ^P	410 ^P
Army	1 060	1 180	960	840	960 ^P	900 ^P	770 ^P
Royal Air Force	1 000	530	450	450	460	500 ^P	460 ^P
Males: total	36 020	21 860	21 330	21 290	23 000^P	22 510^P	19 940^P
Officers: total	3 350	2 060	2 050	2 050	2 380^P	2 480^P	2 140^P
Naval Service	760	560	460	480	450 ^P	530 ^P	470 ^P
Army ²	1 680	930	970	960	1 180 ^P	1 300 ^P	1 120 ^P
Royal Air Force	920	560	620	610	750	650 ^P	550 ^P
Other ranks: total	32 670	19 800	19 280	19 240	20 610^P	20 040^P	17 810^P
Naval Service	6 670	4 090	3 690	3 520	3 380 ^P	3 340 ^P	3 500 ^P
Army	19 910	12 260	13 020	12 280	13 480 ^P	12 930 ^P	11 090 ^P
Royal Air Force	6 090	3 460	2 570	3 440	3 760	3 760 ^P	3 220 ^P
Females as a percentage of total	7.8	10.2	8.9	8.5	8.6^P	8.8^P	8.8^P
Officers: total	9.7	9.9	11.0	10.7	11.0^P	12.3^P	12.2^P
Naval Service	5.1	10.3	9.9	8.1	9.8 ^P	8.3 ^P	9.8 ^P
Army ²	9.9	10.1	11.6	10.7	10.8 ^P	13.0 ^P	12.2 ^P
Royal Air Force	12.8	9.3	11.0	12.6	12.0	13.8 ^P	14.3 ^P
Other ranks: total	7.6	10.3	8.7	8.3	8.3^P	8.4^P	8.4^P
Naval Service	8.7	12.0	10.6	11.2	11.6 ^P	11.2 ^P	10.4 ^P
Army	5.0	8.8	6.8	6.4	6.7 ^P	6.5 ^P	6.5 ^P
Royal Air Force	14.2	13.3	14.9	11.6	10.9	11.8 ^P	12.5 ^P

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

UK Regular Forces includes all trained and untrained personnel. Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists are excluded.

Outflow from UK Regular Forces includes death and outflow to civil life including recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment, which was disbanded on 31 March 2008.

1. Does not include promotions to officer from other ranks or flows between Services.
2. From 1997/98, Army officer outflow figures include miscellaneous outflow.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, all Naval Service and Army flow statistics for financial year 06/07 onwards and all RAF flow statistics for financial year 07/08 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.24 UK Regular Forces salaries¹: illustrative rates and indices (1990/91=100)

Indices are based on average daily rates of pay during the year. All indices are calculated using standard rank weights taken at 1 March 2008. Since the underlying rank weights are constant the changes in the indices purely reflect changes in pay. The discontinuity indicated between 1990/1991 and 2004/05 actually refers specifically to a discontinuity between 2000/01 and 2001/02, and is due to the introduction of a new pay system, Pay 2000. The resulting changes to the structure of UK Regular Forces salaries meant that individual pay rates could not be tracked over this period. Therefore, pay level weights within rank groups differ prior to 2001/02.

	1990/91		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
UK Regular Forces salaries Index: all ranks²	100	||	193	199	205	213	221	227
Senior officers (Major General and above)	100	||	194	201	208	214	221	234
Officers (up to Brigadier)	100	||	190	195	201	208	217	223
Other ranks (Sergeant and above)	100	||	200	206	212	219	227	233
Other ranks (up to Corporal)	100	||	192	198	204	212	219	226

Illustrative rates³ of annual UK Regular Forces salary (in terms of Army ranks) Pay 2000 Pay System⁴

			Pounds Sterling					
General	Level 4	..	135,675	143,673	152,728	160,625	164,159	172,130
Brigadier	Level 5	..	81,563	84,008	86,527	89,444	96,288	98,984
Colonel	Level 1	..	65,218	67,175	69,189	71,522	77,545	79,716
Lieutenant Colonel	Level 9	..	62,254	64,123	66,047	68,273	74,023	76,095
Major	Level 9	..	48,056	49,498	50,983	52,702	54,551	56,078
Captain	Level 3	..	33,573	34,580	35,617	36,817	38,109	39,176
Lieutenant	Level 8	..	26,167	26,952	27,762	28,698	29,704	30,536
2nd Lieutenant	Level 5	..	20,681	21,301	21,940	22,680	23,475	24,113
Warrant Officer I	Level 7 H	..	39,278	40,457	41,672	43,077	44,588	45,836
Warrant Officer II	Level 9 H	..	36,336	37,427	38,551	39,851	41,249	42,404
Staff Sergeant	Level 7 L	..	32,142	33,106	34,098	35,248	36,484	37,506
Sergeant	Level 7 H	..	31,025	31,956	32,916	34,025	35,219	36,205
Corporal	Level 7 H	..	27,879	28,715	29,576	30,573	31,646	32,532
Lance Corporal	Level 9 H	..	24,313	25,043	25,794	26,664	27,599	28,372
Private	Level 1 L	..	13,461	13,866	14,323	15,677	16,227	16,681

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

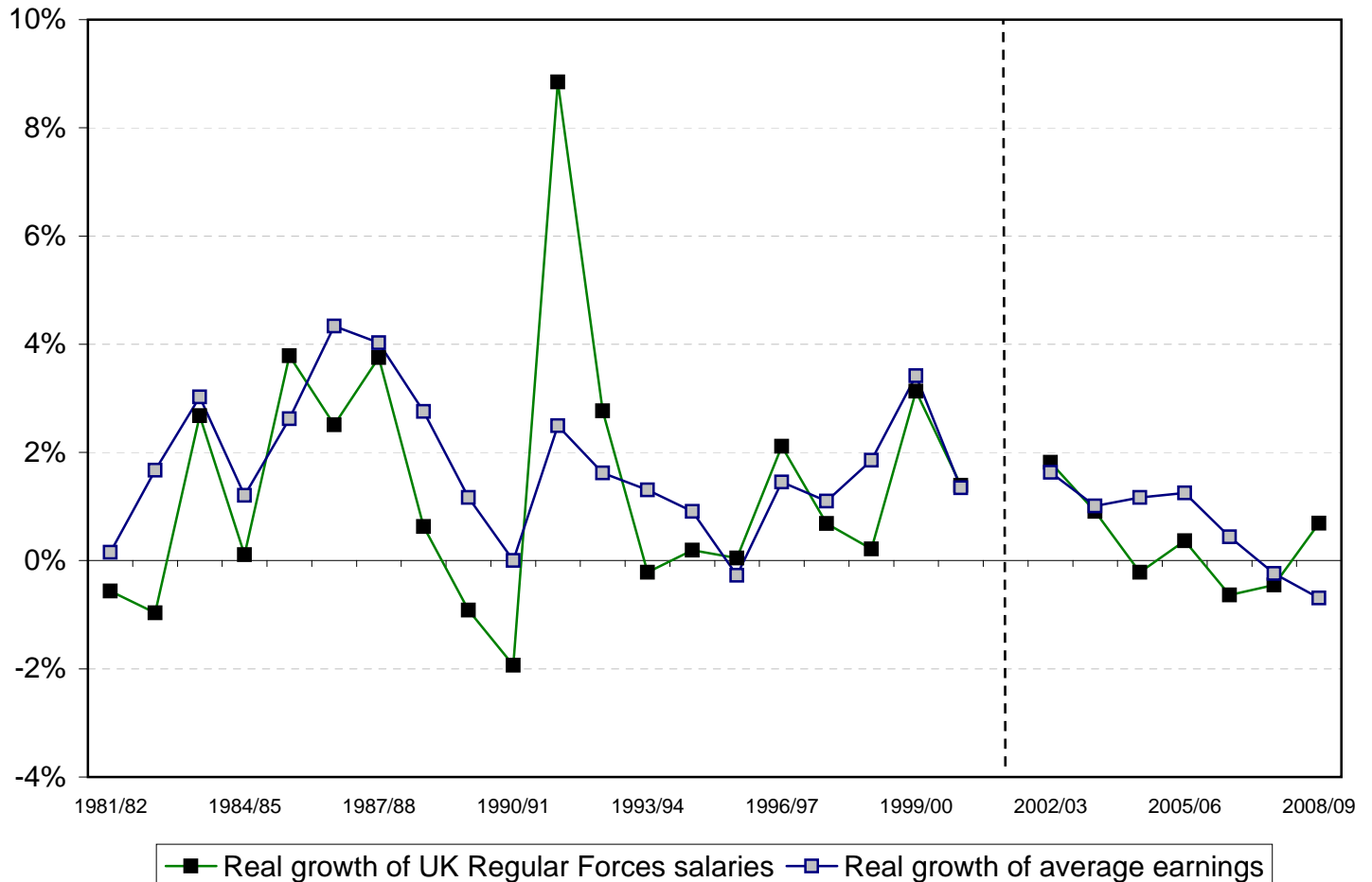
1. Data are for UK Regular Forces which includes all trained and untrained personnel. It excludes all Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists.
2. Equivalent ranks in the Naval Service and Royal Air Force are shown in **Table 2.25**.
3. The illustrative rates of annual UK Regular Forces salary are calculated using the Pay Review Bodies' figures for the appropriate year. The rate shown for each rank is the pay level with the largest number of people at 1 March 2008.
4. In the course of 2001/02, Pay 2000 was introduced for officers and other ranks. For other ranks this involved the introduction of Higher (H) and Lower (L) incremental pay ranges to which personnel are assigned in accordance with their trade. This replaced the old spot rate system with length of service increments, where other ranks would remain on the same pay point unless, or until, they were promoted. Under the new system personnel progress annually subject to satisfactory performance.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Chart to Table 2.24 UK Regular Forces salaries: illustrative rates and indices

Real Growth¹ of UK Regular Forces salaries and average earnings^{2,3}



Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

1. Real growth in salaries is growth over and above inflation. It represents the increase in purchasing power between one year and the next. For example, if salaries grew by 2%, but prices rose by 1%, real salary growth would be about 1%, because someone earning that salary could purchase around 1% more goods and services. Real pay growth can be negative if inflation is outstripping salary growth, values at 0% indicate an increase in line with inflation. The measure of inflation used here is growth in Retail Price Index (RPI).
2. When calculating the real growth of average earnings the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Average Earnings Index (LNMM: whole economy, not seasonally adjusted, including bonuses) has been employed.
3. Overall, real growth in UK Regular Forces salaries follows a similar path to that of average earnings. However, there is a noticeable peak in 1991/92. This increase is partly a consequence of the previous year's pay award being staged but also includes increases to X Factor and a change in the pension abatement. Due to the discontinuity in the UK Regular Forces salaries index between 2000/01 and 2001/02 it is not possible to calculate a pay increase over this period. Any increase over this period would include the effects of the introduction of Pay 2000.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table **2.25** NATO Rank Codes and UK Service Ranks

NATO Code	Royal Navy ¹	Royal Marines ²	Army	Royal Air Force
Officers				
OF-10	Admiral of the Fleet	-	Field Marshal	Marshal of the RAF
OF-9	Admiral	General	General	Air Chief Marshal
OF-8	Vice Admiral	Lieutenant General	Lieutenant General	Air Marshal
OF-7	Rear Admiral	Major General	Major General	Air Vice-Marshal
OF-6	Commodore	Brigadier	Brigadier	Air Commodore
OF-5	Captain	Colonel	Colonel	Group Captain
OF-4	Commander	Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Wing Commander
OF-3	Lieutenant Commander	Major	Major	Squadron Leader
OF-2	Lieutenant	Captain	Captain	Flight Lieutenant
OF-1	Sub-Lieutenant	Lieutenant/2nd Lieutenant	Lieutenant/2nd Lieutenant	Flying Officer/Pilot Officer
OF(D)	Midshipman	-	Officer Designate	Officer Designate

Other Ranks				
OR-9	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer
OR-8	Warrant Officer Class 2	Warrant Officer Class 2	Warrant Officer Class 2	-
OR-7	Chief Petty Officer	Colour Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Flight Sergeant/ Chief Technician
OR-6	Petty Officer	Sergeant	Sergeant	Sergeant
OR-4	Leading Rate	Corporal	Corporal	Corporal
OR-3	-	Lance Corporal ⁴	Lance Corporal	-
OR-2	Able Rating ³	Marine ³	Private (Classes 1 to 3)	Junior Technician/ Leading Aircraftman/ Senior Aircraftman
OR-1	-	-	Private (Class 4)/Junior	Aircraftman

1. The Royal Navy introduced a Warrant Officer Class 2 on 1 April 2004.
2. Royal Marine officer ranks were aligned with those of the Army on 1 July 1999.
3. The rates of Able Rating and Ordinary Seaman were merged on 1 April 1999, as were the corresponding ranks of Marine 1st class and Marine 2nd class. The ranks of Junior Rating and Junior Marine were also abolished.
4. Rank introduced in 2008.

Civilian equivalents to military ranks

NATO Code	Ministry of Defence civilian grade equivalent
OF-10	} Permanent Under Secretary/ 2nd Permanent Under Secretary
OF-9	
OF-8	SCS ¹ 3-star ²
OF-7	SCS ¹ 2-star ³
OF-6	SCS ¹ 1-star ⁴
-	Band B1 ⁵
OF-5	Band B2 ⁶
OF-4	Band C1 ⁷
OF-3	Band C2 ⁸
OF-2	Band D ⁹

1. Senior Civil Service.
2. Formerly Grade 2, Deputy Under Secretary.
3. Formerly Grade 3, Assistant Under Secretary.
4. Formerly Grades 4 and 5, Executive Director and Assistant Secretary.
5. Formerly Grade 6, Senior Principal Officer and equivalents.
6. Formerly Grade 7, Principal Officer and equivalents.
7. Formerly Senior Executive Officer and equivalents.
8. Formerly Higher Executive Officer and equivalents.
9. Formerly Executive Officer and equivalents.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Civilian Personnel Key Points and Trends

General

- The number of Level 0 civilian personnel fell by 2,880 (3.2 per cent) FTE between 1 April 2008 and 1 April 2009 from 89,500 to 86,620 (see **Table 2.29**). This net change comprised falls of 2,610 in the Level 1 civilian total and 690 in locally engaged civilians and an increase of 420 in the Trading Funds.

Location

- The number of civilian personnel employed in the United Kingdom fell by 2,270 (3.2 per cent) FTE between 1 April 2008 and 1 April 2009 from 72,840 to 70,620 (see **Table 2.3**).

Diversity

Between 1 April 2008 and 1 April 2009 the percentage (headcount) of:

- ethnic minorities (with known ethnic status) increased from 3.1 per cent to 3.2 per cent (see **Table 2.30**).
- disabled personnel (with known disability status) increased from 5.5 per cent to 6.3 per cent
- female personnel increased from 36.4 per cent to 36.6 per cent (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel).
- personnel working part-time hours increased from 9.5 per cent to 9.7 per cent (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel).

At 1 April 2009 the number and percentage (headcount) of:

- personnel aged 50 or above was 29,900 (39.3 per cent) (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel), compared with 38.1 per cent at 1 April 2008.

Intake / Outflow

Between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009 the headcount:

- Inflow was 5,080 compared with an outflow of 7,340, excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel, (see **Table 2.32**).

Please note that the sickness absence table can now be found in Chapter 3.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

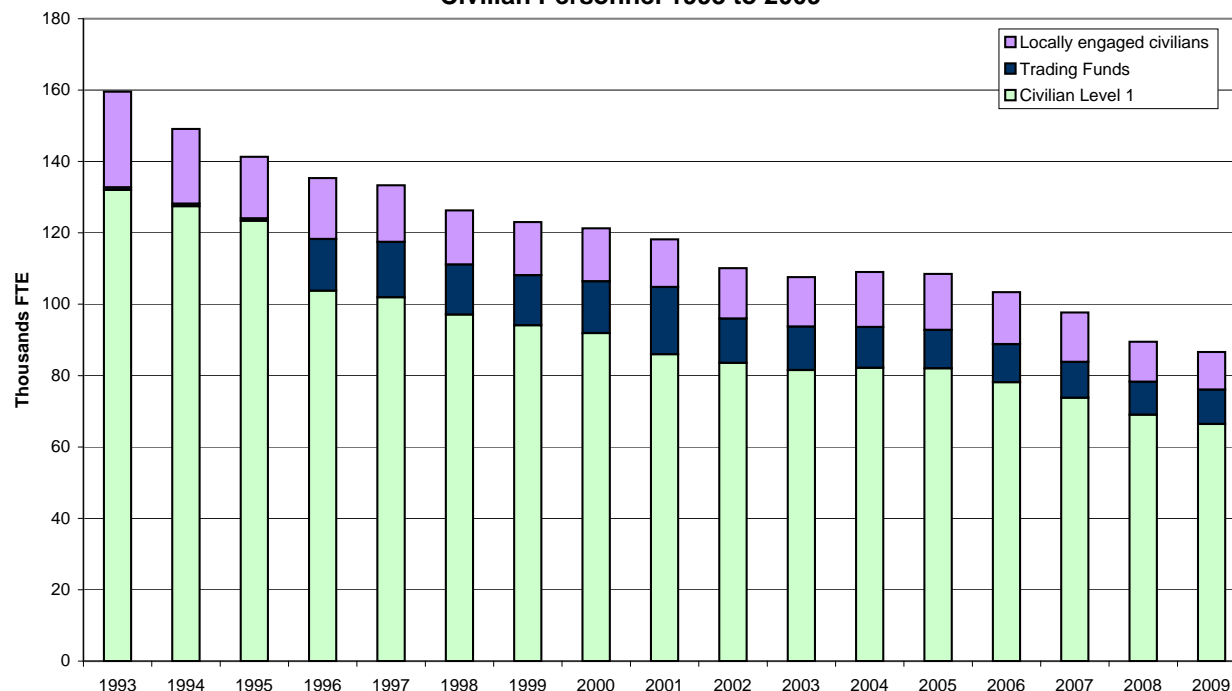
Table 2.26 Civilian personnel¹, at 1 April each year

	1993		1997 ²		2004 ³		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Civilian Level 0⁴	159.6		133.3		109.0	108.5	103.4	97.7		89.5	86.6
Civilian Level 1	132.7		101.9		82.2	82.0	78.1	73.8		69.0	66.4
Trading Funds ⁴	-		15.5		11.4	10.8	10.7	10.1		9.2	9.6
Locally engaged civilians	26.8		15.9		15.4	15.7	14.5	13.8		11.2	10.5
Civilian Level 1 - Permanent	128.1		96.6		78.8	78.6	74.7	70.5		66.0	63.6
Non-industrial	86.3		67.4		63.4	63.8	60.5	57.5		54.3	52.7
Industrial	41.8		29.2		15.5	14.7	14.2	13.0		11.7	11.0
Civilian Level 1 - Casual⁵	2.4		3.1		1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9		0.8	0.5
Non-industrial	1.4		2.0		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6		0.4	0.4
Industrial	1.0		1.1		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.4	0.1
Civilian Level 1 - RFA	2.2		2.2		2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4		2.3	2.3
Trading Funds⁴	-		15.5		11.4	10.8	10.7	10.1		9.2	9.6
Permanent ⁴	-		15.2		11.3	10.7	10.6	9.9		9.1	9.5
Casual ⁴	-		0.3		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1
Locally engaged civilians	26.8		15.9		15.4	15.7	14.5	13.8		11.2	10.5

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
2. From 1 April 1995 the method of counting part-time staff changed to reflect the actual hours worked (about 60 per cent of full-time hours, on average) rather than the notional 50 per cent used previously. Figures from 1996 onwards include locally employed dependents of Service personnel.
3. During 2004/05, 1,040 Firefighters who were shown as non-industrial at April 2004 were reclassified to industrial.
4. The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: removal of GCHQ personnel from April 1994 and the contractorisation of the Atomic Weapons Establishment (6,000) in 1993. In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
5. Casual staff are usually engaged for less than 12 months.

Civilian Personnel 1993 to 2009



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.27 Civilian personnel¹ by budgetary area, at 1 April 2009

	Thousands: FTE		
	Total	Non-industrial	Industrial
Civilian Level 0^{1,2}	86.6	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Fleet²	4.6	*	*
Fleet	2.3	1.8	0.5
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service ²	2.3	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces	16.5	11.9	4.6
Chief of Staff Land Forces	3.0	2.9	0.1
Field Army	1.5	0.9	0.6
Joint Helicopter Command	0.4	0.3	0.2
Regional Forces	10.5	6.7	3.8
Service Children's Education Agency	1.1	1.1	-
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief	8.6	5.7	2.8
HQ Air Command	8.6	5.7	2.8
Defence Equipment & Support	16.7	14.3	2.4
Defence Equipment Support Management Group	14.0	13.4	0.6
Future Defence Supply Chain	2.7	0.9	1.8
MOD Head Office, HQ and centrally managed expenditure	19.9	19.2	0.7
Central Top Level Budget	16.6	16.0	0.6
Defence Academy	0.4	0.3	-
Defence Export Services Organisation	0.1	0.1	-
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Health)	0.7	0.6	0.1
London Delegated Budgets ³	3.1	3.0	0.2
London Head Office ³	1.8	1.8	-
Ministry of Defence Police and Guarding Agency	7.7	7.6	-
Personnel Director ³	1.5	1.5	-
Policy and Commitments ³	0.4	0.2	0.2
Central Other ⁴	0.9	0.9	-
Chief of Joint Operations	0.3	0.3	-
Commander of British Forces Cyprus	0.1	0.1	-
Commander of British Forces Falklands	-	-	-
Commander of British Forces Gibraltar	-	-	-
Permanent Joint Headquarters	0.1	0.1	-
Defence Estates	2.7	2.6	0.1
Science Innovation & Technology	0.4	0.4	-
Unallocated	0.1	0.1	-
Civilian Level 1^{1,2}	66.4	*	*

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.27 Civilian personnel¹ by budgetary area, at 1 April 2009
(continued)

	Total	Non-industrial	Industrial
MOD owned Trading Funds²	9.6	*	*
Defence Science & Technology Laboratories	3.5	*	*
Meteorological Office	1.9	*	*
UK Hydrographic Office	1.0	*	*
Defence Support Group	3.4	*	*
Locally engaged civilians²	10.5	*	*
Civilian Level 0^{1,2}	86.6	*	*

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
2. A breakdown of industrial and non-industrial personnel is unavailable for Royal Fleet Auxiliary, Trading Funds and locally engaged civilian personnel.
3. Chief of Defence Intelligence and Finance Director, previously reported within the Central TLB budgetary area structure, have been restructured to form the budgetary areas of London Delegated Budgets and London Head Office. Also included in these areas are elements within Personnel Director and Policy & Commitments. Comparison of Central TLB data against previous years' tables is not advisable.
4. This budgetary area contains personnel from the following working level management groups (WLMG): Service Personnel and Veterans Agency, Programme Costs, Strategy Director and any residual personnel from Central closed budgetary areas.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.28 Civilian Personnel¹ in UK Defence Agencies and MOD-owned Trading Funds, at 1 April 2009

		Number: FTE					
		Grand Total	England	Scotland	Wales	N.Ireland	Elsewhere
Total Agencies and Trading Funds		23 560	18 630	2 220	1 100	30	1 590
<i>As a percentage of total MOD personnel in category</i>		<i>27</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>
Agencies²							
Service Personnel and Veterans Agency	Total	930	860	60	-	-	10
	Non Industrial	880	810	60	-	-	10
	Industrial	50	50	-	-	-	-
Defence Storage and Distribution Agency	Total	2 740	2 250	450	-	10	20
	Non Industrial	910	740	160	-	-	-
	Industrial	1 830	1 510	280	-	10	20
Defence Vetting Agency	Total	410	260	-	-	-	150
	Non Industrial	410	260	-	-	-	150
	Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Defence Police and Guarding Agency	Total	7 660	6 050	1 370	180	-	50
	Non Industrial	7 610	6 020	1 360	180	-	50
	Industrial	50	40	10	-	-	-
People Pay and Pensions Agency	Total	1 110	1 090	10	-	-	10
	Non Industrial	1 110	1 090	10	-	-	10
	Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service Childrens Education	Total	1 090	100	80	-	-	910
	Non Industrial	1 060	90	60	-	-	910
	Industrial	30	20	10	-	-	-
Trading Funds^{3,4}							
Defence Support Group		3 350	2 100	150	880	-	230
Defence Scientific and Technical Laboratories		3 470	3 280	-	-	-	190
Meteorological Office		1 850	1 690	110	20	10	30
UK Hydrographic Office		960	950	-	-	-	-
MOD Total Excluding Agencies and Trading Funds		50 210	42 230	3 640	910	1 860	1 560
Locally engaged civilian staff ³		10 550	-	-	-	-	10 550
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) staff ³		2 300	-	-	-	-	2 300
Civilian Level 0 Total		86 620	60 860	5 860	2 010	1 890	16 000

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.

2. Data are drawn from the Resource Accounting and Budgeting system.

3. A breakdown of industrial and non-industrial personnel is unavailable for Royal Fleet Auxiliary, Trading Funds and locally engaged civilian personnel.

4. Data are drawn from personnel records.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.29 Civilian personnel¹ by budgetary area and grade equivalent², at 1 April each year

Grade ²	1997	Number: FTE					
		2004 ³	2005	2006	2007	2008 ⁴	2009
Civilian Level 0	133 330	109 050	108 470	103 380	97 690	89 500	86 620
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁵	350	300	300	310	280	300	300
Pay Band B	2 260	2 520	2 640	2 740	2 450	2 450	2 440
Pay Band C	14 880	16 900	17 490	17 310	16 840	16 540	16 800
Pay Band D	16 280	14 480	14 470	13 500	12 170	10 990	10 580
Pay Band E	35 550	29 890	29 070	27 220	25 590	23 490	22 800
Other non-industrial ⁶	70	70	700	170	790	940	110
Industrial	30 340	15 720	15 000	14 540	13 300	12 060	11 100
Trading Fund Staff	15 530	11 440	10 780	10 700	10 060	9 210	9 630
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries	2 210	2 310	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300
Locally engaged civilians ⁷	15 860	15 430	15 660	14 540	13 840	11 240	10 550
Royal Navy Areas	22 310	5 990	5 710	5 290	5 230	4 600	4 640
Pay Band C and above	3 180	750	690	640	580	500	510
Pay Band D and below	9 310	2 160	1 890	1 700	1 640	1 260	1 280
Other non-industrial ⁶	20	-	60	-	30	30	-
Industrial	7 580	760	730	610	620	540	550
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries	2 210	2 310	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300
Army Areas	36 240	20 280	19 920	18 650	17 960	17 180	16 490
Pay Band C and above	4 260	3 560	3 690	3 590	3 340	3 290	3 420
Pay Band D and below	18 110	11 090	10 730	9 830	8 930	8 390	8 370
Other non-industrial ⁶	20	10	40	30	400	520	80
Industrial	13 850	5 620	5 450	5 200	5 300	4 970	4 630
Royal Air Force Areas	19 290	11 710	11 080	10 770	8 980	8 710	8 560
Pay Band C and above	2 130	1 200	1 190	1 190	1 060	1 070	1 120
Pay Band D and below	9 380	6 140	5 820	5 550	4 870	4 580	4 600
Other non-industrial ⁶	30	-	20	10	70	80	10
Industrial	7 760	4 370	4 050	4 020	2 980	2 980	2 830
Defence Equipment & Support⁸	*	24 730	24 470	22 490	20 880	18 010	16 740
Pay Band C and above	*	8 760	9 150	8 970	8 710	8 430	8 520
Pay Band D and below	*	11 590	10 860	9 560	8 490	6 710	5 800
Other non-industrial ⁶	*	50	350	40	60	70	10
Industrial	*	4 340	4 110	3 920	3 620	2 790	2 400
Centre	24 100	19 400	20 790	20 720	20 530	20 260	19 890
Pay Band C and above	7 910	5 410	5 680	5 860	5 760	5 930	5 900
Pay Band D and below	15 030	13 370	14 230	13 990	13 760	13 440	13 290
Other non-industrial ⁶	-	10	220	80	240	230	10
Industrial	1 160	620	670	790	780	660	680
Other⁹	-	60	60	210	190	290	130
Pay Band C and above	-	40	30	130	110	60	80
Pay Band D and below	-	10	20	80	80	100	40
Other non-industrial ⁶	-	-	-	10	-	10	10
Industrial	-	10	-	-	-	120	10

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
3. In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company.
4. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
5. Includes about 50 personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
6. Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and staff for whom no grade information is available.
7. Locally engaged civilians and manuals cannot be split by budgetary area, so are only included in the Ministry of Defence total.
8. Defence Equipment & Support formed in 2007 by merging the Defence Logistics Organisation and Defence Procurement Agency. For consistency information in this table has been merged across the series between 2002 and 2006.
9. Staff for whom no Top Level Budget (TLB) information is available are included in this section of the table.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.30 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by ethnic origin² and grade³, at 1 April each year

Civilian Level 0 ¹	1997	Headcount					
		2004 ⁴	2005	2006	2007	2008 ⁵	2009
Civilian Level 0¹	135 450	111 080	110 480	107 300	101 570	93 670	90 630
White	65 930	66 000	69 150	70 210	67 450	63 250	62 360
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁶	300	270	260	270	240	250	260
Pay Band B	1 970	2 010	2 140	2 300	2 080	2 080	2 080
Pay Band C	12 740	13 090	13 750	14 180	14 020	13 790	14 130
Pay Band D	13 320	11 220	11 600	11 490	10 520	9 530	9 290
Pay Band E	29 600	22 870	23 020	23 360	22 430	20 690	20 440
Other non-industrial ^{7,8}	-	40	450	110	660	770	80
Industrial ⁹	..	8 420	9 390	10 010	9 620	8 940	8 740
Trading Fund staff	8 000	8 080	8 530	8 500	7 900	7 200	7 340
Ethnic Minorities	1 340	1 980	2 010	2 080	2 060	2 020	2 030
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁶	10	10	10	10	-	-	-
Pay Band B	40	50	50	50	50	60	60
Pay Band C	160	310	350	380	400	410	440
Pay Band D	220	340	350	380	340	320	290
Pay Band E	760	880	840	890	880	850	870
Other non-industrial ^{7,8}	-	-	20	10	30	30	-
Industrial ⁹	..	220	200	200	180	190	180
Trading Fund staff	150	180	170	170	170	170	190
Unknown¹⁰	68 190	43 100	39 320	35 000	32 070	28 390	26 230
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁶	40	20	30	40	50	50	40
Pay Band B	260	490	500	440	400	390	380
Pay Band C	2 050	3 700	3 640	3 050	2 820	2 740	2 670
Pay Band D	2 910	3 140	2 750	1 900	1 570	1 380	1 260
Pay Band E	6 320	7 240	6 260	4 100	3 450	3 040	2 520
Other non-industrial ^{7,8}	70	30	240	40	170	220	40
Industrial ⁹	30 880	7 400	5 660	4 600	3 790	3 190	2 420
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA)	2 210	2 310	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300
Locally engaged civilians	15 860	15 430	15 660	16 290	15 280	13 080	12 270
Trading Fund staff	7 590	3 320	2 230	2 200	2 180	2 040	2 330

Ethnic minorities as a percentage of total excluding unknown

All Grades	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁶	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.5	-	-	-
Pay Band B	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
Pay Band C	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
Pay Band D	1.6	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Pay Band E	2.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Other non-industrial ^{7,8}	-	-	4.4	6.6	3.8	3.5	-
Industrial ⁹	..	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Trading Fund staff	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
2. Ethnic origin data are collected by self declaration and are thus based on self-perception.
3. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
4. In 2001/02 a re-survey of civilian personnel was undertaken so that the new classifications used in the 2001 Census of Population could be used. In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company.
5. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
6. The Senior Civil Service was formed in 1996. The totals include about 50 personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
7. 1,040 firefighters who were shown as non-industrial in April 2004 have been reclassified to industrial grades.
8. Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades.
9. No ethnicity data are available for the industrial personnel before 2000.
10. Those for whom there is no computerised record of their ethnic origin.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.31 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by sex, grade² and whether full or part-time, at 1 April each year

<i>Sex, part time/full time and grade</i>	1997	2004 ³	2005	2006	2007	2008 ⁴	2009
Female: full-time	33 260	28 760	28 730	26 560	23 840	22 290	21 860
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁵	20	20	30	30	30	40	50
Pay Band B	190	370	430	440	380	400	430
Pay Band C	2 160	3 710	4 010	4 030	3 440	3 520	3 850
Pay Band D	3 840	4 780	4 880	4 550	3 880	3 510	3 490
Pay Band E	19 480	15 420	14 910	13 230	11 760	10 590	10 330
Other non-industrials ^{6,7}	10	20	200	80	470	560	30
Industrial	4 430	2 640	2 560	2 390	2 120	1 940	1 820
Trading Funds	3 130	1 790	1 730	1 820	1 740	1 740	1 870
Male: full-time	78 720	58 880	58 000	55 660	52 300	48 560	46 850
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁵	320	270	270	280	240	250	240
Pay Band B	2 050	2 090	2 150	2 210	1 910	1 900	1 850
Pay Band C	12 600	12 730	12 830	12 470	12 060	11 690	11 570
Pay Band D	12 170	9 250	9 110	8 380	7 680	6 900	6 480
Pay Band E	14 320	12 540	12 340	11 990	11 640	10 850	10 490
Other non-industrials ^{6,7}	70	50	490	80	180	200	30
Industrial	25 130	12 560	12 020	11 720	10 650	9 700	8 900
Trading Funds	12 070	9 400	8 790	8 530	7 940	7 060	7 280
Female: part-time	4 900	5 110	5 060	5 600	6 480	6 190	5 990
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Pay Band B	10	50	70	90	140	140	130
Pay Band C	160	560	750	920	1 290	1 330	1 360
Pay Band D	370	620	650	750	740	670	730
Pay Band E	2 780	2 870	2 720	2 900	3 120	2 920	2 790
Other non-industrials ^{6,7}	-	-	20	-	160	190	30
Industrial	1 160	720	560	570	620	520	470
Trading Funds	420	280	300	360	400	430	470
Male: part-time	500	590	680	830	1 320	1 280	1 360
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁵	-	-	-	-	10	10	10
Pay Band B	20	40	50	50	100	90	110
Pay Band C	20	110	160	190	440	400	460
Pay Band D	60	60	60	90	120	140	140
Pay Band E	100	140	160	220	240	220	220
Other non-industrials ^{6,7}	-	-	10	-	50	60	30
Industrial	170	130	120	130	200	160	160
Trading Funds	120	110	120	150	160	190	230
Total male	79 220	59 470	58 680	56 500	53 610	49 840	48 200
Total female	38 160	33 860	33 790	32 170	30 320	28 480	27 850
Civilian Level 0	135 450	111 080	110 480	107 300	101 570	93 670	90 630
Full time	111 990	87 640	86 720	82 230	76 140	70 840	68 710
Part time	5 390	5 700	5 740	6 430	7 790	7 470	7 350
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries ⁸	2 210	2 310	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300
Locally engaged civilians ⁸	15 860	15 430	15 660	16 290	15 280	13 080	12 270

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.

2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.

3. In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company.

4. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.

5. Includes about 50 personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.

6. Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades.

7. 1,040 firefighters who were shown as non-industrial in April 2004 have been reclassified to industrial grades.

8. Data by sex, grade and part time/full time hours worked are not available for Royal Fleet Auxiliaries and locally engaged civilians.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.32 Intake and outflow of Civilian personnel¹

This table has been amended to use Headcount figures, rather than FTE as in previous editions of UKDS, for comparability to other tables within this chapter.

	Headcount					
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total intake	11 530	9 420	6 200	5 600	5 370	5 080
MOD less Trading Funds	10 280	8 560	5 560	4 750	4 250	4 040
Trading Funds	1 240	860	640	850	1 120	1 040
Total outflow	12 290	10 290	10 000	10 330	10 990	7 340
MOD less Trading Funds	10 300	8 830	8 600	8 910	9 050	6 420
Retirement (normal) ²	1 610	1 820	1 610	1 610	960	590
Retirement on grounds of ill health	260	230	190	140	130	150
Resignation	3 680	3 350	3 540	3 350	2 860	2 000
Other including contracturisation	4 740	3 440	3 250	3 800	5 100	3 680
Trading Funds	1 980	1 460	1 410	1 430	1 940	920
Net Change of RFA³	- 140	30	-	10	- 80	30
Net Change of LECs³	1 590	230	630	-1 000	-2 200	- 810
<i>MOD less Trading Funds by type of personnel:</i>						
Non-industrial						
Intake	7 830	6 750	4 270	3 630	3 140	3 260
Outflow	7 240	6 580	6 870	6 680	6 810	4 910
Retirement (normal) ²	1 260	1 360	1 240	1 220	680	400
Retirement on grounds of ill health	160	160	130	80	100	110
Resignation	2 230	2 630	2 880	2 780	2 360	1 600
Other including contracturisation	3 590	2 430	2 630	2 600	3 660	2 800
Industrial						
Intake	2 450	1 820	1 290	1 120	1 110	780
Outflow	3 070	2 250	1 730	2 220	2 240	1 510
Retirement (normal) ²	350	460	380	400	280	190
Retirement on grounds of ill health	100	70	60	50	40	40
Resignation	1 450	720	660	580	490	400
Other including contracturisation	1 160	1 010	620	1 200	1 440	880
<i>As a percentage of staff in post⁴</i>						
Total intake	12.5	10.1	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.6
MOD less Trading Funds	12.7	10.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	6.0
Trading Funds	10.5	7.6	6.0	8.0	10.9	10.8
Total outflow	13.3	11.0	11.0	11.9	13.4	9.5
MOD less Trading Funds	12.8	10.8	10.7	11.7	12.7	9.5
Resignation	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.0
Trading Funds	16.7	12.8	13.1	13.4	18.8	9.6
<i>MOD less Trading Funds by type of personnel:</i>						
Non-industrial						
Intake	12.1	10.2	6.6	5.9	5.4	5.9
Outflow	11.1	9.9	10.6	10.8	11.6	8.8
Resignation	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.0	2.9
Industrial						
Intake	15.6	11.6	8.6	7.9	8.5	6.6
Outflow	19.5	14.4	11.5	15.6	17.2	12.8
Resignation	9.3	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.4

Source: DASA (Equipment & Personnel Analysis)

1. Previously unidentified entrants and exits have been allocated to Other non-industrial, Industrial and Trading Fund Personnel.
2. Retirement at or above normal retirement age. MOD civil servants can take normal retirement at either age 60 or age 65.
3. Intake and Outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries are not available, therefore only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.
4. Rates are expressed as a percentage of the average strength throughout the year.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.33 Intake and outflow of UK based civilian personnel by ethnic origin and broad grade

	Headcount			
INTAKE	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ¹	2008/09
White	3 750	3 340	2 940	3 460
Pay Band C2 and above	360	370	350	380
Pay Band D and below	2 180	1 810	1 480	2 050
Other non-industrial ²	40	30	70	20
Industrial	830	730	610	570
Trading Fund Personnel	350	400	430	440
Ethnic Minorities	230	200	170	180
Pay Band C2 and above	20	20	10	20
Pay Band D and below	160	140	110	100
Other non-industrial ²	-	-	-	-
Industrial	30	20	30	20
Trading Fund Personnel	10	20	20	40
Unknown³	2 220	2 060	2 270	1 440
Pay Band C2 and above	410	340	280	170
Pay Band D and below	1 020	900	760	510
Other non-industrial ²	80	30	80	10
Industrial	440	370	470	190
Trading Fund Personnel	280	430 ^r	680	550
OUTFLOW				
White	6 890	7 610	8 150 ^r	5 560
Pay Band C2 and above	1 330	1 350	1 470 ^r	1 090
Pay Band D and below	3 580	3 800	3 900	2 710
Other non-industrial ²	30	40	100	40
Industrial	1 030	1 470	1 570	1 090
Trading Fund Personnel	930	960	1 100	640
Ethnic Minorities	220	260	240	220
Pay Band C2 and above	20	30	40	40
Pay Band D and below	140	180	150	130
Other non-industrial ²	-	-	-	-
Industrial	20	30	30	20
Trading Fund Personnel	20	20	20	20
Unknown³	2 900	2 460	2 610	1 550
Pay Band C2 and above	390	330	340	340
Pay Band D and below	1 130	870	720	490
Other non-industrial ²	250 ^r	100 ^r	80 ^r	70
Industrial	670 ^r	720 ^r	640 ^r	400
Trading Fund Personnel	460 ^r	440 ^r	820 ^r	260
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary⁴	-	10	-80	30
Net Change of locally engaged civilians⁴	630	-1 000	-2 200	-810
Intake of ethnic minorities as a percentage of known ethnicity total				
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Ethnic Minorities	5.7	5.6	5.4	4.9
Pay Band C2 and above	6.0	3.9	3.6	4.6
Pay Band D and below	6.8	7.0	6.9	4.9
Other non-industrial ²	-	-	-	-
Industrial	3.3	3.3	4.1	2.6
Trading Fund Personnel	3.6	4.8	3.8	8.6
Outflow of ethnic minorities as a percentage of known ethnicity total				
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Ethnic Minorities	3.1	3.2	2.8	4.0
Pay Band C2 and above	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.9
Pay Band D and below	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.7
Other non-industrial ²	-	-	-	-
Industrial	2.4	2.1	1.6	2.2
Trading Fund Personnel	2.4	2.1	1.4	3.0

Source: DASA (Equipment & Personnel Analysis)

- At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
- Includes industrial personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and those of unknown grade.
- Previously unidentified entrants and exits have been allocated to Other non-industrial, Industrial and Trading Fund Personnel.
- Intake and outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries are not available, therefore, only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.34 Intake of civilian personnel by sex, grade¹ and whether full or part-time

<i>Hours, sex and grade</i> ¹	Headcount					
	2003/04 ^{2,3}	2004/05 ²	2005/06 ²	2006/07	2007/08 ⁴	2008/09
Female: full time	3 800	3 100	2 030	1 750	1 660	1 800
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	10
Pay Band B	30	40	20	20	20	30
Pay Band C	280	220	160	120	90	110
Pay Band D	340	230	180	170	110	180
Pay Band E	2 320	1 930	1 200	960	860	980
Other non-industrial ⁵	50	30	10	40	70	20
Industrial	450	420	270	230	210	170
Trading Funds	330	220	190	200	290	300
Male: full time	6 540^r	5 280^r	3 490	3 170	3 060	2 720
Senior Civil Service	20	20	20	20	10	10
Pay Band B	80	70	40	40	40	40
Pay Band C	710 ^r	770	380	330	280	220
Pay Band D	1 010	770	500	410	370	410
Pay Band E	2 030 ^r	1 480	1 150	1 000	730	830
Other non-industrial ⁵	80	360	100	20	40	10
Industrial	1 720	1 200	880	740	780	530
Trading Funds	890	620	420	610	800	680
Female: part time	870	740	520	520	470	420
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	10	20	-	10	-	10
Pay Band C	200 ⁶	180 ⁶	140	140	140	100
Pay Band D	60	30	30	20	10	30
Pay Band E	390	370	240	220	200	200
Other non-industrial ⁵	20	-	-	-	30	-
Industrial	180	140	100	100	70	60
Trading Funds	20	10	20	20	20	10
Male: part time	220^r	220	160	160	180	120
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	10	20	-	10	10	-
Pay Band C	50 ⁶	60 ⁶	20	30	40	30
Pay Band D	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pay Band E	50 ^r	60	60	40	40	30
Other non-industrial ⁵	10	10	-	-	10	-
Industrial	80	60	50	50	40	30
Trading Funds	20	10	10	10	10	10
Female intake with unknown full time/ part time status	40	30	-	-	-	20
Male intake with unknown full time/ part time status	70	60	-	-	-	20
Total Female	4 700	3 870	2 550	2 270	2 130	2 230
Total Male	6 830^r	5 550	3 650	3 330	3 240	2 850
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary⁷	- 140	30	-	10	- 80	30
Net Change of locally engaged civilians⁷	1 590	230	630	-1 000	-2 200	- 810

Source: DASA(Equipment & Personnel Analysis)

- Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
- Up to 20 people whose sex is unrecorded are excluded from this table for the financial years 2003/04 to 2005/06.
- Some figures have been revised for this year, due to personnel with previously unknown gender being allocated to male.
- At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Based Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
- Includes industrial personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and those of unknown grade.
- Reflects recruitment drive in Service Childrens Education (SCE) in 2003/04 & 2004/05.
- Intake and Outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries are not available, therefore, only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.35 Outflow of civilian personnel, by sex, grade¹ and whether full or part-time

<i>Hours, sex and grade</i> ¹	Headcount					
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06 ²	2006/07 ²	2007/08	2008/09
Female: full time	3 350	3 040	3 320	3 170	3 000	1 990
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	30	30	30	40	30	30
Pay Band C	240	200	310	300	300	190
Pay Band D	340	280	400	390	350	220
Pay Band E	1 720	1 770	1 970	1 780	1 600	1 080
Other non-industrial ³	40	20	20	20	70	20
Industrial	580	510	360	420	390	240
Trading Funds	380	230	230	210	250	200
Male: full time	7 060	5 640	5 550	5 900	6 710	4 160
Senior Civil Service	30	30	40	30	30	20
Pay Band B	270	120	180	180	160	140
Pay Band C	960	930	1 040	940	1 070	780
Pay Band D	790	630	750	710	860	530
Pay Band E	1 390	1 280	1 150	1 310	1 300	980
Other non-industrial ³	40	110	90	10	20	20
Industrial	2 120	1 460	1 200	1 600	1 650	1 130
Trading Funds	1 470	1 090	1 100	1 120	1 600	550
Female: part time	760	700	750	890	920	790
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	-	-	-	10	20	20
Pay Band C	40	80	100	140	150	200
Pay Band D	70	50	70	80	80	70
Pay Band E	360	370	430	500	480	360
Other non-industrial ³	20	-	-	10	40	10
Industrial	210	160	110	120	140	70
Trading Funds	60	30	40	40	30	50
Male: part time	210	170	190	230	260	240
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	10	10	-	20	10	10
Pay Band C	30	40	40	50	60	60
Pay Band D	10	10	20	10	30	10
Pay Band E	40	50	60	70	70	70
Other non-industrial ³	-	-	-	-	10	10
Industrial	80	50	40	50	40	40
Trading Funds	30	20	30	30	30	40
Female outflow with unknown full time/ part time status	370	210	100	60	40	80
Male outflow with unknown full time/ part time status	540	520	90	80	50	80
Total Female	4 480	3 950	4 170	4 120	3 970	2 850
Total Male	7 820^{r,4}	6 340^{r,4}	5 830	6 210	7 020	4 490
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary⁵	- 140	30	-	10	- 80	30
Net Change of locally engaged civilians⁵	1 590	230	630	-1 000	-2 200	- 810

Source: DASA(Equipment & Personnel Analysis)

- Grade equivalence is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
- At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
- Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and those of unknown grade.
- These figures have been revised due to rounding errors in previous publications.
- Intake and Outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries are not available, therefore, only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

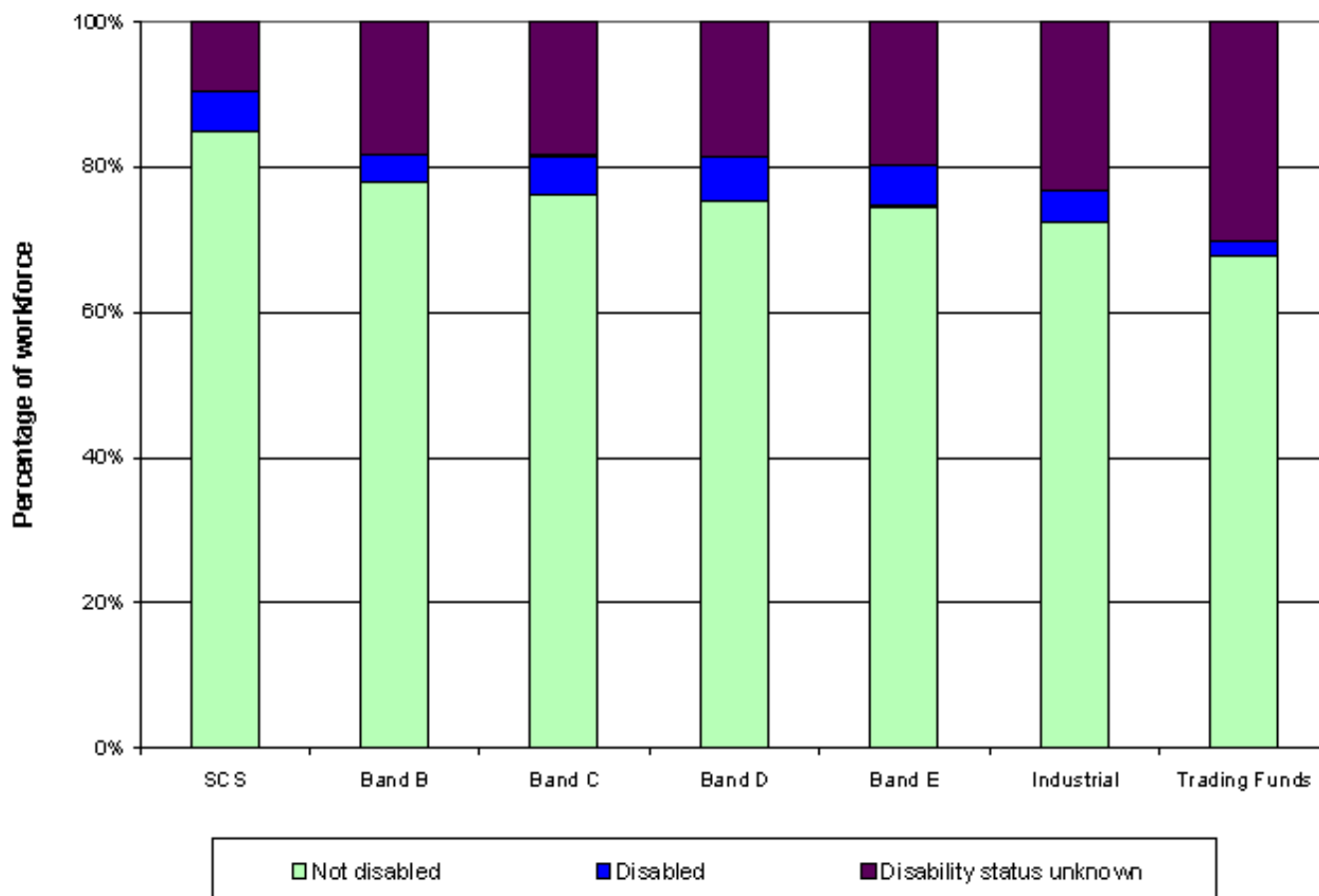
Table 2.36 Number of civilian personnel¹ by disability status², and grade, at 1 April 2009

	Disability Status			Grand Total	Headcount
	Not Disabled	Disabled	unknown		Disabled Personnel as a percentage of total (exc unknown)
Civilian Level 0	56 320^r	3 740	30 560^r	90 630	6.2^r
Civilian Level 1	49 640	3 540	15 320	68 500	6.7
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ³	260	20	30	300	6.2
Band B	1 970	90	460	2 520	4.5
Band C	13 140	920	3 180	17 240	6.5
Band D	8 160	660	2 020	10 840	7.5
Band E	17 790	1 360	4 680	23 830	7.1
Unknown	100	-	20	120	1.0
Industrial	8 220	500	2 620	11 340	5.7
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries ⁴	..	..	2 300	2 300	..
Trading Funds	6 690 ^r	200	2 970 ^r	9 860	2.9 ^r
Locally engaged civilians ⁴	..	..	12 270	12 270	..

Source: DASA (Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
2. Disability self certification was introduced in 2001.
3. Includes about 50 personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
4. Disability data are not currently available for Royal Fleet Auxiliaries and locally engaged civilians.

Percentage Breakdown of disability status, and grade, April 2009



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.37 Age profile of civilian personnel¹ by industrial status and sex, at 1 April 2009

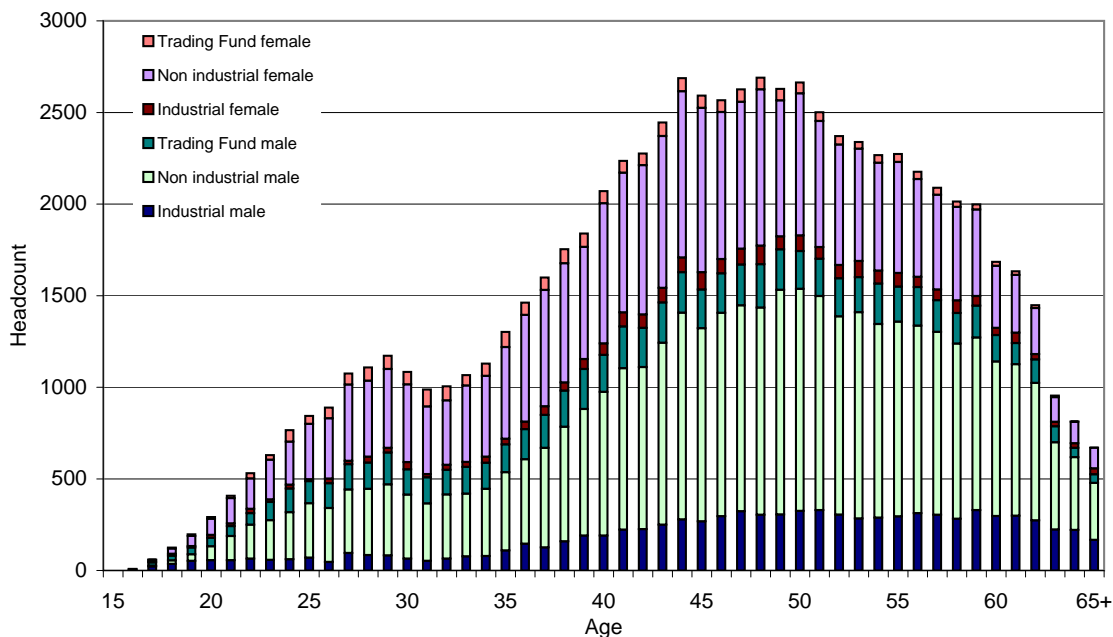
	Non Industrial					Industrial		Royal Fleet	Civilian Level 1 ¹	Trading Funds		Locally Engaged	Civilian Level 0 ¹
	Male		Female		Male	Female	Auxiliaries ²	Male		Female	Civilians ²		
16-19	60	100	110	20	..	..	..	290	80	10	..	390
20-24	870	840	300	90	..	..	..	2 090	390	140	..	2 630
25-29	1 690	1 900	380	110	..	..	..	4 070	710	310	..	5 090
30-34	1 720	2 000	340	140	..	..	..	4 210	700	360	..	5 270
35-39	2 750	2 980	730	220	..	..	..	6 680	910	370	..	7 960
40-44	4 670	4 080	1 170	370	..	..	..	10 290	1 080	340	..	11 720
45-49	5 640	4 100	1 500	430	..	..	..	11 670	1 110	330	..	13 100
50-54	5 650	3 320	1 530	380	..	..	..	10 880	1 030	230	..	12 140
55-59	4 980	2 640	1 520	310	..	..	..	9 460	920	180	..	10 550
60-64	3 300	1 160	1 310	170	..	..	..	5 940	520	70	..	6 530
65+	310	110	170	30	..	..	..	620	50	-	..	670
Unknowns	-	-	-	-	..	..	2 300	2 300	-	-	12 270	14 580
Total	31 630	23 230	9 050	2 280	2 300			68 500	7 520	2 340	12 270	90 630	

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.

2. Sex and Age data are not available for Royal Fleet Auxiliaries and locally engaged civilians.

Age of civilians, by sex and industrial status



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

COMPENSATION CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE MOD

Compensation Claims made against the Ministry of Defence

This section describes common law non-contractual compensation claims made against the Ministry of Defence. These claims are of three broad types: employer's liability for Armed Forces personnel, employer's liability for its civilian employees, and public liability claims. **Tables 2.38 and 2.39** show numbers of new claims made and numbers of claims settled, analysed by category of claim and by cause.

The Department self insures against loss. However, it employs commercial companies as claim handlers. All settlements are paid by the Department, the companies in question receiving a fee for each claim handled. Gallagher Bassett recently won the contracts in respect of third party motor claims and Service and civilian employer's liability claims for all claims received after 1 May 2007. Claims received before this date are handled by:

1982 to 2007 AXA Corporate Solutions - third party motor claims

1996 to 2007 Royal & Sun Alliance (RSA) - employer's liability claims from Armed Forces personnel

1982 to 2002 AXA Corporate Solutions - employer's liability claims from civilian personnel

2002 to 2007 Royal & Sun Alliance - Employer's liability claims from civilian personnel.

The MOD's Claims branch handles all other claims, including:

- public liability worldwide - property damage and personal injury (except where there is an Area Claims Officer (ACO) in country)
- damage or injury caused by low flying military aircraft
- maritime claims and salvage claims
- clinical negligence
- claims made against a NATO visiting force
- high value, novel or contentious cases.

ACOs are part of the Command Secretariat and are located in Cyprus, the South Atlantic Islands, Germany (for NW Europe), Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq. They deal with public liability claims made against the MOD within their geographic area.

New claims

The number of new claims is the number of new cases opened by the MOD's Claims branch, ACOs and commercial claims handlers during that year; re-opened cases are not included. A new claim may be in the form of a letter from a claimant or their legal representative, or in the form of proceedings issued by a court of law. The largest number of new claims is in respect of on-duty Road Traffic Accidents involving Armed Forces personnel or MOD civilians driving a MOD-owned or MOD-hired vehicle.

Settled claims

These are claims for which a full and final settlement has been made, either by agreement between the parties, or which a court has determined. Claims are not recorded as settled until the final payment is made, which is normally the claimant's solicitor's costs and disbursements. This bill is sometimes presented some months after the compensation payment has been made, so compensation and legal costs can be paid in different financial years.

Further details may be found in the *Claims Annual Report* available from Common Law Claims & Policy.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

COMPENSATION CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE MOD

Table 2.38 New claims and settled claims by broad category in each year

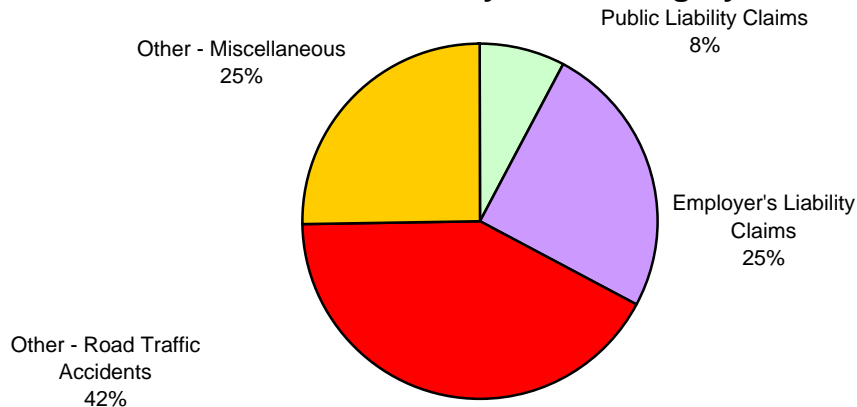
The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Number 2008/09
New Claims Notified					
Total	8 447	7 686	6 820	7 389	7 605
Public Liability Claims	892	715	639	974	705
Low Flying	202	171	175	244	161
Maritime	18	20	24	25	16
Other Public Liability (inc Northern Ireland)	643	507	435	690	512
Radiation	29	17	5	15	16
Employers' Liability Claims	1 983	1 846	1 404	1 863	1 684
Service Employment Tribunal ¹	-	27	-	-	-
Other Service Employer's Liability	664	623	459	776	584
Asbestos Related	887	742	209	189	139
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	129	145	413	577	725
Vibration White Finger	37	18	58	45	33
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	266	291	265	276	203
Other	5 572	5 125	4 777	4 552	5 216
Clinical Negligence	86	69	67	86	55
Road Traffic Accidents	3 216	2 982	2 620	2 284	2 254
Area Claims Offices' Claims	2 192	2 015	2 003	2 124	2 849
Visiting Forces ²	78	59	87	58	58
Settled Claims Notified					
Total	7 757	8 012	6 980	6 419	6 347
Public Liability Claims	496	413	402	592	486
Low Flying	120	124	126	141	126
Maritime	10	11	13	12	6
Other Public Liability (inc Northern Ireland)	365	278	262	438	353
Radiation	1	-	1	1	1
Employers' Liability Claims	1 901	1 878	2 242	2 337	1 597
Service Employment Tribunal ¹	-	4	5	57	1
Other Service Employer's Liability	706	601	800	1 063	637
Asbestos Related	613	773	607	314	205
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	116	63	355	500	380
Vibration White Finger	92	52	70	62	53
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	374	385	405	341	321
Other	5 360	5 721	4 336	3 490	4 264
Clinical Negligence	25	28	23	16	22
Road Traffic Accidents	3 706	3 717	2 986	2 103	2 657
Area Claims Offices' Claims	1 581	1 917	1 269	1 330	1 536
Visiting Forces ²	48	59	58	41	49

Source: MOD Claims Annual Reports

1. Although generally Employment Tribunal cases are now dealt with by TLBs, the new claims in 2005/06 were Homosexual dismissal cases for which DS&C Claims agreed to retain central responsibility.
2. Claims against NATO forces visiting the UK and claims by NATO countries against UK personnel visiting those countries.

Number of settled claims by broad category in 2008/09



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

COMPENSATION CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE MOD

Table 2.39 New claims and settled claims by broad cause in each year

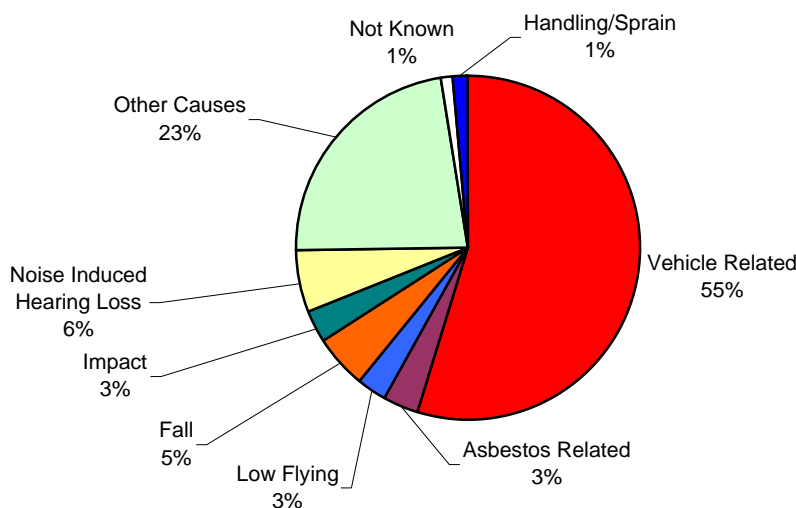
The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

New Claims Notified	Number				
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total	8 447	7 686	6 820	7 389	7 605
Asbestos Related	904	809	223	190	156
Clinical Negligence	87	69	67	86	55
Fall	352	319	306	305	313
Handling/Sprain	82	51	59	53	77
Impact	254	246	178	97	93
Low Flying	614	616	506	336	202
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	37	29	58	45	33
Maritime	18	29	24	25	17
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	129	208	418	579	728
Other Causes	1 554	1 122	1 081	2 342	2 959
Not Known ¹	186	216	63	91	24
Vehicle Related	4 230	3 972	3 837	3 240	2 948

Settled Claims Notified	Number				
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total	7 757	8 012	6 980	6 419	6 347
Asbestos Related	620	846	611	314	210
Clinical Negligence	25	28	23	16	23
Fall	318	291	395	339	329
Handling/Sprain	95	56	108	93	80
Impact	211	187	328	272	181
Low Flying	506	552	437	255	166
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	92	70	71	62	53
Maritime	10	14	13	13	7
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	116	104	357	500	380
Other Causes	840	1 021	662	1 499	1 366
Not Known ¹	232	242	127	162	74
Vehicle Related	4 692	4 601	3 848	2 894	3 478

Source: MOD Claims Annual Reports

Number of settled claims by broad cause in 2008/09²



1. The cause of a claim may not be known at the New Claims stage if for example, the claimant simply states that they have a claim but does not state exactly what it is. At settlement stage, although the cause of the claim will be recorded on the claim file, it may not always be recorded on the databases from which these data are drawn.
2. Clinical negligence, Machinery/ Vibration White Finger and Maritime are included in "other causes" as these are the causes with the smallest number of claims.

CHAPTER 2 – PERSONNEL

INTERNATIONAL

Table 2.40 Manpower holdings and ceilings by member country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2009

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

	Holding	Ceiling
Countries not in NATO		
Armenia	46 684	60 000
Azerbaijan	64 962	70 000
Belarus	50 589	100 000
Georgia	35 238	40 000
Moldova	6 500	20 000
Russia ¹	..	*
Ukraine ²	148 000	250 000
NATO Countries		
Belgium	40 384	70 000
Bulgaria	31 250	104 000
Canada	-	10 660
Czech Republic	37 739	93 333
Denmark	12 973	39 000
France	170 100	325 000
Germany	202 703	345 000
Greece	124 564	158 621
Hungary	20 925	100 000
Italy	145 446	315 000
Luxembourg	550	900
Netherlands	32 150	80 000
Norway	18 098	32 000
Poland	131 898	234 000
Portugal	27 641	75 000
Romania	67 576	230 000
Slovakia	17 965	46 667
Spain	95 566	300 000
Turkey	297 090	530 000
United Kingdom	208 630	260 000
United States of America	78 917	250 000

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. The Russian Federation suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007. Consequently, Russia did not submit the annual exchange of information required by the Treaty.

The given numbers of holdings are taken from the "Consolidated Information" provided by the Russian Federation on 15 December 2008 as a sign of goodwill. The information does not include the subholdings of AIFVs and HACVs, nor the holdings of Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces, nor the personnel strength.

2. Since 1 Jan 2004 these figures have included the Treaty Limited Equipment and the Personnel belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine.

CHAPTER 3 – HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides summaries and analyses of health-related information on UK Armed Forces personnel and Health & Safety for UK Armed Forces personnel and MOD Civilians. The key findings of four of DASA Health Information's National Statistics publications are summarised in this chapter, along with a range of other key outputs.

There are nine sections in this chapter covering:

Deaths in the UK Armed Forces (Tables 3.1 to 3.4) – Numbers and rates of deaths in the UK Armed Forces covering a 10 year time series broken down by Service, year of death and cause. Comparison with deaths in the UK population.

Suicides in the UK Armed Forces (Tables 3.5 and 3.6) - Numbers, age standardised rates and standardised mortality ratios are reported for a 25 year time series, broken down by Service, gender and age. Comparison with suicides in the UK population.

UK Gulf Veterans Mortality (Table 3.7) - Number of deaths of UK Gulf 1 veterans and for a UK Military comparison group who did not deploy to the Gulf. Figures and mortality rate ratios are presented from 1991-2008 by cause of death and are compared to mortality rates in the UK general population.

Operational Fatalities and Casualties (Table 3.8 and 3.9) - Numbers of UK military and civilian fatalities on operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Balkans. Numbers of very seriously injured and seriously injured UK military and civilian casualties on operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Balkans.

Psychiatric Morbidity (Tables 3.10 to 3.12) – Numbers and rates of new attendances to the Ministry of Defence's Departments of Community Mental Health in 2007 and 2008 broken down by demographics, deployment and mental disorder groupings. Rate ratios comparing those who have deployed to the Iraq and Afghanistan theatres of operation with those who have not deployed there.

Medical Discharges (Tables 3.13 to 3.15) – Numbers of medical discharges of Army, RAF and Naval Service staff in each year from 2004 to 2008 broken down by discharge cause.

Health and Safety (Tables 3.16 to 3.19) - Numbers of UK Military and civilian work related fatalities for the last 10 years broken down by year and cause. Numbers and rates of major and serious injuries and illnesses (RIDDOR) for UK military and civilian personnel for the last 10 years broken down by Service.

CHAPTER 3 – HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

Civilian Personnel Sickness Absence (Table 3.20) – Numbers of working days lost per year due to sickness by cause.

War Pensions and Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (Tables 3.21 to 3.24) – Number of War Pensions in payment under the War Pensions Scheme by type. Number and outcomes of claims registered as well as tariff of injury table information for lump sum awards under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme.

KEY POINTS AND TRENDS

- In 2008, a total of 137 deaths occurred among the UK regular Armed Forces (see **Table 3.1**). During the 10-year period 1999-2008, the overall Armed Forces age and gender standardised mortality rates fluctuated between a low of 66 per 100,000 in 1999 to a high of 105 per 100,000 in 2007 (see **Table 3.1**). For the UK regular Armed Forces as a whole, the annual SMR was statistically significantly lower than the UK population, except in 2006 and 2007 when it was not significantly different from the UK population. In 2008 the UK regular Armed Forces were at a 44% decreased risk of dying compared to the UK general population.
- For the 25-year period 1984-2008, 718 suicides and open verdict deaths among UK regular Armed Forces personnel: 700 among males (see **Table 3.5**), and 18 among females. Overall, male suicide rates in the UK Armed Forces were statistically significantly lower than the general UK population, with the exception of Army males aged under 20. Over the period 1984-2008 this group had a statistically significantly increased risk of approximately 50% (see **Table 3.6**).
- Between 1 April 1991 and 31 December 2008 there were 997 deaths among the Gulf 1 veterans and 1041 deaths among the Era comparison group (see **Table 3.7**). There were no statistically significant differences in the total number of deaths or for any of the main groups of cause of death.
- Since reporting began in 2001 until the end of 2008, there have been 137 UK fatalities on Operations in Afghanistan and 178 on Operations in Iraq (see **Table 3.8**).
- Since reporting began in 2001 until the end of 2008, there have been 169 very seriously injured and seriously injured casualties on Operations in Afghanistan and 221 on Operations in Iraq (see **Table 3.9**).
- During 2008, 3,189 new cases of mental disorder were identified within UK Armed Forces personnel, representing a rate of 16.2 per 1,000 strength. Rates for Royal Marines were lower than for other Services; rates for females were higher than for males; rates for other ranks were higher than

CHAPTER 3 – HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

for officers (see **Table 3.10**). There were no differences in the overall rates of mental disorder among those deployed to the Iraq or Afghanistan theatres of operation compared with those who were not deployed there.

- During the 5-year period 2004-2008 there were 1,814 medical discharges from the Naval Service (see **Table 3.13**), 4,982 from the Army (see **Table 3.14**) and 1,071 from the RAF (see **Table 3.15**). Musculoskeletal disorders and injuries were the most common cause of discharge for each Service.
- Between 1 January 1999 and 31 December 2008 there have been 499 work related fatalities of which 249 were in hostile action, 82 were on-duty road traffic accidents and 168 were work place incidents (see **Table 3.16**).
- The number of major injuries and illnesses (RIDDOR) reported increased in 2008 to 1,495 from 215 in 1999, an increase of 595%. The rate of major injury and illnesses increased over the ten years from 67 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 1999 to 548 per 100,000 in 2008 (see **Table 3.18**). Changes in reporting mechanisms are thought to be responsible for this increase.
- The number of claims cleared under the AFCS since the scheme began have continued to increase year on year (see **Table 3.23**). This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005.

ETHICAL AND CONFIDENTIALITY ISSUES

The information presented in this publication does not present any ethical issues because:

- Information relating to deaths is publicly available.
- As only aggregated data are presented, individuals cannot be identified.

LINKS TO WEBSITES

Further information on coding to ICD10, including a full breakdown of codes, can be found on the World Health Organisation website:

<http://www.who.int/classifications/apps/icd/icd10online/>

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

This section provides summary statistics on deaths among the UK Regular Armed Forces between 1999 and 2008. The information was compiled from data held by DASA (Health Information) on 26 February 2009 and has previously been published in the National Statistic *Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 2008*.

The information on deaths presented here are for the Regular Armed Forces, including all trained and untrained personnel. DASA have included non-regulars who died on deployment since they are classified as 'regular' personnel for the duration of their overseas deployment. The Naval Service includes both Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel. The data here exclude the Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment, full time reservists, Territorial Army and Naval Activated Reservists since DASA do not receive routine notifications of all deaths among reservists and non-regulars, and because reliable denominator data (i.e. the population size) required to produce interpretable statistics are not available.

In order to compare time trends and to take into account the different age and gender structures of the three Services, rates have been age and gender standardised. In order to facilitate comparisons with previously published reports, data has been standardised to the 2006 Armed Forces population. The 2006 population is used because all strengths data for 2007 and 2008 are provisional and subject to review following the introduction of a new personnel administration system for the three Services.

To enable comparisons with deaths in the UK population, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR), adjusted for age, gender and year, were calculated. An SMR is defined as the ratio of the number of deaths observed in the study population to the number of deaths expected if the study population had the same age and gender-specific rates as the standard population in each specific year multiplied by 100 by convention. An SMR over (or under) 100 indicates a higher (or lower) number of observed deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces than expected (based on UK population rates). An SMR of 100 implies that there is no difference in rates when comparing the UK Regular Armed Forces population with the UK population.

Annual strength data for UK Regular Armed Forces personnel were obtained for the period 1984-2005 from the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency (AFPAA). Strength data for 2006 were obtained from both AFPAA and the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system. Strength data for 2007 and 2008 were obtained from JPA.

Data on the size of the UK general population and the numbers of deaths by age, gender and year were obtained from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Data for 2008 were not available at the time of publication; therefore figures from 2007 were used as an estimate for 2008 as the year on year variation in the UK population figures is unlikely to affect the findings.

Further information can be found in the National Statistic *Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 2008* which is published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.1 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and Service, numbers, age and gender standardised rates¹ and Standardised Mortality Ratios², 1999-2008

In 2003 and 2004 there were increases in the number of deaths in the Naval Service due to 3 helicopter incidents involving multiple deaths during operations in the Middle East. Operational fatalities amongst Royal Marines account for the increase in the Naval Service mortality rate in 2008. There were four incidents in 2008 involving multiple deaths of Marines and a further seven Royal Marines died in separate incidents whilst on operations.

The increase in the number of deaths among Army personnel in 2006 and 2007 can be accounted for by an increase in the number of deaths due to Hostile Action (38 deaths in 2006 and 63 deaths in 2007). There was also an increase in the number of deaths due to accidents in 2007. In 2008 Army deaths decreased which was largely due to a reduction in both operational fatalities and land transport accidents.

In 2005 and 2006 there was an increase in the number of deaths in the RAF due to the loss of 9 RAF personnel in a Hercules crash in Iraq in January 2005 and the loss of 12 RAF personnel in a Nimrod crash in Afghanistan in September 2006.

Numbers of deaths	1999 ³	2000	2001	2002	2003 ³	2004 ³	2005 ³	2006 ³	2007 ³	2008
Total	142^r	147	142	147	177^r	170^r	160^r	191^r	204^r	137
Naval Service	26	25	33	26	37	37	27	33	27	40
Army	84 ^r	88	80	94	101 ^r	96 ^r	93 ^r	111 ^r	145 ^r	79
RAF	32	34	29	27	39	37	40	47	32 ^r	18

During the 10-year period 1999-2008, the overall Armed Forces age and gender standardised mortality rates fluctuated between a low of 66 per 100,000 in 1999 and a high of 105 per 100,000 in 2007.

Age and gender standardised rates per 100,000 strength¹

	1999 ³	2000	2001	2002	2003 ³	2004 ³	2005 ³	2006 ³	2007 ³	2008
Total	66	71	69	72	83^r	81^r	79^r	97^r	105	72
Naval Service	60	63	80	67	90	91	69	85	69	108
Army	74 ^r	79	71	83	83 ^r	78 ^r	83 ^r	95 ^r	129 ^r	72
RAF	49	62	49	52	73	61	71	84	69 ^r	33

For the UK Regular Armed Forces as a whole, the annual SMR was statistically significantly lower than the UK population, except in 2006 and 2007 when it was not significantly different from the UK population. In 2008 the UK Regular Armed Forces were at a 44% decreased risk of dying compared to the UK general population.

For the years 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2008 the Naval Service were not significantly different to the UK general population. For all other years the Naval Service were statistically significantly lower than the UK population. Operational incidents in 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2008 account for the higher SMR for the Naval Service in these years.

For the period 1999 to 2002 the Army annual SMR was statistically significantly lower than the UK general population. Between 2003 and 2005 the Army was not statistically different from the UK population. In 2006 and 2007 the Army was at significantly increased risk of dying compared to the UK population, however, in 2008 there was a 26% decreased risk of dying compared to the UK general population. These changes are explained by changes in the numbers of deaths due to Hostile Action (see above).

For the period 1999 to 2005 the RAF annual SMR was statistically significantly lower than the UK general population. In 2006 the RAF was not statistically different from the UK population. This is due to the loss of 12 RAF personnel in the Nimrod crash.

In 2007 and 2008 the RAF annual SMR was statistically significantly lower than the UK general population. In 2008 they were at a 68% decreased risk of dying compared to the UK general population.

Standardised mortality ratios²

	1999 ³	2000	2001	2002	2003 ³	2004 ³	2005 ³	2006 ³	2007 ³	2008
Total	57	60	59	62	76	76	75	113	98	66
Naval Service	50	49	67	54	79	82	62	94	62	92
Army	69	74	67	80	87	86	88	133	135	74
RAF	42	46	40	38	56	55	62	93	56	32

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Rates have been age and gender standardised to the 2006 Armed Forces population and are expressed per 100,000 strength.

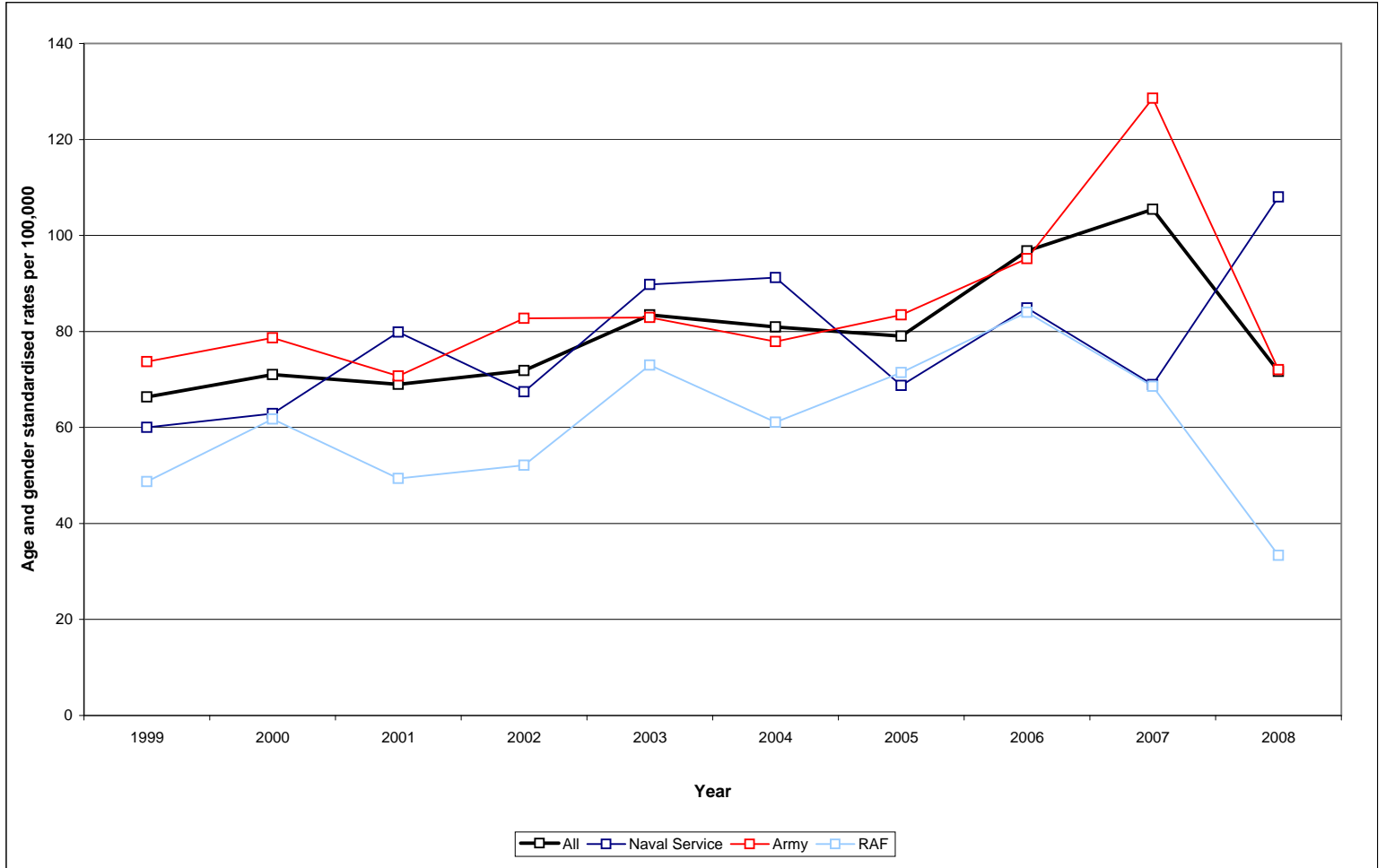
2. Standardised mortality ratios have been standardised for age, gender and calendar year.

3. Changes to data previously published in UKDS. 11 deaths on operations among non-regular members of the UK Regular Armed Forces have been included: 1 in 1999, 4 in 2003, 1 in 2004, 1 in 2005, 1 in 2006 and 3 in 2007. 1 death in 2005 has been included which was previously recorded as Missing Believed Killed (MBK).

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Chart to Table **3.1** Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and Service, age and gender standardised rates, 1999-2008



CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.2 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause¹, numbers, 1999-2008

Numbers	1999 ²	2000	2001	2002	2003 ²	2004 ²	2005 ²	2006 ²	2007 ²	2008
Total	142^r	147	142	147	177^r	170^r	160^r	191^r	204^r	137
Disease-related conditions	40	35	41	40	40	43	44^r	41^r	37	34
Cancers	25	16	24	19	18	21 ^r	23	25	27	23
Diseases of the circulatory system	12	16	9	18	14	18	16	15 ^r	6	7
Other	3	3	8	3	8	4 ^r	5 ^r	1	4	4
External causes of injury and poisoning	100^r	111	100	107	137^r	126^r	115^r	148^r	163^r	100
Deaths due to accidents	71^r	71	80	89	70^r	89^r	71	88	80	46
Land Transport Accidents	43	45	50	65	49	61	53	61	51 ^r	27
Other	28 ^r	26	30	24	21 ^r	28 ^r	18	27	29 ^r	19
Deaths due to violence	2	4	5	3	41^r	17^r	22	50^r	76^r	52
Killed in Action ³	1	1	2	-	39 ^r	11 ^r	21	41	61 ^r	49
Died of Wounds ³	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7 ^r	12	3
Other	1	3	3	3	1	6	1	2	3 ^r	-
Suicide and Open verdicts	27	36	15	15	26^r	20^r	22^r	10	7	2
Cause not currently available	2	1	1	-	-	1	1^r	2^r	4	3

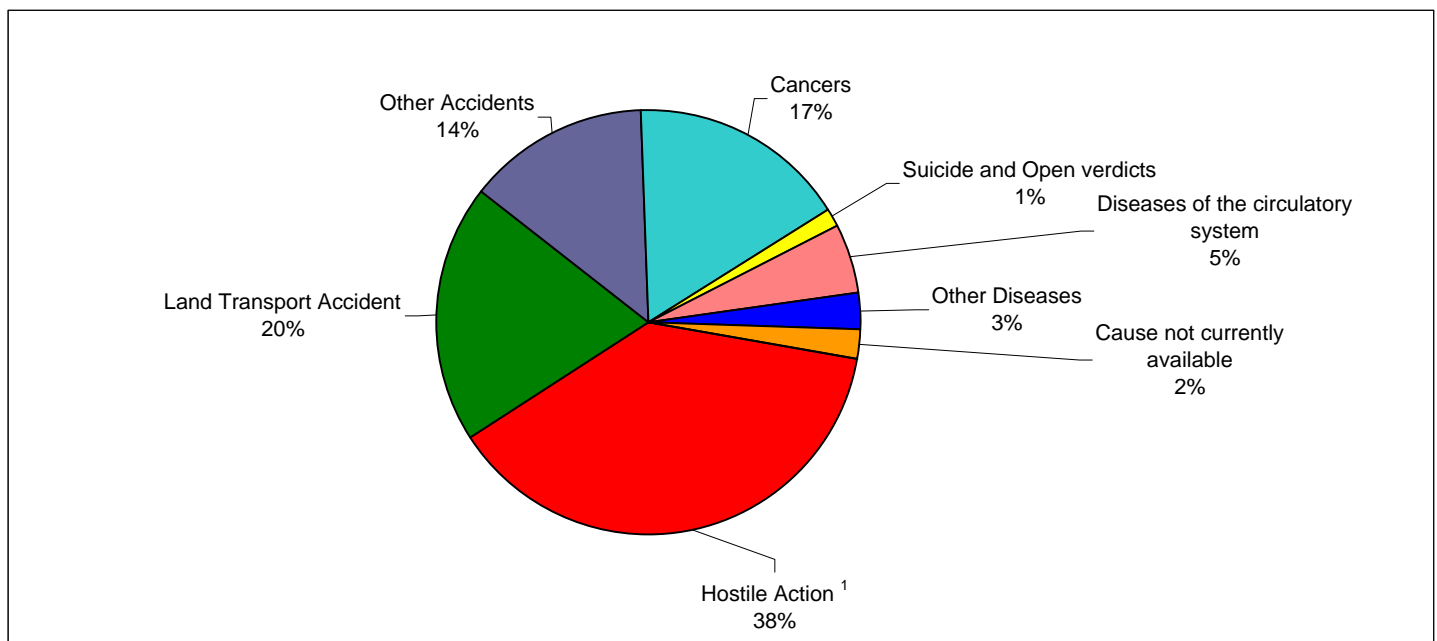
Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. DASA code all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10).

2. Changes to data previously published in UKDS. 11 deaths on operations among non-regular members of the UK Armed Forces have been included: 1 in 1999 (other accident), 4 in 2003 (2 killed in action and 2 other accidents), 1 in 2004 (killed in action), 1 in 2005 (suicide), 1 in 2006 (died of wounds) and 3 in 2007 (2 killed in action and 1 land transport accident). There have also been 7 amendments to the classifications given to the cause of death: 3 records have been amended from other accident to suicide (1 in 2003, 1 in 2004 and 1 in 2005), 1 record has been amended from cancer to other disease (2004), 1 record has been amended from other disease to cause unavailable (2005), 1 record has been amended from cause unavailable to disease of the circulatory system (2006) and 1 record has been amended from other accident to other violent (2007).

3. DASA have included the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of killed in action and died of wounds which together provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term 'killed in action' is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst 'died of wounds' refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility.

Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by cause, percentages, 2008



1. Hostile action is a combination of the categories killed in action and died of wounds.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.3 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause¹, age and gender standardised rates^{2,3}, 1999-2008

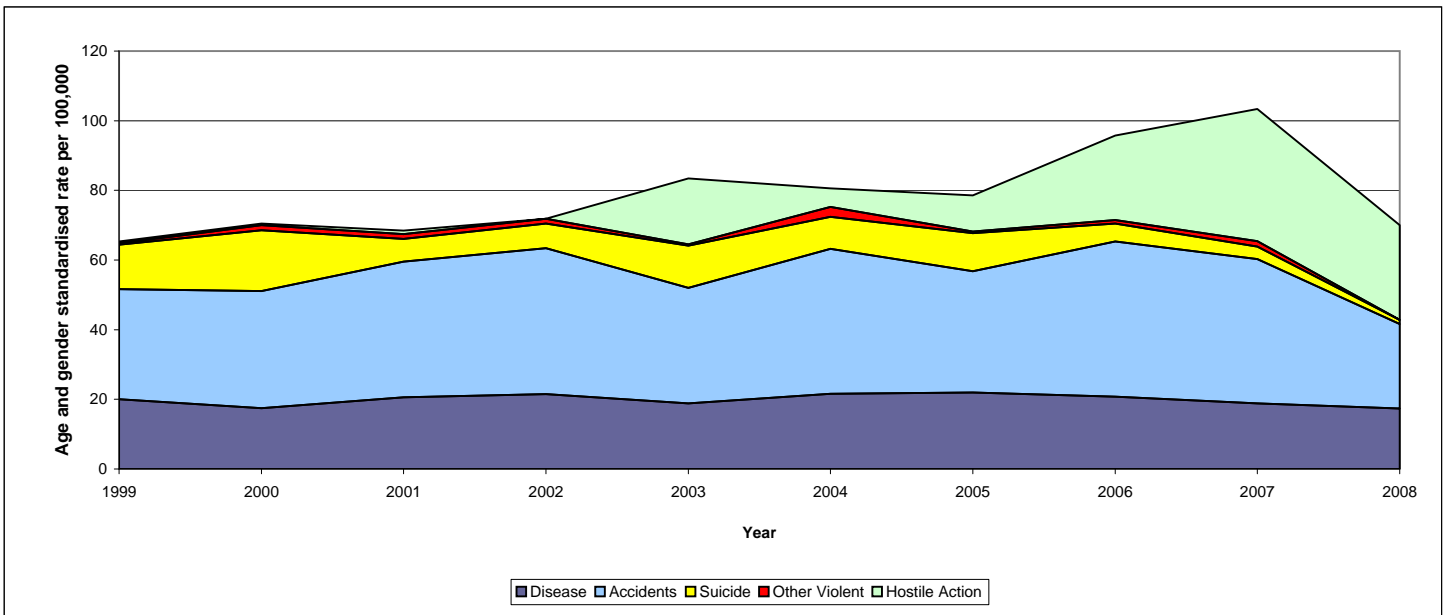
The only cause of death that has shown an increasing trend during this period was hostile action (Killed in Action and Died of Wounds) which varied from 0 per 100,000 (in 2002) to 38 per 100,000 (in 2007). In 2008 the rate of deaths due to hostile action was 28 per 100,000.

Age and gender standardised rates per 100,000 strength ²	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴	2002	2003 ⁴	2004 ⁴	2005 ⁴	2006 ⁴	2007 ⁴	2008
All	66	71	69	72	83^f	81^f	79^f	97^f	105	72
Disease-related conditions	20	17	21	21	19	22	22	21^f	19	17
Cancers	12	8	12	10	8	11	11	13	14	12
Diseases of the circulatory system	6	8	5	10	7	9	8	8 ^f	3	4
Other	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	1	2	2
External causes of injury and poisoning	45	53	48	50	65^f	59^f	57^f	75^f	85^f	53
Deaths due to accidents	32^f	34	39	42	33	42	35	45	41^f	24
Land Transport Accidents	19	21	24	30	23	28	26	31	26	14
Other	12	12	15	12	10	13 ^f	9	14	15 ^f	10
Deaths due to violence	1	2	2	1	19^f	8	11	25	40^f	27
Killed in Action ⁵	1	<1 ^f	1	-	18 ^f	5	10	21	32 ^f	26
Died of Wounds ⁵	-	-	-	-	<1 ^f	-	-	4 ^f	6	2
Other	<1 ^f	1	1	1	<1 ^f	3	<1 ^f	1	2 ^f	-
Suicide and Open verdicts	13	17	7	7	12	9	11^f	5	4	1
Cause not currently available	1	1	<1^f	-	-	<1^f	<1^f	1^f	2	2

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. DASA code all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10).
2. Rates have been age and gender standardised to the 2006 Armed Forces population and are expressed per 100,000 strength. Sub rates may not add up to totals due to rounding.
3. Rates which are greater than 0 but would not be rounded to 1 are represented as <1.
4. Changes to data previously published in UKDS (see table 3.2 for detail).
5. DASA have included the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of killed in action and died of wounds which together provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term 'killed in action' is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst 'died of wounds' refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility.

Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause, age and gender standardised rates, 1999-2008



CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.4 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause¹, standardised mortality ratio², 1999-2008

Throughout the last ten years, the UK Regular Armed Forces have been at a significantly decreased risk of dying as a result of a disease related condition compared to the UK general population.

Between 1999 and 2007 the UK Regular Armed Forces were at a significantly increased risk of dying as a result of an accident compared to the UK general population. The high SMR observed in 2006 is due to an increase in the number of UK Regular Armed Forces personnel who died as a result of an accident. In 2008 there was no significant difference in deaths due to accidents between members of the UK Regular Armed Forces and the UK general population.

No SMR is provided for 'killed in action' and 'died of wounds' because they are military specific categories and only Service personnel are at risk of these causes of death. These deaths are included in the overall SMR.

The variation in the SMR of violence-related deaths (excluding deaths due to hostile action) can be explained by the small number of deaths that occurred in this category. A small change in the observed number can result in a large change in any statistic calculated from the numbers.

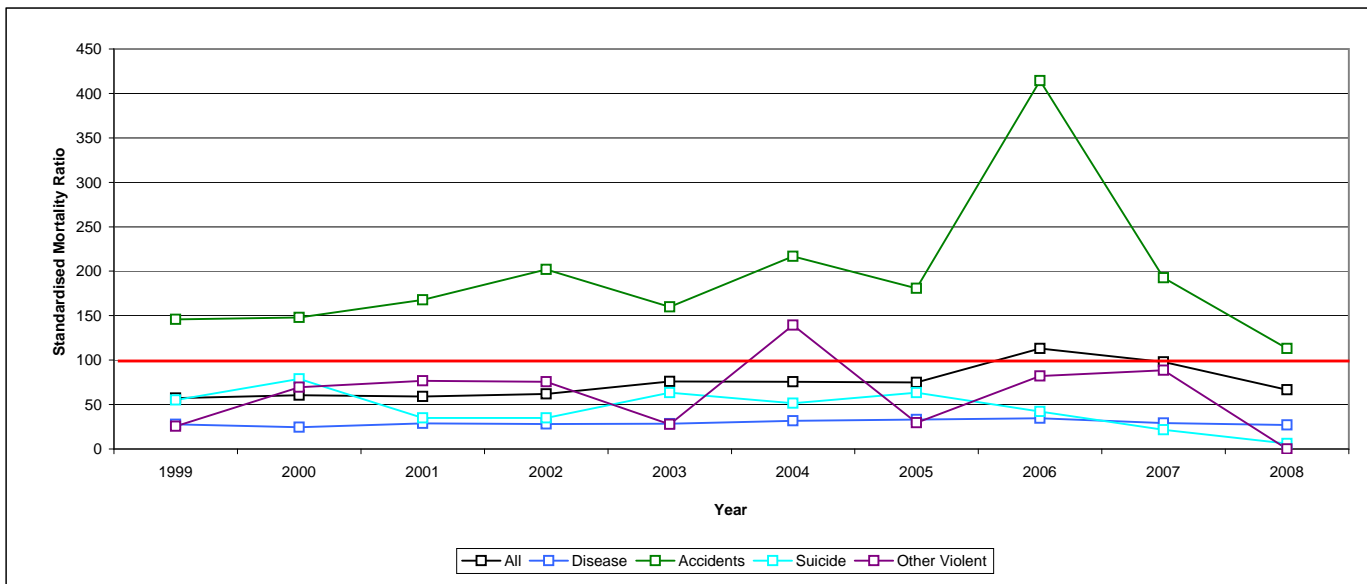
With the exception of the year 2000, when there was no significant difference between the UK Regular Armed Forces and the UK general population for the occurrence of deaths due to suicide, the UK Regular Armed Forces have been at a significantly decreased risk of dying as a result of a suicide compared to the UK general population. Please note that this comparison includes deaths among males and females whereas the data provided in Table 3.6 provide comparisons to the UK general population for males only.

Standardised Mortality Ratio ²	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All	57	60	59	62	76	76	75	113	98	66
Disease-related conditions	28	25	29	28	28	32	33	34	29	27
Cancers	65	42	63	51	49	58	66	73	81	69
Diseases of the circulatory system	32	42	24	48	37	49	45	47	19	22
Other	4	5	12	4	12	6	8	2	7	7
External causes of injury and poisoning	98	113	106	117	155	150	148	313	211	132
Deaths due to accidents	146	148	168	202	160	217	181	414	193	113
Land Transport Accidents	161	169	181	239	175	242	223	535	227	123
Other	127	122	149	142	132	177	116	275	152	102
Deaths due to violence	26	70	77	76	28	139	30	82	89	-
Killed in Action ³	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Died of Wounds ³	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	26	70	77	76	28	139	30	82	89	-
Suicide and Open verdicts	55	79	35	35	63	51	63	42	22	6
Cause not currently available	55	31	29	-	-	26	28	79	93	71

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. DASA codes all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10).
2. Standardised mortality ratios have been standardised for age, gender and calendar year.
3. DASA have included the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of killed in action and died of wounds which together provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term 'killed in action' is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst 'died of wounds' refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility.

Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause, standardised mortality ratio, 1999-2008



CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

SUICIDE AND OPEN VERDICT DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

This section provides summary statistics on suicide and open verdict deaths among the UK Regular Armed Forces between 1984 and 2008. The information was compiled from data held by DASA (Health Information) on 26 February 2009 and has previously been published in the National Statistic *Suicide and Open Verdict Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 1984-2008*.

The data presented includes both coroner-confirmed suicides and open verdict deaths. In accordance with ONS practice, the term 'suicide' should be understood to include all suicide and open verdict deaths. There are 28 deaths in the 'awaiting verdict' category involving a wide range of external accidental or violent causes. These have been referred to a coroner (or, for Scotland, the Procurator Fiscal) and some may be returned as suicides or open verdicts.

Due to the low numbers of cases among female Service personnel (18 deaths in 25 years), most of the analyses have been restricted to males only (aged 16-59 years).

The analyses made here are based on relatively small numbers. This presents a particular challenge for complex and detailed statistical analysis. As this section presents several sub-group analyses in which some categories may only involve a handful of cases, there is a risk of misinterpreting a chance association for a real finding. We strongly recommend caution in reading too much into past trends and assuming that they still apply today or will continue to do so in the future. In particular, they cannot take into account a large number of policy initiatives that have been introduced in the past few years.

The information on deaths presented here are for the Regular Armed Forces, including all trained and untrained personnel. DASA have included non-regulars who died on deployment since they are classified as 'regular' personnel for the duration of their overseas deployment.

The data here exclude the Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment, full time reservists, Territorial Army and Naval Activated Reservists since DASA do not receive routine notifications of all deaths among reservists and non-regulars, and because reliable denominator data (i.e. the population size) required to produce interpretable statistics are not available.

The Naval Service includes both Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel.

In order to compare time trends and to take into account the different age and gender structures of the three Services, rates have been age and gender standardised. In order to facilitate comparisons with previously published reports, data has been standardised to the 2006 Armed Forces population. The 2006 population is used because all strengths data for 2007 and 2008 are provisional and subject to review following the introduction of a new personnel administration system for the three Services.

To enable comparisons with suicides in the UK population, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR), adjusted for age, gender and year, were calculated. An SMR is defined as the ratio of the number of deaths observed in the study population to the number of deaths expected if the study population had the same age- and gender-specific rates as the standard population in each specific year multiplied by 100 by convention. Here, an SMR over (or under) 100 indicates a higher (or lower) number of observed suicides in the UK Regular Armed Forces than expected (based on UK population rates). An SMR of 100 implies that there is no difference in rates when comparing the UK Regular Armed Forces population with the UK population.

95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated based on the Normal approximation, except where the number of observed events was less than 30, when they were derived directly from the Poisson distribution. The width of the confidence interval gives us some idea of how uncertain we should be about the unknown parameter. Smaller samples result in wider confidence intervals, whereas larger and more representative samples will give narrower confidence intervals (providing greater accuracy).

Note that the rates presented here relate to the whole population, rather than a sample. However, even in a population there is still random variation in the observed number of cases in a particular time period (particularly for rare events such as suicide). Confidence intervals are useful in making inferences about whether observed differences (e.g. between two time periods or two subgroups of the population) are significant or are likely to be due to chance alone. Two rates are said to be statistically significantly different if their confidence intervals do not overlap.

Annual strength data for UK Regular Armed Forces personnel were obtained for the period 1984-2005 from the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency (AFPAA). Strength data for 2006 were obtained from both AFPAA and the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system. Strength data for 2007 and 2008 were obtained from JPA.

Data on the size of the UK general population and the numbers of deaths by age, gender and year were obtained from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Data for 2008 were not available at the time of publication; therefore figures from 2007 were used as an estimate for 2008 as the year on year variation in the UK population figures is unlikely to affect the findings.

Further information can be found in the National Statistic *Suicide and Open Verdict Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 1984-2008* which is published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

SUICIDE AND OPEN VERDICT DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.5 Suicide and open verdict and awaiting verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by Service and gender, numbers, 1984-2008

	Verdict	Total	Male	Female
All Services	Suicide	550	537	13
	Open	168	163	5
	Awaiting	28	26	2
Naval Service	Suicide	83	81	2
	Open	37	36	1
	Awaiting	2	2	-
Army	Suicide	341	335	6
	Open	96	92	4
	Awaiting	24	23	1
RAF	Suicide	126	121	5
	Open	35	35	-
	Awaiting	2	1	1

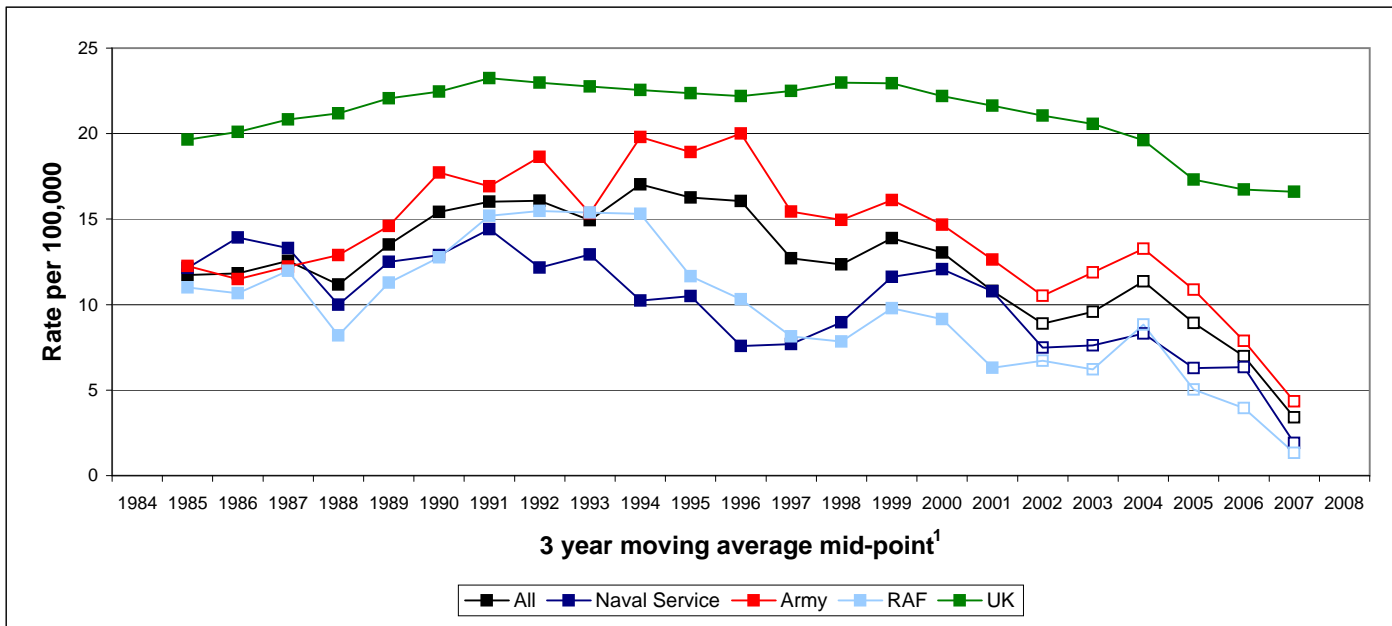
Source: DASA (Health Information)

Suicide and open verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces, by Service and gender, age standardised rates^{1,2,3}, 1984-2008

The Naval Service age-standardised suicide rate peaked in 1985-1987 and in 1990-1992 at 14 per 100,000. It fell to 2 per 100,000 in 2006-2008.

The Army age-standardised suicide rate for males rose from 12 per 100,000 in 1984-1986 to 20 per 100,000 in 1995-1997; it fell to a low of 4 per 100,000 in 2006-2008.

The RAF age-standardised suicide rate for males also rose from 11 per 100,000 in 1984-1986 to 16 per 100,000 in 1991-1993. It fell to a low of 1 per 100,000 in 2006-2008.



1. Due to the small numbers involved when breaking down annual numbers of suicides, the data for this graph have been aggregated to give 3 year moving averages. This eliminates some of the random variation that can occur from year to year and provides a clearer picture of possible trends. Each year shown is the mid point of a 3 year period, e.g. 1985 refers to 1984-1986.
 2. Data points shown unfilled may change when information on waiting verdicts is received.
 3. Standardised to the 2006 Armed Forces population.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

SUICIDE AND OPEN VERDICT DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.6 Suicide and open verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: Numbers and Standardised Mortality Ratios, 1984 - 2008, males only

For each Service, and for the UK Regular Armed Forces as a whole, the overall SMR was statistically significantly lower than expected on the basis of rates in the UK general population. For the Naval Service the SMR was 45 (95% CI: 38-54) compared to the UK standard of 100, for the Army the SMR was 68 (95% CI: 62-75) and for the RAF the SMR was 45 (95% CI: 38-52).

For each Service and for the UK Regular Armed Forces as a whole, the age-specific mortality ratios for each age group were also lower than expected compared to the UK general population, with the exception of young Army males aged under 20 years. These young Army males have a 47% increased risk of suicides over the period 1984-2008 than their UK general population counterparts, a finding which is statistically significant. It is worth noting, however, that this figure has fallen from approximately 60% as reported for the 20 year period 1984-2003.

		Age in years					
	Total	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
Total	700	81	215	147	107	88	62
Standardised mortality ratio	57	122	69	50	48	47	40
95% confidence interval	(53-61)	(98-152)	(60-79)	(42-59)	(40-58)	(38-58)	(31-51)
Naval Service	117	7	29	23	22	24	12
Standardised mortality ratio	45	62	47	38	44	55	36
95% confidence interval	(38-54)	(25-127)	(32-68)	(24-58)	(28-67)	(35-81)	(19-63)
Army	427	68	154	83	53	44	25
Standardised mortality ratio	68	147	85	54	49	52	46
95% confidence interval	(62-75)	(116-186)	(72-99)	(44-67)	(37-64)	(39-70)	(30-68)
RAF	156	6	32	41	32	20	25
Standardised mortality ratio	45	68	47	50	49	35	38
95% confidence interval	(38-52)	(25-148)	(33-66)	(37-69)	(34-69)	(21-54)	(25-56)

Source: DASA (Health Information)

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

UK GULF VETERANS MORTALITY

This section provides summary statistics on the causes of deaths that occurred among the UK veterans of the 1990/91 Gulf Conflict between 1 April 1991 and 31 December 2008. Gulf veterans consist of Service personnel deployed to any Gulf state between 1 September 1990 and 30 June 1991 and for the Navy afloat, all personnel aboard a ship east of the Suez canal during that period. The data do not include civilian personnel employed by the MOD (including the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, the NAAFI, MOD civil servants), by other Government Departments, or civilians working for Defence Contractors, the media or charitable and humanitarian organisations. The mortality rates were analysed alongside those of a comparison group. The “Era” comparison group were randomly sampled from all UK Armed Forces personnel in Service on 1 January 1991 who did not deploy to the Gulf. This group is stratified to reflect the socio-demographic and military composition of the Gulf cohort in terms of age, gender, Service (Naval Service, Army, Royal Air Force), officer/other rank status, regular/reservist status, and a proxy measure for fitness.

The single year age distribution among those aged 40 and over has been found to show differences, with those in this age-group deployed to the Gulf generally younger than those in the Era group. Therefore, age adjusted estimates for the Era comparison group have been created by calculating the mortality rate for each single year of age at 1 January 1991 in each calendar year since 1991. This rate was applied to the equivalent numbers in each single year of age at 1 January 1991 and year of death in the Gulf population, from which deaths and emigrations from the UK were subtracted, to calculate the estimated total for each calendar year. These estimated numbers by calendar year were divided by the Gulf population, from which deaths and emigrations from the UK were subtracted, to produce adjusted rates.

Mortality rate ratios were calculated to compare deaths in the Gulf and Era cohorts. The rate ratios provided here were calculated using as denominator the total person-years at risk (the length of time each person has been in the study), taking into account deaths and emigrations from the UK. People who had left the Services and subsequently emigrated were deemed to be lost to follow up because we had no means of knowing if and when they may have died. The mortality rate ratios given here differ marginally from the crude deaths ratio owing to some small differences in the number of person years at risk between the Gulf and Era comparison groups.

The main sources of deaths information are the NHS Information Centre’s Central Register and the General Register Office for Scotland. Further information can be found in the National Statistic *1990/1991 Gulf Conflict - UK Gulf Veterans Mortality Data: Causes of Death* which is published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

UK GULF VETERANS MORTALITY

Table 3.7 Deaths among UK Gulf 1 Veterans by cause, numbers and rate ratios, 1 April 1991 - 31 December 2008

There were no statistically significant differences in the total number of deaths between the Gulf veterans and the Era comparison group, or for any of the main groups of cause of death. The 997 deaths among Gulf veterans compare with approximately 1,609 deaths which would have been expected in a similar sized cohort taken from the general population of the UK with the same age and gender profile.

The main cause of disease-related deaths amongst both Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era comparison group were neoplasms: 237 deaths in Gulf veterans and an estimate of 236 amongst the age-adjusted Era comparison group. There were 172 deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system (including ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease) among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 199 in the age-adjusted Era comparison group. There were more deaths due to external causes among Gulf veterans than the age-adjusted Era comparison group, but this was not statistically significant: 457 deaths compared with an estimate of 421. The largest group of deaths due to external causes were transport accidents: 194 deaths among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 167 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group. Of these, land transport accidents accounted for 161 Gulf Veterans' deaths compared to an estimate of 140 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group. There were 169 deaths due to intentional self-harm and events of undetermined intent (suicides and open verdict deaths) among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 148 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group, but this was not statistically significant.

ICD Chapter ¹	Cause of death	Number		Adjusted ² Era	Crude Mortality Rate Ratio	Adjusted ² Mortality Rate Ratio	Adjusted ² 95% Confidence Interval	
		Gulf	Era				Lower	Upper
	All deaths	997	1 041	1 008	0.95	0.99	(0.90	- 1.08)
	All cause coded deaths	981	1 030	998	0.95	0.98	(0.90	- 1.07)
I - XVIII	Disease-related causes	524	607	577	0.86	0.91	(0.81	- 1.02)
I	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	9	6	4	1.49	1.87	(0.60	- 5.87)
II	Neoplasms	237	251	236	0.94	1.00	(0.84	- 1.20)
V	Mental and behavioural disorders	16	25	23	0.64	0.70	(0.37	- 1.34)
VI	Diseases of the nervous system	16	25	24	0.64	0.68	(0.36	- 1.27)
IX	Diseases of the circulatory system	172	204	199	0.84	0.87	(0.71	- 1.06)
X	Diseases of the respiratory system	17	14	13	1.21	1.25	(0.60	- 2.62)
XI	Diseases of the digestive system	40	54	53	0.74	0.75	(0.50	- 1.14)
III, IV, XII - XVIII	All other disease related causes ³	17	28	25	0.60	0.66	(0.35	- 1.25)
XX	External causes of mortality	457	423	421	1.07	1.08	(0.95	- 1.24)
	Transport accidents:	194	165	167	1.17	1.16	(0.94	- 1.43)
	Land transport accident:	161	139	140	1.15	1.14	(0.91	- 1.44)
	Pedestrian	17	7	7	2.42	2.27	(0.94	- 5.51)
	Motorcycle rider	49	42	42	1.16	1.16	(0.76	- 1.76)
	Car occupant	47	40	40	1.17	1.16	(0.75	- 1.77)
	Other ⁴	48	50	50	0.95	0.95	(0.63	- 1.42)
	Water transport	5	3	4	1.66	1.50	(0.38	- 6.02)
	Air and space transport	28	23	24	1.21	1.21	(0.70	- 2.09)
	Other external causes of accidental injury:	75	78	76	0.96	0.97	(0.70	- 1.34)
	Falls	9	12	12	0.75	0.81	(0.35	- 1.88)
	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	16	18	19	0.88	0.82	(0.41	- 1.63)
	Accidental drowning and submersion and other accidental threats to breathing	10	11	10	0.90	0.89	(0.36	- 2.19)
	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	16	17	16	0.94	0.97	(0.48	- 1.96)
	Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors	18	13	13	1.38	1.47	(0.71	- 3.04)
	Other	6	7	6	0.85	0.91	(0.29	- 2.80)
	Intentional self-harm and events of undetermined intent ⁵	169	150	148	1.12	1.14	(0.91	- 1.42)
	Assault	5	10	10	0.50	0.46	(0.15	- 1.38)
	Legal intervention and operations of war	6	10	11	0.60	0.63	(0.23	- 1.73)
	Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality	-	2	1	-	-	*	*
	Deaths where the inquest has been adjourned	8	8	*	*	*	*	*
	Other deaths for which cause data are not yet available	1	4	*	*	*	*	*
	Overseas deaths for which cause data are not available	15	7	*	*	*	*	*

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Causes have been coded to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992
2. Adjusted for the single years of age structure of the Gulf cohort at 1 January 1991. The numbers may not add up to the totals shown due to rounding.
3. Includes cases with insufficient information on the death certificate to provide a known cause of death.
4. Under ICD-10 coding if the death certificate does not specifically mention the type of vehicle that was involved in the accident, the death is coded to "motor- or nonmotor vehicle accident, type of vehicle unspecified". There were 38 of these deaths among Gulf veterans compared to 35 in the Era group.
5. Includes both coroner-confirmed suicides and open verdict deaths in line with the definition used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

UK GULF VETERANS MORTALITY

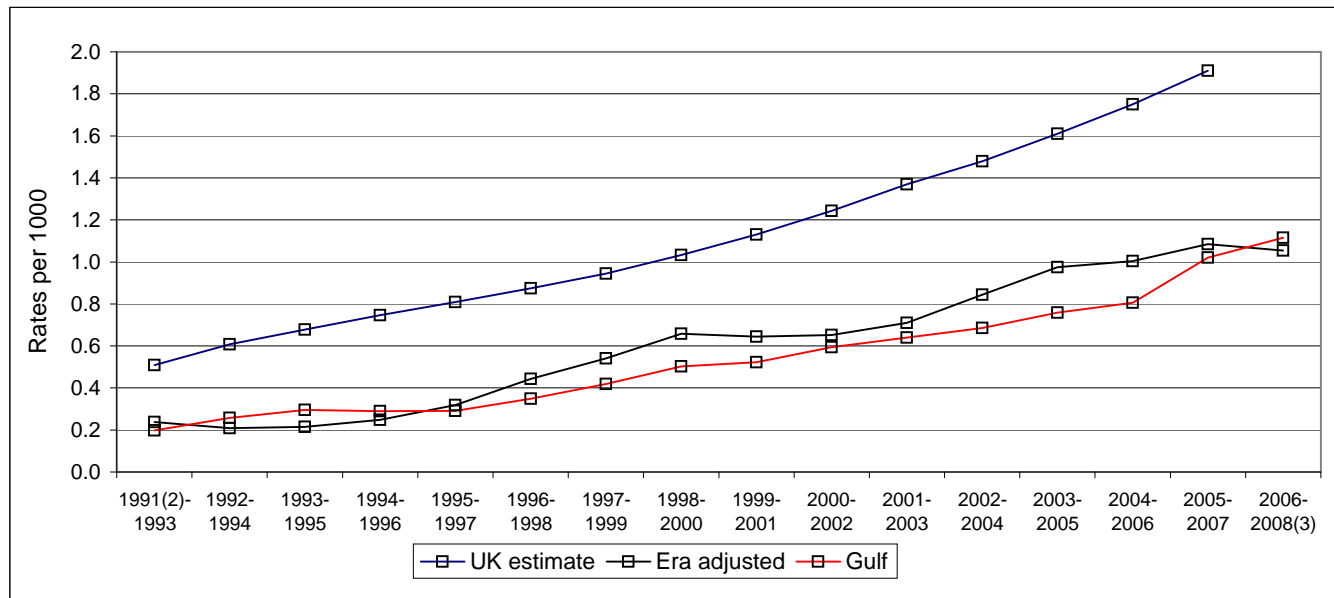
Chart to Table 3.7 Deaths among UK Gulf 1 Veterans by cause, numbers and rate ratios, 1 April 1991 - 31 December 2008

UK general population mortality rates were applied to the age and gender profile of the Gulf and Era cohorts to estimate comparable mortality rates.

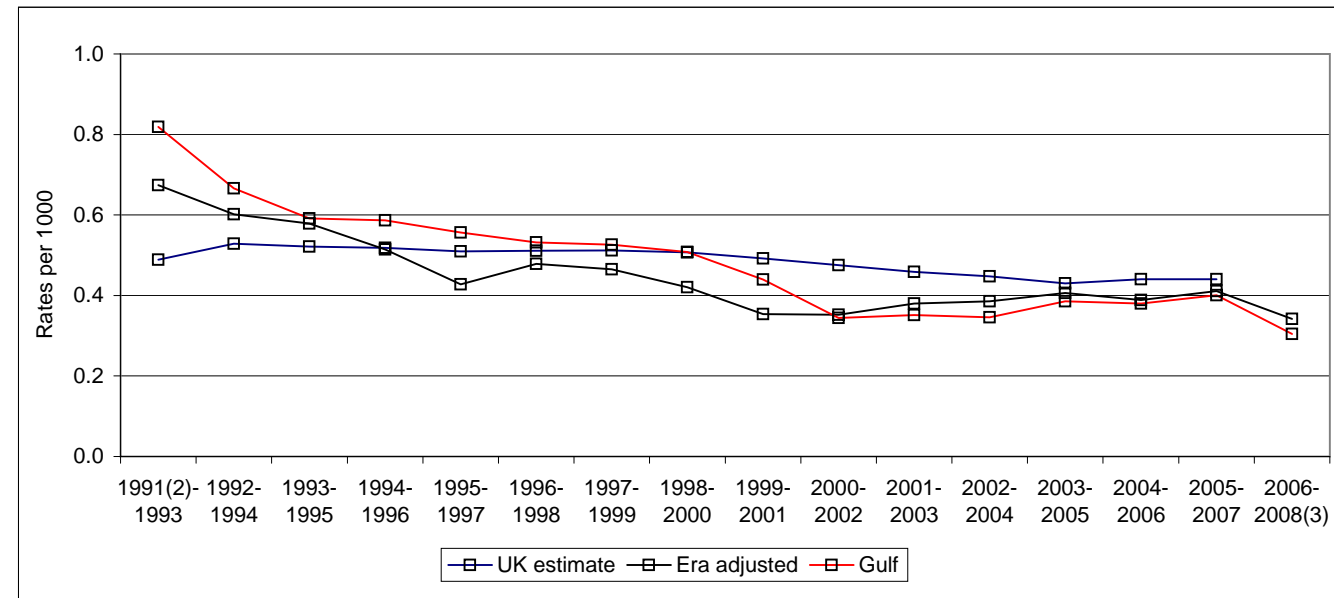
Mortality rates for disease-related causes for both Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era comparison group have gradually increased between 1991 and 2008. These follow the trends in rates for disease-related causes among the UK general population. This suggests that the increase in disease-related deaths among Gulf veterans over time reflects the natural aging of the cohort. However, the mortality rates due to disease-related causes for both Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era group were statistically significantly lower than for the UK general population.

Mortality rates for external causes for both the Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era comparison group have decreased between 1991 and 2008. However, comparable mortality rates for the UK general population have stayed reasonably constant during this period.

Gulf and era adjusted¹ mortality rates for disease-related causes: 3-year moving average



Gulf and era adjusted¹ mortality rates for external causes of mortality: 3-year moving average



1. Adjusted for the single years of age structure of the Gulf cohort at 1 January 1991.
 2. Data for 1 April 1991 - 31 December 1991 have been adjusted to a full year.
 3. 2008 cause data for the UK general population are not currently available.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

OPERATIONAL FATALITIES AND CASUALTIES

This section provides the numbers of fatalities and casualties involving personnel deployed on operations. In agreement with Under Secretary of State for Defence, DASA are responsible for reporting on all medium scale operations since 2001. Data on operations smaller than medium-scale are not centrally compiled. The operations reported on below reflect those operations for which data have been published on the MOD website. The tables present the numbers of fatalities and casualties since reporting began in 2001 up until end of 2008. The data include Naval Service, Army (including Gurkhas), RAF, MOD Civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) personnel.

The operations reported on below reflect those operations for which data have been published on the MOD website, where further information on field hospital admissions and aero-medical evacuations is also available for operations in Afghanistan and Iraq:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInIraqBritishCasualties.htm>

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInAfghanistanBritishCasualties.htm>

Table 3.8 Number of UK Armed Forces and Civilian Operational Fatalities¹

DASA use the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of killed in action and died of wounds which together provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term killed in action is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst died of wounds refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	2001 ²	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan								
Total	-	3	-	1	1	39	42	51
Killed in Action	-	-	-	1	1	20	36	47
Died of Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Other ³	-	3	-	-	-	18	5	1
Iraq								
Total	-	-	53	22	23	29	47	4
Killed in Action	-	-	39	10	18	18	24	2
Died of Wounds	-	-	1	-	2	9	13	-
Other ³	-	-	13	12	3	2	10	2
Balkans								
Total	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Killed in Action	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Died of Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ³	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Some deaths may not have clearly defined cause information and could be subject to change depending on the outcome of the Boards of Inquiry and/or Coroners' Inquest.

2. 2001 data for Afghanistan starts at 7 October.

3. These data include all deaths occurring as a result of accidental or violent causes while deployed and deaths due to disease related causes during the deployment.

Table 3.9 Number of UK Armed Forces and Civilian Operational Casualties^{1,2,3}

Notification of Casualty (or NOTICAS) is the name for the formalised system of reporting casualties within the UK Armed Forces. The NOTICAS reports raised for casualties contain information on how seriously medical staff in theatre judge their condition to be. They are not strictly medical categories but are designed to give an indication of the severity of the illness to inform what the individual's next of kin are told. Very seriously injured and seriously injured are the two most serious categories into which personnel can be classified:

Very Seriously Ill/Injured/Wounded or VSI – The illness or injury is of such severity that life is imminently endangered.

Seriously Ill/Injured/Wounded or SI – The patient's condition is of such severity that there is cause for immediate concern, but there is no imminent danger to life.

The VSI and SI categories are defined by Joint Casualty & Compassionate Policy & Procedures. The figures provided below exclude those individuals categorised as VSI or SI whose condition was identified to be caused by illness. Validated NOTICAS data for casualties in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Balkans are held from January 2001 onwards. In agreement with the Under Secretary of State for Defence, operational casualty data prior to 2001 have not been examined.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence. As only VSI and SI casualties are reported, the figures do not give a comprehensive picture of all casualties on Operations.

	2001 ⁴	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan								
Total	-	1	1	6	2	31	63	65
Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) ^{2,3}	-	1	-	3	2	18	23	27
Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) ^{2,3}	-	-	1	3	-	13	40	38
Iraq								
Total	-	-	46	45	20	32	69	9
Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) ^{2,3}	-	-	14	14	5	11	24	5
Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) ^{2,3}	-	-	32	31	15	21	45	4
Balkans⁵								
Total	6	2	3	2	-	2	2	-
Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) ^{2,3}	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) ^{2,3}	4	-	3	2	-	2	2	-

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Civilians are not included in the figures prior to 01/01/2006.

2. The VSI and SI injury data includes records classified as 'Other Causes'. This classification is used when there is insufficient information to attribute a casualty to injury or natural cause.

3. The casualty figures provided exclude those individuals categorised as VSI or SI whose condition was identified to be caused by illness.

4. 2001 data for Afghanistan starts at 7 October.

5. The Balkans covers operational casualties in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Macedonia.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

PSYCHIATRIC MORBIDITY

Tables 3.10 to 3.12 provide statistical information on psychiatric morbidity among the UK Armed Forces. They summarise all new referrals of Armed Forces personnel to the MOD's Departments of Community Mental Health (DCMHs) for outpatient care. DCMHs are specialised psychiatric services based on community mental health teams, closely located with primary care services at sites in the UK and abroad.

DCMH staff record the initial psychiatric assessment during a patient's first appointment, based on presenting complaints. The information is provisional and final diagnoses may differ as some patients do not present the full range of symptoms, signs or clinical history during their first appointment. Individuals may be seen at a DCMH, e.g. for counselling, who do not have a mental disorder. The psychiatric assessment data were categorised into three standard groupings of common mental disorders used by the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-Related Disorders 10th edition (ICD-10).

A rigid pseudo-anonymisation process, and other measures preserving patient confidentiality, has enabled full verification and validation of the DCMH returns, importantly allowing identification of repeat attendances. It also ensured linkage with deployment databases was possible, so that potential effects of deployment could be measured.

Deployment data, used for deployment breakdowns and to calculate denominators, cover several operational deployments between November 2001 and December 2008, although person level deployment data for Afghanistan between 1 January 2003 and 14 October 2005 were not available. About 4% of the deployment records were not successfully validated against the "gold standard" personnel records held by the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency. Deployment markers were assigned using the criteria that an individual was recorded as being deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation if they had deployed to these theatres prior to their appointment date. To be accurate, these tables compare those who had been deployed before their first appointment with those who have not been identified as having deployed before their first appointment.

The data are presented as numbers, rates and confidence intervals for those rates. The rates presented in this section relate to the whole population, rather than a sample. However, even in a population there is still random variation in the observed number of cases in a particular time period (particularly for rare events such as suicide). Confidence intervals are useful in making inferences about whether observed differences (e.g. between two time periods or two subgroups of the population) are significant or are likely to be due to chance alone.

In order to calculate rates, an estimate of person time at risk is required for the denominator value. The estimate was calculated using a 13-month average of strengths figures (e.g. the strength at the first of every month between January 2008 and January 2009 divided by 13 for 2008 strengths). Strengths figures include regulars, Gurkhas, Military Provost Guard Staff, mobilised reservists, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and Non-regular Permanent Staff, as all of these individuals are eligible for assessment at a DCMH.

95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) are calculated based on the Normal Distribution where there were more than 29 cases, and the Poisson Distribution where there were 29 or fewer cases. CIs provide the range of values within which we expect to find the real value of the indicator under consideration, with a probability of 95%. If the confidence intervals of two rates do not contain any common values, these figures are statistically significantly different.

Interpretation of these figures requires caution. They do not cover the full picture of all mental disorders in the UK Armed Forces. Referral to a DCMH is obtained via the individual's GP. Personnel may have been seen in Primary care, who did not require, or who did not wish, onward referral to the DCMH. Information on patients only seen in the primary care system is not currently available. It is also possible that the support through a strong culture of comradeship within the Armed Forces, may have served to minimise the number and severity of symptoms experienced by some cases. It is important therefore to view the results presented here alongside independent academic research, such as that conducted by the Kings Centre for Military Health Research, who collect subjective information on self-reported mental health, through the use of confidential surveys.

Further analysis can be found in the *UK Armed Forces Psychiatric Morbidity reports*, which are published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

PSYCHIATRIC MORBIDITY

Table 3.10 New attendees assessed with a mental disorder at the MOD's Departments of Community Mental Health: numbers and rates by demographic and military characteristics, 2007 and 2008 ^{1,2}

During 2008, 3,181 new cases of mental disorder were identified within UK Armed Forces personnel, representing a rate of 16.1 per 1,000 strength. Among the 3,181 personnel with a mental disorder, there were some statistically significant findings:

- rates for Royal Marines were lower than for other Services;
- rates for females were higher than for males;
- rates for other ranks were higher than for Officers.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Characteristics	2007			2008		
	Number	Rate ³	95% CI	Number	Rate ³	95% CI
All	3 920	19.6	(19.0 - 20.2)	3 189	16.2	(15.6 - 16.7)
Characteristics Known	3 765	*	*	3 139	*	*
Service						
Royal Navy	511	16.1	(14.7 - 17.5)	413	13.2	(11.9 - 14.5)
Royal Marines	89	11.6	(9.2 - 14.0)	61	7.8	(5.8 - 9.7)
Army	2 318	20.1	(19.3 - 20.9)	1 959	17.2	(16.4 - 17.9)
RAF	847	18.8	(17.5 - 20.0)	706	16.1	(14.9 - 17.3)
Gender						
Males	3 065	16.9	(16.3 - 17.5)	2 511	14.0	(13.5 - 14.6)
Females	700	38.4	(35.5 - 41.2)	628	34.8	(32.1 - 37.6)
Rank						
Officers	251	7.3	(6.4 - 8.2)	240	7.2	(6.3 - 8.1)
Other ranks	3 514	21.2	(20.5 - 21.9)	2 899	17.7	(17.1 - 18.4)
Deployment - Theatres of operation¹						
Iraq and/or Afghanistan ²	1 898	18.1	(17.3 - 19.0)	1 769	15.8	(15.0 - 16.5)
of which, Iraq	1 725	18.8	(17.9 - 19.7)	1 463	15.8	(15.0 - 16.6)
of which, Afghanistan ²	375	12.5	(11.2 - 13.8)	661	15.0	(13.9 - 16.2)
Neither Iraq nor Afghanistan ²	1 867	19.6	(18.7 - 20.5)	1 370	16.1	(15.3 - 17.0)
Characteristics not known⁴	155	*	*	50	*	*

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Numbers deployed to Iraq and numbers deployed to Afghanistan will not sum to number deployed to Iraq and/or Afghanistan, as some individuals will have deployed to both theatres of operation
2. Figures do not include personnel deployed to Afghanistan during the period January 2003 to October 2005 (see **Psychiatric Morbidity Introduction** for more information)
3. Per 1,000 strength
4. Records supplied to DASA without identifiers

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

PSYCHIATRIC MORBIDITY

Table 3.11 Mental disorder initial assessments for all new cases seen at a Department of Community Mental Health: numbers and rates, by year and ICD-10 classification, 2007 and 2008

In 2007 and 2008, the most common mental disorder was adjustment disorder. Rates of PTSD were the lowest (0.9 per 1,000 strength in 2007 and 0.8 per 1,000 strength in 2008).

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

ICD-10 Grouping	2007			2008		
	Number	Rate ¹	95% CI	Number	Rate ¹	95% CI
All	5 649	28.3	(27.5 - 29.0)	4 465	22.7	(22.0 - 23.3)
Cases of Mental Health Disorder	3 920	19.6	(19.0 - 20.2)	3 189	16.2	(15.6 - 16.7)
Psychoactive substance use	435	2.2	(2.0 - 2.4)	326	1.7	(1.5 - 1.8)
<i>of which due to alcohol²</i>	308	1.5	(1.4 - 1.7)	310	1.6	(1.4 - 1.7)
Mood disorders	897	4.5	(4.2 - 4.8)	734	3.7	(3.5 - 4.0)
<i>of which depressive episode</i>	738	3.7	(3.4 - 4.0)	622	3.2	(2.9 - 3.4)
Neurotic disorders	2 340	11.7	(11.2 - 12.2)	1 863	9.5	(9.0 - 9.9)
<i>of which PTSD</i>	180	0.9	(0.8 - 1.0)	156	0.8	(0.7 - 0.9)
<i>of which adjustment disorder</i>	1 384	6.9	(6.6 - 7.3)	1 144	5.8	(5.5 - 6.1)
Other mental disorders	248	1.2	(1.1 - 1.4)	266	1.4	(1.2 - 1.5)
No Mental Disorder	1 353	6.8	(6.4 - 7.1)	1 276	6.5	(6.1 - 6.8)
No Assessment Details	376	*	*	-	*	*

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Per 1,000 strength.

2. For the period January - March 2007, data for disorders due to alcohol were not separated from the category psychoactive substance use.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

PSYCHIATRIC MORBIDITY

Table 3.12 Initial mental disorder assessments for all new cases seen at a Department of Community Mental Health: numbers and rate ratios, by deployment and ICD-10 classification, 2008

Rate ratios presented provide a comparison of cases seen between personnel identified as having deployed to a theatre and those who have not been identified as having deployed to either theatre. A rate ratio less than 1 indicates lower rates in those deployed than those not deployed, whereas a rate ratio greater than 1 indicates higher rates in those deployed than those not deployed. If the 95% confidence interval does not encompass the value 1.0, then this difference is statistically significant.

Rates of psychoactive substance use, including alcohol; and mood disorders, including depressive episodes, were lower in those that had deployed to the Iraq or Afghanistan theatres of operation than in those who had not deployed there. Rates of neurotic disorders, including adjustment disorders and PTSD, were higher among those deployed to the Iraq or Afghanistan theatres of operation compared with those not deployed there.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

ICD-10 Grouping	All patients seen	Deployment - Theatres of operation				
		Iraq and/or Afghanistan ¹			Neither	Not Known ²
		Number	Rate ratio	95% CI	Number	Number
All	4 465	2 354	*	*	2 031	80
Cases of Mental Health Disorder	3 189	1 769	1.0	(0.9 - 1.1)	1 370	50
Psychoactive substance use	326	155	0.7	(0.6 - 0.9)	166	5
<i>of which due to alcohol</i>	310	150	0.7	(0.6 - 0.9)	156	4
Mood disorders	734	366	0.8	(0.7 - 0.9)	362	6
<i>of which depressive episode</i>	622	309	0.8	(0.6 - 0.9)	309	4
Neurotic disorders	1 863	1 122	1.2	(1.1 - 1.3)	714	27
<i>of which PTSD</i>	156	122	3.2	(2.1 - 4.8)	29	5
<i>of which adjustment disorder</i>	1 144	695	1.2	(1.1 - 1.4)	430	19
Other mental disorders	266	126	0.7	(0.6 - 1.0)	128	12
No Mental Disorder	1 276	585	*	*	661	30

Source: DASA (Health Information)

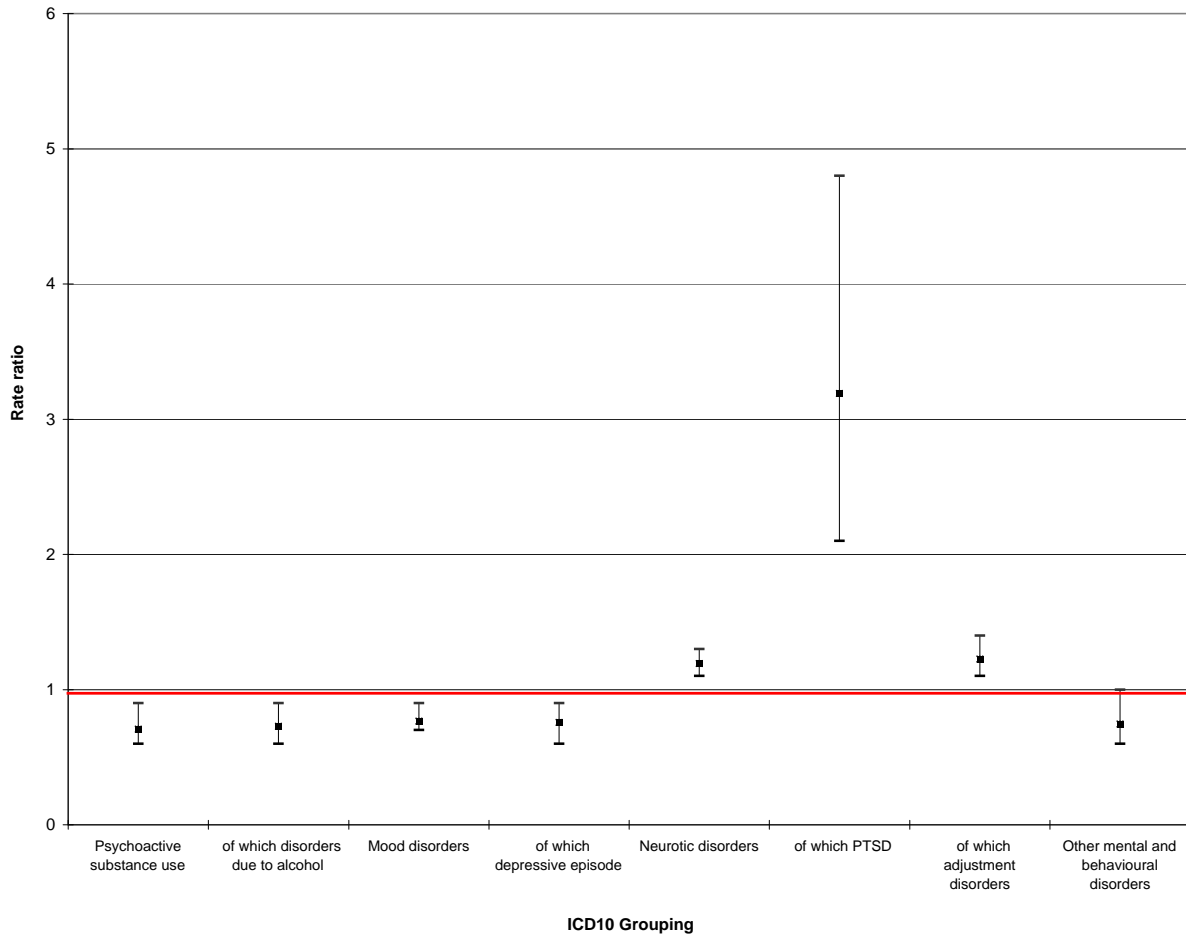
1. Figures do not include personnel deployed to Afghanistan during the period January 2003 to October 2005 (see commentary for more information).
2. Records supplied without identifiers.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

PSYCHIATRIC MORBIDITY

Chart to Table 3.12 Rate ratios of Initial mental disorder assessments for all new cases seen at a Department of Community Mental Health: by ICD-10 classification, 2008

This graph presents the rate ratios comparing personnel identified as having deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation and those who have not been identified as having deployed to either theatre. The rate ratio is represented as a square block on the graph with the upper and lower 95% confidence limits above and below. The bold line on the graph is at 1. A confidence interval which lies entirely below this line indicates statistically significantly lower rates in those deployed than those not deployed, whereas a confidence interval that lies entirely above the red line indicates statistically significantly higher rates in those deployed than those not deployed.



CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MEDICAL DISCHARGES

The tables in this section present the medical discharges for UK Regular Armed Forces personnel by Service, year and the principal cause leading to discharge for the last 5 years for which DASA have validated the data.

Medical discharges are the result of a number of specialists (medical, occupational, psychological, personnel, etc) coming to the conclusion, via a medical board, that an individual is suffering from a medical condition that pre-empts their continued service in the Armed Forces. Statistics based on these discharges do not represent measures of true morbidity or pathology. At best they indicate a minimum burden of ill-health in the Armed Forces. Furthermore, the number and diversity of processes involved with administering a medical discharge introduce a series of time lags, as well as impact on the quality of data recorded.

The information on cases was sourced from electronic personnel records and manually entered paper documents from medical boards. The primary purpose of these medical documents is to ensure the appropriate administration of each individual patient's discharge. Statistical analysis and reporting is a secondary function.

Medical discharges in the UK Armed Forces involve a series of processes, at times complex, which differ in each Service to meet their specific requirements. Due to these differences between the three Services, comparisons between the single Service statistics are invalid.

The International Classification of Diseases & Related Health Problems version 10 (ICD 10) was used to classify medical discharges with a primary cause leading to discharge.

Table 3.13 Medical Discharges for Regular UK Naval Service¹ Personnel by principal cause code group, numbers², 2004 - 2008

During the 5-year period 2004-2008, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries were the most common cause of discharge in the Naval Service with 974 discharges. This accounts for 63% of all cause coded medical discharges for the Naval Service during the 5-year period. 185 (12%) medical discharges were for mental and behavioural disorders, and 92 (6%) were for nervous system disorders.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All medical discharges	379	396	357	350	332
All cause coded medical discharges	310	359	335	307	226
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	-	-	~	-	~
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	~	7	6	~	~
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	~	-	~	-	-
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	~	~	~	8	~
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	29	46	42	39	29
Nervous system diseases (G00 - G99)	20	23	24	13	12
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	~	~	~	7	-
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	~	5	~	~	7
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	~	~	~	6	8
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	~	10	6	~	~
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	~	7	8	9	~
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	~	9	7	12	~
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and Injuries (S00 - T98)	211	223	206	187	147
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	~	~	~	~	~
Pregnancy, Childbirth and the puerperium (O00 - O99)	-	-	-	~	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	~	~	5	~	~
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	7	10	8	11	6
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01 - Y98)	-	~	-	-	-
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	-	-	~	-	~
Other Medical Discharges for which data are not available³	69	37	22	43	106

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Includes Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

2. ~ Indicates that small numbers have been suppressed in line with the DASA Health rounding policy.

3. Includes medical discharges for which no medical documents have been received by DASA.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MEDICAL DISCHARGES

Table 3.14 Medical Discharges for Regular UK Army Personnel by principal cause code group, numbers¹, 2004 - 2008

During the 5-year period 2004-2008, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries were the most common cause of discharge in the Army with 3,109 discharges. This accounts for 65% of all cause coded medical discharges for the Army during the 5-year period. 602 (13%) medical discharges were for mental and behavioural disorders, and 203 (4%) were for Clinical and Laboratory findings (this category includes personnel medically discharged with less well-defined conditions and symptoms that do not readily fall into the other ICD-10 classifications).

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All medical discharges	1 084	1 047	1 009	1 000	842
All cause coded medical discharges	1 051	998	1 001	938	803
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	-	7	-	-	7
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	12	-	12	-	9
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	5	-	-	-	-
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	9	-	7	8	-
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	121	119	111	114	137
Nervous system diseases (G00 - G99)	33	41	37	55	26
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	12	8	12	14	6
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	15	17	37	24	13
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	9	12	8	19	13
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	29	20	25	19	11
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	14	12	11	12	14
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	19	21	26	10	12
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and Injuries (S00 - T98)	721	676	629	596	487
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	8	6	12	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth and the puerperium (O00 - O99)	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	9	14	-	-	-
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	25	37	56	48	37
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01 - Y98)	-	-	-	-	-
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	-	-	-	9	17
Other Medical Discharges for which data are not available²	33	49	8	62	39

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. - Indicates that small numbers have been suppressed in line with the DASA Health rounding policy.
2. Includes medical discharges for which no medical documents have been received by DASA.

Table 3.15 Medical Discharges for Regular UK RAF Personnel by principal cause code group, numbers¹, 2004 - 2008

During the 5-year period 2004-2008, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries were the most common cause of discharge in the RAF with 413 discharges. This accounts for 44% of all cause coded medical discharges for the RAF during the 5-year period. 271 (29%) medical discharges were for mental and behavioural disorders, and 74 (8%) were for nervous system disorders.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All medical discharges	202	207	241	229	192
All cause coded medical discharges	196	124	222	217	174
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	-	-	-	-	-
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	6	-	-	-	6
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	-	-	-	-	-
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	-	-	-	-	-
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	65	38	78	49	41
Nervous system diseases (G00 - G99)	19	8	18	20	9
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	7	-	-	5	-
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	-	-	6	-	-
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	8	6	9	10	-
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	-	-	-	-	-
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	-	-	-	-	-
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	-	-	-	-	-
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and Injuries (S00 - T98)	71	51	87	109	95
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth and the puerperium (O00 - O99)	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	-	-	-	-	-
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	5	-	-	-	-
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01 - Y98)	-	-	-	-	-
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	-	-	-	-	-
Other Medical Discharges for which data are not available²	6	83	19	12	18

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. - Indicates that small numbers have been suppressed in line with the DASA Health rounding policy.
2. Includes medical discharges for which no medical documents have been received by DASA.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The information provided in this section covers a range of health and safety incidents as set out by the HSE Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations 1995 (RIDDOR). Cases include both MOD and non-MOD personnel: regular Service personnel, members of the volunteer and regular reserves if they have been mobilised, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians on MOD property or injured in or by MOD vehicles. Civilians are required to notify the HSE when they are involved in an incident. For Service personnel, there is no current legal requirement, set out under RIDDOR, for their injuries to be notified to the HSE. However, all these incidents should be recorded on the MOD's Health and Safety system.

The Central Health and Safety Project system (CHASP) was introduced in 1997 to enable the MOD to monitor and analyse accident trends throughout the Department and ensure compliance with current health and safety legislation. In April 2000 a second version of CHASP was launched, introducing improvements to the system and clarification of the data types required for analysis and reporting. This new version was widely publicised and promoted, leading to a noticeable improvement in reporting adverse health and safety incidents on the CHASP system.

During 2004/05, the Army trialed a new system for reporting health and safety incidents, allowing Army personnel to report health and safety incidents to a dedicated 24 hour call centre (Army Incident Notification Cell, AINC). Following the success of the Army system both the Navy (Naval Service Incident Notification Cell, NSINC) and Defence Equipment and Support (Defence Equipment and Support Incident Notification Cell, DINC) have rolled out similar systems for collating health and safety incidents. These initiatives have resulted in improvements in the number of events reported on the system. In 2007 CHASP was discontinued and the Incident Recording and Information System (IRIS) was introduced. Data held on IRIS and by the Incident Notification Cells are included in the tables for 2007 and 2008.

A MOD reporting form should be raised for recording any of the following events:

- deaths resulting from work activity;
- injuries or ill health to MOD employees resulting from their work activity, which in normal circumstances would cause more than one hour loss of work time;
- deaths, injuries or illness to any other person where the cause might be attributable to MOD activities or where it has occurred on MOD land or property, which can be linked to a failure in responsibility by the MOD with regard to land or property;
- including those involving hostile activity during peacekeeping (excluding war);
- an event which would normally have resulted in one of the above outcomes but no person was affected (near hit, maritime hazardous incident or an event deemed worthy of reporting such as fire or property damage).

Further information can be found in the *Health and Safety incidents among MOD Personnel* report, which is published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Table 3.16 Number of UK Armed Forces and MOD civilian¹ work-related fatalities: by year of occurrence and type of incident, 1999-2008

"Work-related fatalities" have been defined as injury related deaths occurring on-duty or on MOD property after excluding suicides. 'Hostile action' is the combination of the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) reporting categories killed in action and died of wounds for operational deaths that are a result of hostile fire. Between 1999 and 2008 the UK Regular Armed Forces have been deployed to Northern Ireland, Sierra Leone, the Balkans, Afghanistan and Iraq.

A 'work place incident' is the result of a fatality for whom the MOD is responsible, that is they are deemed to be 'within the wire', thus work place incidents will include any vehicle incidents that occur on MOD property. A further breakdown of work place incidents is provided in **table 3.17**.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Type of Incident	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	29^f	17^f	30	26^f	61^f	44^f	39	78^f	106^f	69
Hostile action	1	1	2	-	40 ^f	11 ^f	21	48 ^f	73 ^f	52
Road traffic accident - on duty ²	10	4	10	8	7	10	7	8	12 ^f	6
Work place incident	18 ^f	12 ^f	18	18 ^f	14 ^f	23	11	22	21 ^f	11

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Cases include both MOD and non-MOD personnel: regular Armed Forces personnel, members of the volunteer and regular reserves if they have been mobilised, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians on MOD property or injured in or by MOD vehicles.

2. 'Road traffic accidents - on duty' are those which occur on public highways whilst the Service personnel are on duty

Table 3.17 Number of on-duty work place incidents¹ of UK Armed Forces personnel and Civilians² resulting in injury-related deaths: by year of occurrence and cause³, 1999-2008

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Work Place Incidents	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	18^f	12^f	18	18^f	14^f	23	11	22	21^f	11
Adventure training	-	1	3	1	-	1	3	-	1	-
Electrocution	-	1	1	2 ^f	-	-	-	-	1 ^f	-
Falls	1 ^f	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Gunshot wounds and other explosive related agents	2	1	2	3	4 ^f	1 ^f	4	1	1 ^f	3
Heat Injury	-	-	-	-	2 ^f	-	1	1	-	-
Parachuting accidents	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	-
Sport	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Transport accidents	12	3	7	5	6	16	-	18	12	5
Fixed wing aircraft	5	-	1	1	1	2	-	14	-	-
Rotary blade aircraft	3	1	4	2	2	11	-	1	7	2
Land transport ⁴	3	2	2	2	3	3	-	3	4 ^f	3
Water transport	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Water based activities ⁵	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Other ⁶	2	1	1	3	-	3	-	1	4	3

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. For definition of work place incident, see Table 3.16.

2. Cases include both MOD and non-MOD personnel: regular Armed Forces personnel, members of the volunteer and regular reserves if they have been mobilised, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians on MOD property or injured in or by MOD vehicles.

3. Cause categories have changed from those used in UKDS 2008.

4. Includes land transport accidents and road traffic accidents that took place on MOD property.

5. Includes incidents such as diving and drowning.

6. This category has changed from that in UKDS 2008. It no longer includes water transport accidents.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Table 3.18 Major Injuries and Illnesses UK Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians:
by year of occurrence and service, numbers and rates per 100,000,
1999-2008 ^{1,2,3,4}

Major injuries and illnesses are defined by the HSE as work-related cases which:

- could result in death or in hospitalisation (or being confined to bed, if at sea) for more than 24 hours
- could result in a person not in MOD employment and who was not at work to be taken from a MOD site to a hospital for treatment as a result of MOD work activity or site infrastructure.

The number of major injuries and illnesses reported increased in 2008 to 1,495 from 215 in 1999, an increase of 595%. The rate of major injury and illnesses increased over the ten years from 67 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 1999 to 548 per 100,000 in 2008. Changes in reporting mechanisms are thought to be responsible for this increase.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Numbers	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	215	210	200	200	205	280	295	430	970	1 495
Naval Service	25	40	25	30	20	20	40	90	95	115
Army	105	80	105	95	75	145	155	245	725	1 080
Royal Air Force	30	40	25	30	40	50	40	30	35	55
Civilian	55	55	45	45	70	60	60	65	115	245

Rate (per 100,000 strength)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	67	68	66	67	69	93	101	153	356	548
Naval Service	55	94	62	75	51	52	106	230	245	300
Army	95	73	95	86	69	132	143	227	681	1 033
Royal Air Force	56	70	49	53	75	93	76	65	78	127
Civilian	50	51	44	49	73	66	64	75	139	313

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. The numbers provided in the table include both regular and reservist personnel, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians injured on MOD property or in/by MOD vehicles.
2. Figures exclude Health and Safety related fatalities
3. Rates calculated using Armed Forces and Full-time equivalent civilian strengths as the denominator
4. The numbers of injuries have been rounded to the nearest 5, and therefore may not always add up to the totals provided.

Table 3.19 Serious Injuries and Illnesses UK Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians:
by year of occurrence and service, numbers and rates per 100,000,
1999-2008 ^{1,2,3,4}

Serious injuries and illnesses are those that are not defined as "major" according to the HSE criteria, but which could result in a person being unable to perform their normal duties for more than three days.

The rate of serious injury and illnesses reported increased over the ten years from 432 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 1999 to 520 per 100,000 in 2008.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Numbers	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1 365	1 370	1 235	990	1 010	1 190	1 300	1 550	1 425	1 375
Naval Service	125	130	115	60	60	75	75	120	135	120
Army	370	360	430	415	430	630	765	980	855	800
Royal Air Force	200	245	180	155	180	185	165	110	65	55
Civilian	675	635	515	360	335	300	295	340	375	405

Rate (per 100,000 strength)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	432	438	405	330	337	398	447	550	522	520
Naval Service	285	305	269	145	148	185	194	306	348	313
Army	335	328	392	376	385	563	704	914	803	765
Royal Air Force	365	446	337	293	339	345	327	230	146	127
Civilian	623	600	515	379	361	324	320	388	452	518

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. The numbers provided in the table include both regular and reservist personnel, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians injured on MOD property or in/by MOD vehicles.
2. Figures exclude Health and Safety related fatalities
3. Rates calculated using Armed Forces and Full-time equivalent civilian strengths as the denominator
4. The numbers of injuries have been rounded to the nearest 5, and therefore may not always add up to the totals provided.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Chart to Table 3.18 Major Injuries and Illnesses UK Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians: by year of occurrence and service, rates ^{1,2,3} per 100,000, 1999-2008

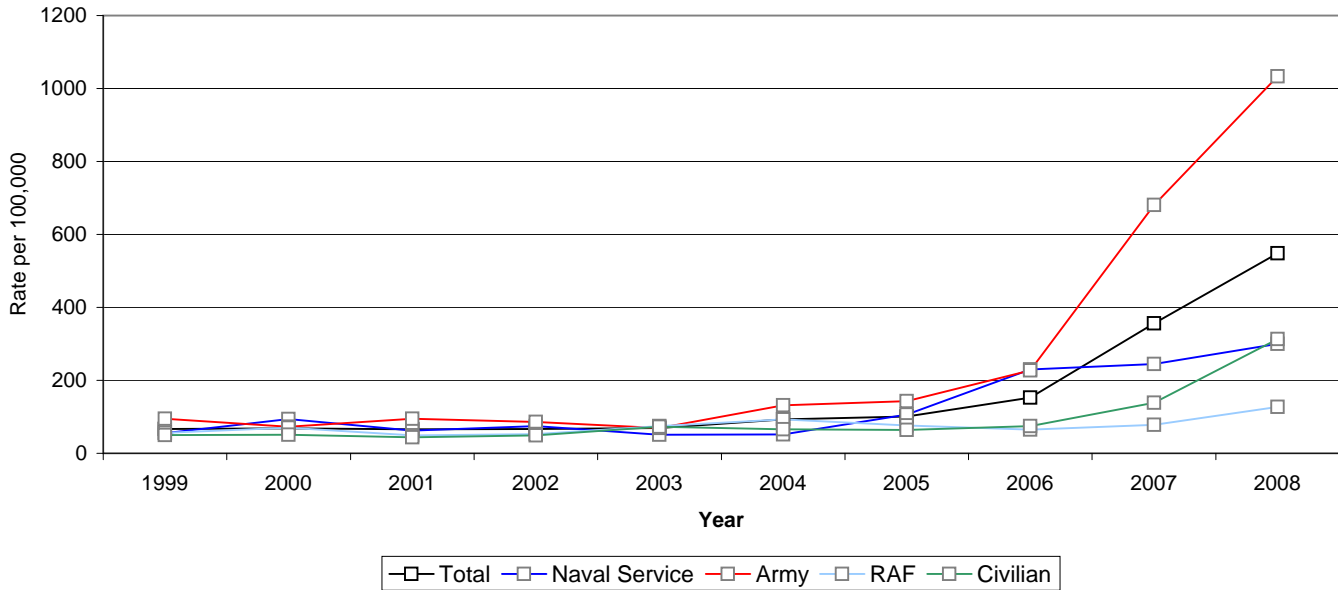
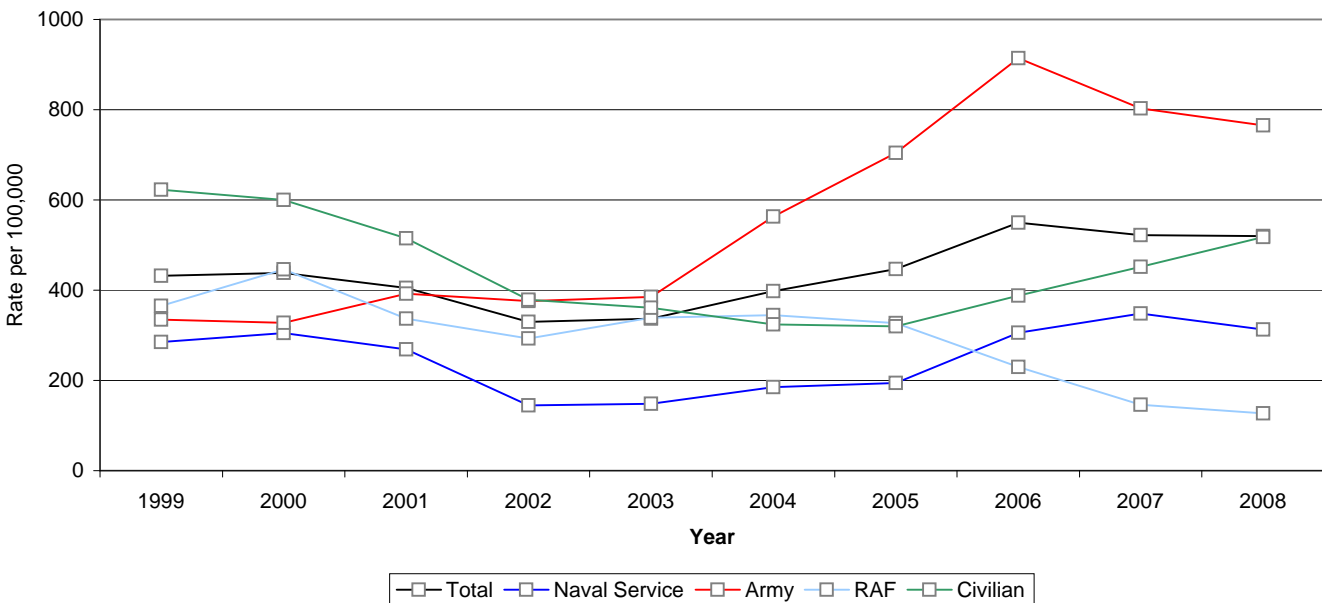


Chart to Table 3.19 Serious Injuries and Illnesses UK Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians: by year of occurrence and service, rates ^{1,2,3} per 100,000, 1999-2008



1. Figures exclude Health and Safety related fatalities.
 2. Rates calculated using Armed Forces and Full-time equivalent civilian strengths as the denominator.
 3. The numbers presented in the graphs include both regular and reservist personnel, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians injured on MOD property or in/by MOD vehicles.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SICKNESS ABSENCE

Table 3.20 Number of working days lost per year due to sickness of civilian personnel¹, by ICD Code and industrial/non-industrial marker

The source data used in this table is from the MOD's HRMS civilian administration database. The Trading Funds each have separate administration systems which have been augmented into one data source.

	Working days (thousands)			
	Year ending 31 December ²			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Non-industrial total	548.4	486.8	471.7 ||	423.7
<i>ICD category³</i>				
IPO Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	33.9	41.0	41.1 ||	38.6
NGB Neoplasms	13.6	14.4	14.7 ||	13.0
PSD Mental and behavioural disorders	106.8	104.2	99.6 ||	81.3
NSS Diseases of the nervous system	16.0	17.3	16.9 ||	15.3
CIR Diseases of the circulatory system	21.6	16.9	18.3 ||	17.2
DRS Diseases of the respiratory system	85.2	63.6	64.0 ||	61.7
DDS Diseases of the digestive system	35.8	37.4	35.4 ||	33.8
ACI Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	37.1	36.2	37.1 ||	33.2
BFO Diseases of the blood forming organs and certain disorders	2.4	4.2	2.7 ||	2.9
DEM Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	5.7	5.3	4.6 ||	4.6
DEY Diseases of the eye and adnexa	4.6	5.0	4.6 ||	3.8
DGY Diseases of the genito-urinary system	15.0	17.8	16.4 ||	14.6
EMN Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3.5	3.5	3.4 ||	2.4
MSD Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	66.6	62.0	64.1 ||	60.3
OPP Factors influencing health status and contact with health service	44.9	32.6	31.1 ||	27.2
PCP Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	6.0	7.4	6.7 ||	5.2
SCO Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	4.0	3.9	3.4 ||	2.8
SID Cause of absence not yet known	45.6	14.1	7.5 ||	5.5
Industrial total	186.4	172.8	154.8 ||	133.0

Source: DASA (Equipment & Personnel Analysis)

Sickness rates⁴: number of days divided by the average strength (FTE) for that period.

	Year ending 31 December ^{2,5}			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Non-industrial total	8.55	8.04	8.22 ||	7.91
Industrial total	12.54	12.14	11.85 ||	11.26
Trading Funds	..	..	..	6.12

Source: DASA (Equipment & Personnel Analysis)

1. This excludes Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged personnel. The uppermost table on working days lost also excludes Trading Funds personnel.
2. A break in series occurs because from 31st March 2008 strength figures exclude personnel classified as being on zero pay for any reason and sickness absence figures exclude absences where a person is classed as being on zero pay.
3. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Version 10.
4. Rates are based on absence days and are FTE working days lost. For example, if a part-time employee working 50% of full-time hours is sick for 7 calendar days, this is $5 \times 50\% = 2.5$ FTE working days lost.
5. Trading Funds data is based on Sickness Absence since 1st April 2008.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

This section looks at the number of War Pensions in payment under the War Pension Scheme and the number and outcomes of claims registered as well as tariff of injury table information for lump sum awards under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme.

The War Pension Scheme (WPS)

Pensions, allowances or other payments may be awarded under the WPS where disablement or death is a result of Service in HM Forces, or of an injury sustained as a result of war-time Service in the Naval Auxiliary Service, or the Mercantile Marine, prior to 6 April 2005. Awards may also be made in respect of Service in the Polish Forces under British command during World War Two. While most payments are made to people living in the United Kingdom, some recipients are from overseas. Pensions, allowances or other payments may also be awarded where the disablement or death of a civilian or a member of the Civil Defence Organisation is the direct result of an injury sustained as a result of enemy action in World War Two.

Table 3.21 is produced using the Service Personnel and Veteran's Agency (SPVA) War Pension Computer System. This table appeared in chapter 2 of UKDS in 2008. Further information on the WPS can be found in the National Statistic *War Pensions Quarterly Statistics* which is published on the DASA website.

The Armed Forces and Reserve Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS)

The AFCS came into force on 6 April 2005 to pay compensation for injury, illness or death attributable to Service that occurred on or after that date. It replaced the previous compensation arrangements provided by the WPS and the attributable elements of the Armed Forces Pensions Scheme. Injury benefits include a tariff-based lump sum payment to compensate for injury and where appropriate to provide payment to assist with the immediate costs of disablement. For more severe injuries, tariffs 1-11, a further sum is paid in the form of a Guaranteed Income Payment (GIP) which consists of regular payments to provide a continuous income stream. For the first time, a claim can be made and awarded while still in Service, although when a GIP is awarded in-Service, its payment is deferred until the individual has left Service. Continuing financial support is also available in the form of a Survivors' Guaranteed Income Payment (SGIP) for surviving dependants of members of the Armed Forces that have died as a result of Service. Surviving dependants include spouses (husband/wife/entitled partner) and children.

From the beginning of the scheme on 6 April 2005 until 31 October 2005, inclusive, data was held on an interim system held by the SPVA. This was replaced on 1 November 2005 with the Compensation and Pension System (CAPS). Data on the interim system is presented separately to data on the CAPS in **Tables 3.22** and **3.23**. Due to the limited information available on claims stored on the interim system, **Table 3.24** uses CAPS data only.

Claims can be divided into two categories:

Injury claims - made by serving or former members of the Armed Forces for an injury or illness caused by Service on or after 6 April 2005;

Survivors' claims - those made by surviving dependants of former members of the Armed Forces where death was caused by Service on or after 6 April 2005.

Injury claims include:

- In-Service claims - those made by serving members of the Armed Forces;
- Medical discharge claims - automatic considerations referred directly to the SPVA as a result of individuals being medically discharged from the Services;
- Post Service claims - those made by former Service Personnel;
- Additional claims - those made following in-Service, medical discharge, or post service claims, to include additional information not presented in the initial claim.

Survivors' claims include:

- Death in-Service - those automatically referred to the SPVA;
- Death post Service claims - those made by surviving dependants of ex-Service Personnel who died after leaving Service;
- Additional child claims - these claims are made for an additional child who was not included within the initial claim.

Further information on the AFCS can be found in the quarterly official statistic *Armed Forces Compensation Scheme Statistics* which is published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Table 3.21 Number of War Pensions in payment by type of pension, as at 31 March each year

	1995 ¹	1997	2004	2005	2006 ²	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL IN PAYMENT	309 840	324 640	247 525 ||	235 300 ||	223 850	212 535	201 265	190 745
Disablement pensioners	260 295	264 595	201 970 ||	191 750 ||	182 800	173 850	165 165	157 125
1914 war ³	475	140	~	~	~	-	-	-
Inter-war ⁴	..	505	125	95	75	60	50	40
1939 war onwards ⁵	259 825	263 945	197 285 ||	187 465 ||	178 890	170 320	161 970	154 240
Civilian	..	..	2 235	2 090	1 945	1 805	1 680	1 550
Polish	..	..	1 080	980	865	755	675	595
Mercantile marine	..	..	1 230	1 115	1 005	895	785	700
Not known	..	..	15	5	15	10	~	~
Other pensioners	49 545	60 045	45 555 ||	43 550 ||	41 035	38 685	36 100	33 620
War widows pension ⁶	48 405	59 025	44 995	42 525	40 065	37 730	35 165	32 715
War widower pension ⁶	..	..	40	55	60	65	70	70
War orphans pension ⁷	835	695	40	35	35	30	25	30
War parents pension ⁸	305	295	60	50	40	35	30	25
Adult dependant pension	..	25	20	15	15	10	10	10
Unmarried dependant pension ⁹	..	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Allowance for lowered standard of occupation only	..	..	..	460 ¹¹	435	410	420	400
Child allowance only ¹⁰	..	..	400	405	400	400	380	370

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Data are not available for 1990.
2. The discontinuity between 2005 and 2006 is due to improvements in data processing.
3. Disabled because of Service between 4 August 1914 and 30 September 1921.
4. Disabled because of Service between 1 October 1921 and 2 September 1939.
5. Disabled because of Service from 3 September 1939 to date.
6. Paid to the spouse of an ex-Service person whose death was in service or related to disablement because of service from 4 August 1914 to date.
7. Paid to: (i) the child of a deceased Service person who has no surviving parent; (ii) a child whose mother was divorced from a serviceman at the time of death; or (iii) a child who is not in the care of the surviving parent.
8. Paid to a parent of a deceased Service person.
9. Paid to a partner who lived with the ex-Serviceman for at least six months before his enlistment, was maintained by him, and who has borne his child.
10. A case where a Child Allowance is in payment for a child, where one parent has died, and either the surviving parent does not qualify for a War Widows/Widowers Pension, because of remarriage or cohabitation, or the child does not live with the surviving parent.
11. A number of pensioners receive an Allowance for Lower Standard of Occupation, but do not receive an ongoing war pension. Some, but not all, of these were formerly classified as disablement pensioners.

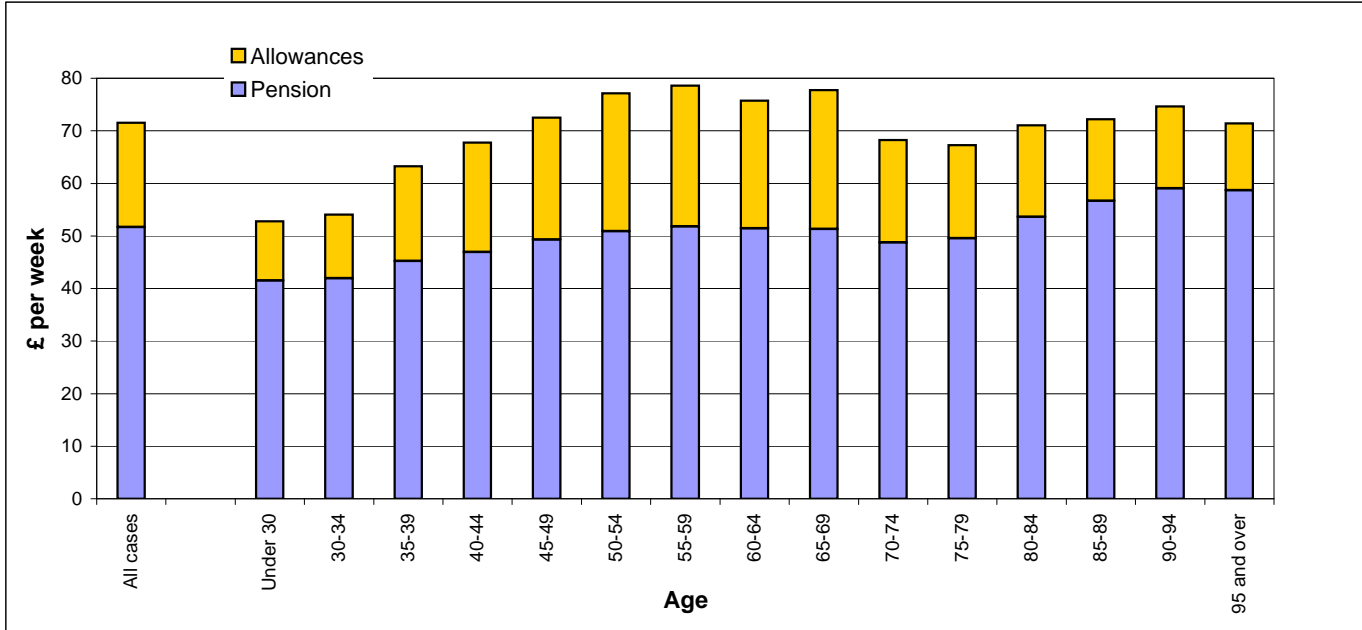
CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Charts to Table 3.21

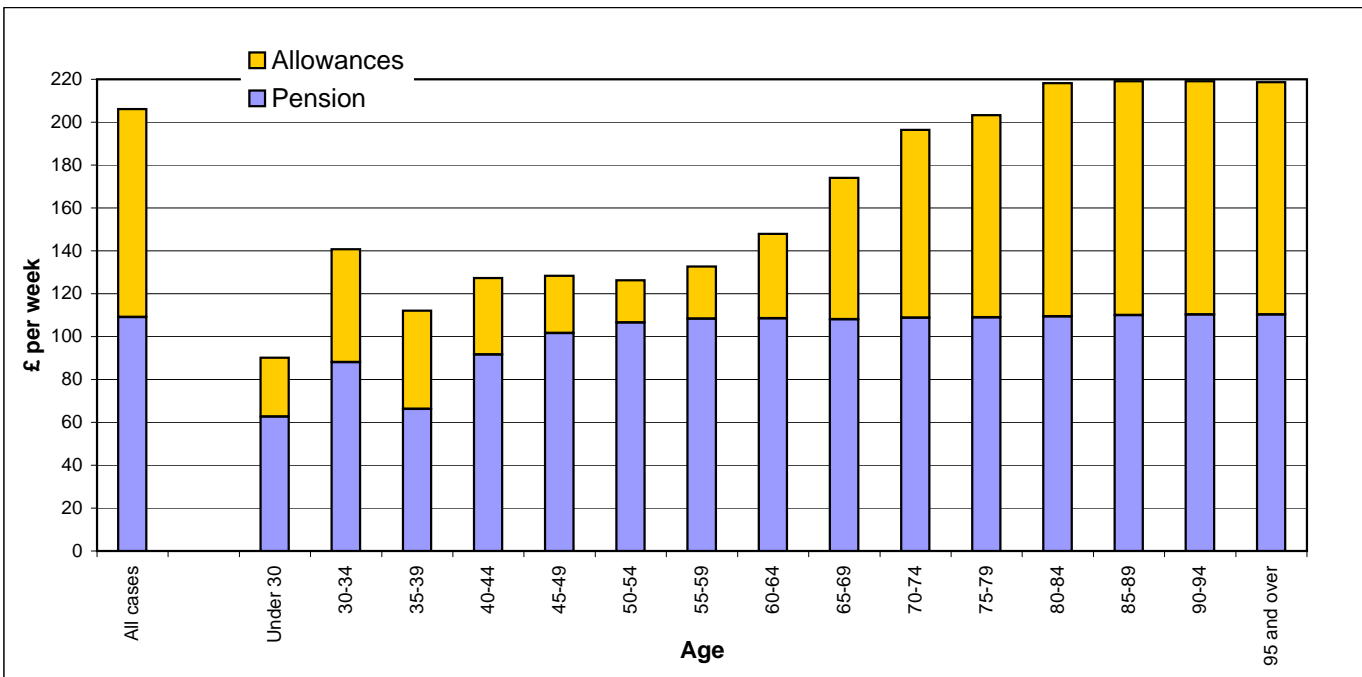
Average weekly amount of Disablement Pension (entitlement) - as at 31 March 2009

The overall average weekly amount of war disablement pension and associated supplementary allowances is £71.55.



Average amount of Widow(er)'s Pensions (entitlement) - as at 31 March 2009

The average weekly amount received by widow(er)s is £206.13. The actual War Widow(er)s portion of the pension makes up just over half the total, with the remainder being made up of Supplementary Allowances.



CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Table 3.22 Number of claims registered by claim type and financial year under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme ^{1,2,3}

Claims are dealt with by the Service Personnel & Veterans Agency (SPVA) and requests can be made for an internal reconsideration. Requests to appeal are made externally to the independent Pensions Appeal Tribunal following the outcome of all claim types. If an appeal is requested before a reconsideration has been conducted, the reconsideration will be generated automatically and an outcome must be obtained before an appeal can be launched.

The number of claims, reconsiderations and appeals registered under the AFCS since the scheme began have continued to increase year on year. This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Claim Type	All Years	Claims registered during:				
		Interim System 6 Apr 05 - 31 Oct 05	1 Nov 05 - 31 Mar 06	CAPS		
				2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ⁴
Claims	10 915 ^P	220	300	1 665	3 545	5 190 ^P
Injury Claims	10 480 ^P	185	270	1 540	3 410	5 070 ^P
In-Service	5 915 ^P	95	135	730	1 790	3 165 ^P
Medical Discharge	2 195 ^P	80	120	610	635	755 ^P
Post Service	2 195 ^P	10	20	200	940	1 030 ^P
Additional Claim	165 ^P	~	-	~	40	120 ^P
Survivors' Claims ⁵	435 ^P	35	25	120	130	120 ^P
Death In-Service	420 ^P	35	25	120	130	110 ^P
Death Post Service	5 ^P	~	-	-	~	~ ^P
Additional Child	10 ^P	~	-	~	-	~ ^P
Reconsiderations	1 025 ^P	20	-	125	260	620 ^P
Appeals	470 ^P	10	-	40	120	300 ^P

1. These figures exclude all "spanning cases"; claims considered first for entitlement under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme, but passed to the War Pension Scheme where the cause or injury occurred prior to 6 April 2005. There were 880 spanning cases registered in 2005/06, 2,545 spanning cases registered in 2006/07, 2,575 spanning cases registered in 2007/08 and 2,405^P spanning cases registered in 2008/09.

2. Some figures may differ from previous published figures due to improvements in data processing.

3. Between 6 April 2005 and 31 October 2005, claims registered under the AFCS were stored by the SPVA on an interim data system. From 1 November 2005 onwards the AFCS data was stored on the Compensation and Pension System (CAPS). Figures have been presented separately for data stored on the two systems.

4. Claims registered in 2008/09 are provisional, as claims registered at the end of 2008/09 may not have an outcome, and may go on to become spanning cases. The total number of registered claims will not increase but may decrease if any claims become spanning cases, and therefore the number of spanning cases may also increase. For the financial year 2008/09, there are 1,075 registered claims with pending outcomes.

5. A single survivor's claim may result in an award which gives entitlement to one or more Survivors' Guaranteed Income Payments.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Table 3.23 Number of claim outcomes by claim type and financial year under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme^{1,2}

The number of claims registered (Table 3.22) will not match the number of claims cleared because not all claim outcomes are cleared during the same financial year that they are registered.

The number of claims cleared under the AFCS since the scheme began has continued to increase year on year. This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Claim Type	All Years	All claims cleared during:				
		Interim System		CAPS		
		6 Apr 05 - 31 Oct 05	1 Nov 05 - 31 Mar 06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Injury Claims						
Total	8 170	185	75	1 320	2 570	4 020
Awarded - Lump sum & GIP ³	320	-	~	55	90	175
Awarded - Lump sum only	3 605	65	25	510	1 180	1 825
Rejected	3 670	115	50	740	1 125	1 640
Withdrawn	575	-	~	20	175	375
Survivors' Claims⁴						
Total	400	35	5	115	135	110
Awarded	140	10	~	45	50	40
Rejected	260	25	5	70	85	70

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. These figures exclude all "spanning cases"; claims considered first for entitlement under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme, but passed to the War Pension Scheme where the cause or injury occurred prior to 6 April 2005.
2. Between 6 April 2005 and 31 October 2005, claims registered under the AFCS were stored by the SPVA on an interim data system. From 1 November 2005 onwards the AFCS data was stored on the Compensation and Pension System (CAPS). Figures have been presented separately for data stored on the two systems.
3. For more severe injuries, tariffs 1-11, as well as a lump sum, a further sum is paid in the form of a Guaranteed Income Payment (GIP) which consists of regular payments to provide a continuous income stream. The GIP is not paid while the individual is serving but is deferred until the individual is discharged.
4. A single survivor's claim may result in an award which give entitlement to one or more Survivors' Guaranteed Income Payments.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Table 3.24 Number of lump sum payments awarded by tariff of injury and financial year under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme ^{1,2}

This table provides additional details about injury claims. Under the AFCS conditions are assessed against a tariff of injuries table which specifies how much should be paid depending on the severity of the condition. Full details of the tariff can be found at <http://www.veterans-uk.info/pdfs/afcs/tariff.pdf>.

The tariff of injuries consists of nine condition tables; Table 1: Burns, Table 2: Injury, wounds & Scarring, Table 3: Mental disorders, Table 4: Physical disorders including infectious diseases, Table 5: Amputations, Table 6: Neurological disorders including spinal cord, head or brain injuries, Table 7: Senses, Table 8: Fractures and dislocations, Table 9: Muscoskeletal disorders.

In addition, a temporary award can be made where an injury is predominantly caused by Service for which no provision is made in the tariff. A temporary award will be amended and become permanent within one year of the decision to award, to include the injury for which the temporary award was made.

The number of lump sums cleared under the AFCS since the scheme began has continued to increase year on year. This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Tariff of Injury Table	All Years	All lumps sums cleared during:			
		2005/06 ³	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total	3 860	25	560	1 270	2 005
Burns	45	~	15	10	20
Injury, Wounds and Scarring	540	5	75	195	260
Mental Disorders	130	~	5	45	75
Physical disorders including infectious diseases	180	-	20	40	115
Amputations	80	-	20	30	35
Neurological disorders (including spinal cord, head or brain injuries)	80	-	15	25	40
Senses ⁴	130	-	10	40	75
Fractures and Dislocations	1 215	15	225	400	570
Muscoskeletal Disorders	1 450	~	175	470	800
Temporary Award ⁵	15 ^P	-	-	~ ^P	10 ^P

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Figures for lump sum awards include injury claims and further additional claims.
2. Where more than one condition is claimed for, the table shows the single condition awarded at the highest tariff level.
3. Figures only include claims registered on CAPS from 1 November 2005 onwards. For claims registered on the interim system between 6 April 2005 and 31 October 2005, inclusive, please see the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme Statistics published on the DASA website.
4. This Tariff of Injury Table refers to injuries and conditions relating to eyes and ears.
5. Temporary award figures will remain provisional until they have been made permanent under a Tariff of Injury table. Lump sums may increase under any of the Tariff of Injuries tables once the temporary awards have been made permanent. The total number of awards made in any quarter will remain unchanged.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

INTRODUCTION

Formations

Table 4.1 shows the number of submarines and ships in the Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary, Royal Marine Commando units, squadrons of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft in the Fleet Air Arm, and Reserve Units. The figures show overall unit numbers only; they do not reflect the level of readiness at which the unit is held which changes throughout the year.

More information about:

- Royal Navy ships can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/surface-fleet/>
- Royal Navy submarines can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/submarine-service/>
- Royal Fleet Auxiliary can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/royal-fleet-auxiliary/>
- Royal Marines can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/royalmarines/>
- Naval Air Squadrons can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/fleet-air-arm/naval-air-squadrons/>
- Royal Navy Reserve can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/royal-naval-reserve/>
- Royal Marine Reserve can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/royalmarines/units-and-deployments/royal-marines-reserves/>

Table 4.2 shows the numbers of Regiments and Infantry battalions in the Regular and Territorial Army; and Corps, Divisional and Brigade headquarters.

More information about:

- Regiments and Battalions is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/122.aspx>
- Divisions and Brigades is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/1592.aspx>
- The Territorial Army can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/143.aspx>
- The Royal Armoured Corps can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/armoured/armoured.aspx>
- The Infantry can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/infantry/regiments/default.aspx>
- The Army Air Corps can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/aviation/air.aspx>
- The Royal Artillery can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/artillery/artillery.aspx>
- The Royal Engineers can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/royalengineers/engineers.aspx>
- The Royal Corps of Signals can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/signals/signals.aspx>
- The Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/remem/remem.aspx>
- The Army Medical Services can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/join/career-paths/1099.aspx>

Table 4.3 shows the number of squadrons in the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF), and units in the RAF Regiment.

More information about:

- RAF squadrons can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/organisation/squadrons.cfm>
- Royal Auxiliary Air Force Units can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/rafreserves/>
- RAF Regiment can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/rafregiment/>

Table 4.4 shows the number of regiments and squadrons in the Special Forces, Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier.

Vessels

Table 4.5 shows the numbers of Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary ships and submarines by class and base port, categorized by those that were operational and those undergoing refit at 1 April 2009. The figures for operational vessels show the numbers available for tasking, although they do not indicate the level of readiness at which the vessels were held.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

INTRODUCTION

The numbers of vessels listed in **Tables 4.1 and 4.5** represent all of those in service with the Royal Navy as at 1 April 2009. The distinction between 'active' and 'all' vessels referred to in footnote 1 to **Table 4.1** is a legacy from many years ago when there was also a reserve fleet. No such reserve fleet exists today so the figures simply reflect vessels currently in service, regardless of their level of readiness. The only exception is HMS Invincible. As explained in footnote 5 to **Table 4.1**, she was placed into a state of very low readiness in 2005 and it is planned that she remains there until she is withdrawn from service in 2010. Whilst still officially in the fleet, her extremely low state of readiness means that she is no longer factored into operational planning, therefore she is no longer listed in the tables.

Readiness refers to the length of time it would take for a vessel to be ready to be deployed. Keeping vessels and their crews constantly at a high state of readiness would be both expensive and impractical, therefore the RN's ships are held on a graduated scale of readiness, from very high to very low, that enable it to fulfil its tasks in the most efficient way. With the exception of HMS Invincible, it is Departmental policy not to comment on the readiness states of individual ships, as to do so could be prejudicial to their security and the safety of their crews, as well as to our operational and national security. **Table 4.5** goes as far as noting the distinction between ships undergoing refit and those that are operational, but it does not and should not give any further details about what level of readiness the operational vessels are held at.

Table 4.6 shows the number of passenger and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes.

Table 4.7 shows the number of merchant tankers, specialist and fishing vessels by principal categories and sizes.

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the armed forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged, but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

Aircraft

Forward Available Fleet (FAF) is a way of managing aircraft resources which aims to enable the optimal level of availability, which has been used since 2006. FAF is defined as the number of aircraft required to undertake the mandated task; including aircrew and ground crew training, 'in-work' rectification and operational / tactical trials.

Table 4.8 shows the aircraft fleets for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm.

Table 4.9 shows the aircraft fleets for the Royal Air Force Air Command including Operational Conversion Units and Training Aircraft.

Table 4.10 shows the aircraft fleets by type in the Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier.

More information about:

- Fleet Air Arm aircraft can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/server/show/nav.2232>
- Army aircraft can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/equipment/aircraft/default.aspx>
- RAF aircraft can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/equipment/aircraft.cfm>

Equipment holdings within the scope of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe

The equipment numbers shown in **Tables 4.11, 4.12 and 4.13** cover holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

INTRODUCTION

Table 4.11 shows the surveyed holdings of Tanks and Artillery by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

Table 4.12 shows the surveyed holdings of Armoured Combat Vehicles and Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

Table 4.13 shows the surveyed holdings of Attack helicopters and Combat aircraft by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

Table 4.14 shows the declared Holdings and Ceilings of Tanks, Armoured Combat Vehicles and Artillery by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2009.

Table 4.15 shows the declared Holdings and Ceilings of Attack helicopters and Combat aircraft by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2009.

Data Sources

The overall numbers of ships shown in **Table 4.5**, and their respective out-of-service dates, are laid out in the annual Royal Navy Plan. The figures in **Table 4.5** come from Navy Command, who programme the activities of RN ships.

Figures in **4.11 – 4.15** are taken from the Consolidated Matrix showing equipment held under the ratified Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, which gives figures as at 1 January 2009. See the **CFE Vehicles and Aircraft** text for more information.

Key Points

- There were 12 submarines and 73 ships in the Royal Navy at 1 April 2009. There were 22 vessels in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service, including 6 that are commercially owned and leased to the Royal Navy when required (see **Table 4.1**).
- There were 46 Regular Army and 18 Territorial Army combat arms regiments, and respectively 37 and 17 combat support regiments (see **Table 4.2**) at 1 April 2009.
- There were 106 Tornado GR and 14 Tornado F3 aircraft, and 42 Typhoons in the Royal Air Force Air Command (see **Table 4.9**) at 1 April 2009.
- The UK had 328 battle tanks and 357 artillery held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.11**) at 1 January 2009.
- The UK had 1459 Armoured Combat Vehicles and 1018 Armoured Combat Vehicle look-alikes held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.12**) at 1 January 2009.
- The UK had 242 attack helicopters and 434 combat aircraft held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Tables 4.13** and **4.15**) at 1 January 2009.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

FORMATIONS

Table 4.1 Number of vessels in the Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary, and squadrons in the Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year

Royal Navy submarines		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	Vessels	33	15 ¹	16	15	15	14	13	13	12
Trident / Polaris Fleet	Vessels	4	3 ¹	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Vessels	29	12 ¹	12	11	11	10 ²	9 ³	9	8 ⁴
Royal Navy ships		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Aircraft Carriers	Vessels	3	3 ¹	3	3	3	2 ⁵	2	2	2
Landing Platform Docks / Helicopter	Vessels	2	2 ¹	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Destroyers	Vessels	14	12 ¹	11	11	9	8 ⁶	8	8	7 ⁷
Frigates	Vessels	35	23 ¹	20	20	19	17 ⁸	17	17	17
Mine countermeasures vessels	Vessels	41	19 ¹	22	19	16	16	16	16	16
Patrol ships and craft	Vessels	34	34 ¹	22	26	26	22 ⁹	22	22 ¹⁰	22
Support ships	Vessels	8	1 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Survey ships	Vessels	8	6 ¹	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ice patrol ships	Vessels	1	1 ¹	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Tankers	Vessels	13	9	7	7	11 ¹¹	10 ¹²	10	8 ¹³	6 ¹⁴
Fleet replenishment ships	Vessels	4	5	4	6	2 ¹¹	2	2	2	4 ¹⁴
Aviation training ship	Vessels	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landing ships	Vessels	5	5	5	4	3	3 ¹⁵	4 ¹⁶	4 ¹⁷	4
Forward repair ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels ¹⁸	Vessels	*	*	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Royal Marines		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
RM Commando	Commandos	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Command Support Group	Commandos	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantry Battalion	Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ¹⁹	1
Logistic unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Artillery unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer unit	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Guarding and Fleet Security	Squadrons	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Assault (landing craft)	Squadrons	..	..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Naval Aircraft		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fixed Wing Aircraft ²⁰	Squadrons	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Helicopters ^{21,22}	Squadrons	17	15	8	5	6	6	7	7	7
Reserve Units		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Royal Navy Reserve Units	Units	..	..	16	16	16	14	14	14	14
Royal Marine Reserve Units	Units	..	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

- All Royal Naval vessels are counted in 1990. Only active vessels are counted from 1997.
- HMS Spartan was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Sovereign was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Superb was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Invincible was placed into a state of very low readiness in late 2005.
- HMS Cardiff was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Southampton was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Marlborough and HMS Grafton were withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Leeds Castle and the NI Squadron, consisting of HMS Brecon, HMS Cottesmore and HMS Dulverton, were withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Clyde entered service during the year. HMS Dumbarton Castle was withdrawn from service.
- Four Fleet replenishment ships were re-categorised as Tankers to reflect their primary role.
- RFA Grey Rover was withdrawn from service during the year.
- RFA Brambleleaf and RFA Oakleaf were withdrawn from service during the year.
- Two vessels re-categorised as Fleet Replenishment ships to reflect their primary role.
- RFA Mounts Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Tristram was withdrawn from service.
- RFA Largs Bay and RFA Cardigan Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Galahad was withdrawn from service.
- RFA Lyme Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Bedivere was withdrawn from service.
- Commercially owned vessels that are leased to the Royal Navy for training and operations as required.
- 1 Rifles became part of 3 Commando Brigade on 1 April 2008.
- Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons from 1 April 2000 and 727 Sqn (ex Grading Flight).
- Excludes Joint Helicopter Command squadrons from 1 October 1999.
- OCUs/ OEU's excluded from 2005 onwards.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

FORMATIONS

Table 4.2 Number of Regiments, Infantry battalions & Major Headquarters, in the Regular & Territorial Army, at 1 April each year

Combat arms			1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008	2009
Armour	Regular Army	Regiments	19	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Territorial Army	Regiments	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Infantry	Regular Army	Battalions	55	40	40	40	40	36	36	36	36
	Territorial Army	Battalions	41	33	15	15	15	15	14	14	14
	Home Service Forces	Battalions	11	7	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Special Forces	Regular Army ²	Regiments	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Territorial Army ²	Regiments	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aviation	Regular Army ³	Regiments	4	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Territorial Army ³	Regiments	..	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Combat support			1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008	2009
Artillery	Regular Army ⁴	Regiments	22	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Territorial Army ⁵	Regiments	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Engineers	Regular Army	Regiments	13	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Territorial Army	Regiments	8	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Signals	Regular Army	Regiments	13	11	12	11	11	11	12	12	12
	Territorial Army	Regiments	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	5 ⁶
Combat service support			1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008	2009
Equipment support	Regular Army	Battalions	..	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Territorial Army	Battalions	..	5	4	4	4	4	4	2 ⁷	2
Logistics	Regular Army	Regiments	..	24	21	21	22	17	17	17	17
	Territorial Army	Regiments	..	19	17	17	17	15	17	17	17
Medical Regiments / Field Hospitals ⁸	Regular Army	Number	16	12	8	8	8	11	8	8	8
	Territorial Army	Number	17	18	15	15	15	13	13	13	13
Corps, Division & Brigade HQ ⁹			1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008	2009
NATO Corps HQ			..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Division / District HQ:	deployable		..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 ¹⁰
	non-deployable		..	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Brigade HQ:	deployable		..	..	9	9	9	8	8	7	7
	non-deployable		..	..	13	13	13	10	9	9	9

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

- The numbers for 2006 reflect the Army's implementation of the Future Army Structure (FAS), announced on 16 December 2004.
- From 1 April 2000 these units form part of Direct Special Forces. See **Table 4.4**
- From 1 April 2000 these units form part of the Joint Helicopter Command. See **Table 4.4**.
- Excludes 14th Regiment Royal Artillery.
- Includes the Honourable Artillery Company.
- As a result of Planning Round 2009, 6 R Signals Regts (V) were removed from the force structure.
- Restructuring of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was announced in 2008.
- Field Ambulance structures have been subsumed into the Medical Regiment concept as part of structural changes across the Medical Services. Field Ambulances still exist in the Territorial Army.
- Does not include temporary structures such as 6 Division HQ or 11 Light Brigade.
- There are 3 Divisional HQs this year. Only two are complete Divisions; a third, 6 Division HQ, was created for a specific operational task, and will then fo

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

FORMATIONS

Table 4.3 Number of squadrons in the Royal Air Force and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, at 1 April each year

Excludes Operational Conversion Units which train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.

Regular Air Force		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Strike / attack	Squadrons	11	6	5	5	5				
Offensive support ¹	Squadrons	5	5	2	2	1				
Reconnaissance	Squadrons	3	5	5	5	5	13 ²	13	11 ³	11
Air defence	Squadrons	9	6	4	4	4				
Maritime patrol	Squadrons	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Airborne Early Warning	Squadrons	1	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
ISTAR (inc Airborne Early Warning)	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4 ⁴	4
Air transport / Air Refuelling	Squadrons	15	13	9 ⁵	9	9	8	8	8	8
Search and Rescue	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
RAF FP Wg	HQs	..	..	4	4	4	6	6	7	7
RAF Ground based air defence ^{6,7}	Squadrons	*	*	4	4	4	3	2	-	-
RAF Regiment Field ⁷	Squadrons	*	*	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
RAF Regt (Jt CBRN)	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Tactical Provost Wg	HQ	*	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Tactical Provost	Squadrons	*	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Wg ⁸	HQ	*	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Sqns ⁸	Squadrons	*	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3

Auxiliary Air Force		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Air Movements	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aeromedical ⁹	Squadrons	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
HQ Augmentation	Squadrons	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intelligence	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Photographic Interpretation	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Relations	Squadrons	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meteorological	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAuxAF Regt Field	Squadrons	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
FP Operations Support	Squadrons	-	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tactical Provost	Squadrons	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAuxAF Regt Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons from 1 April 2000. See **Table 4.4** - Joint units.
2. From 2006, 4 Air Defence squadrons amalgamated with Strike/Attack, Offensive support and Reconnaissance to form multi-roled squadrons. One squadron moved from reconnaissance to ISTAR, one squadron was disbanded.
3. 6 Sqn (Jag) was disbanded on 30 April 07, 25 Sqn was disbanded 1 April 08. 43 Sqn also cover the role of the OCU since the disbandment of 56 Sqn, however this is not their only role.
4. 39 Sqn was re-formed on 23 January 2008.
5. Excludes Support Helicopter squadrons in the Joint Helicopter Command from October 1999. See **Table 4.4** - Joint units.
6. Delivery of Ground based air defence is now vested with the Army. The remaining 2 squadrons were re-roled on 1 Apr 08 to increase the numbers of FP Wgs and Field Regts.
7. In UKDS editions 2003 and 2004, Ground based air defence and Field Squadrons for years 2001 to 2004 were also included under Regular Air Force.
8. Project DARWIN1 and Project BEAGLE re-brigaded Specialist Policing assets under Specialist Policing Wg in 2006.
9. Includes Air Transportable Surgical.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

FORMATIONS

Table 4.4 Number of Regiments and Squadrons in selected Joint Units, at 1 April each year

Excludes Operational Conversion Units which train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.

Joint Units		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Special Forces								
Special Air Service ¹	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Air Service - Territorial Army ¹	Regiments	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Special Boat Service	Squadrons ²	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Special Forces Support Group Battalion	Battalions	-	-	-	1 ³	1	1	1
Joint Nuclear Biological Chemical	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Joint Helicopter Command ⁴		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Royal Navy Helicopter	Squadrons ²	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Army Aviation ⁵	Regiments	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Army Aviation - Territorial Army	Regiments	1	1	1	1	2 ⁶	2	1 ⁷
Royal Air Force Helicopter	Squadrons ²	5	5	5	5	5	6 ⁸	6
Royal Auxiliary Air Force ⁹	Squadrons ²	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Special Forces Air Wing	Unit ¹⁰	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Joint Force Harrier ¹¹		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Royal Navy	Squadrons ²	3	2 ¹²	1 ¹³	1 ^{14,15}	2 ¹⁶	2	2
Royal Air Force	Squadrons ²	3	3	3	2	2	2	2

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Data for previous years prior to the creation of Joint Units are shown in Table 4.2 - Army Regiments.
2. The term "squadron" has different meanings among the three Services: see **Glossary** for details.
3. The Special Forces Support Group was formed as a result of the Ministerial Announcement on 16 Dec 2004 as part of The Future Army Structure. It is a Tri-Service Unit based on 1 PARA, to provide specialist support to Special Forces.
4. Helicopters were transferred to the Joint Helicopter Command on 1 Oct 1999.
5. These figures exclude the School of Army Aviation, 667 (D&T) Sqn and 657 Sqn and six independent Army Air Corps flights.
6. 6 Regt AAC(V) formed on 1 Apr 2007.
7. 7 Regt AAC(V) was disbanded 31 Mar 09.
8. Reflects the standing up of 78 Sqn RAF to accommodate the endorsed increase in Merlin Mk3 crews and aircraft.
9. Helicopter Support Squadron provides a pool of trained personnel to provide combat service support to the Support Helicopter Force in training and on operations in times of crisis and war.
10. Includes an RAF squadron shown against "Royal Air Force Helicopter" above in UKDS editions prior to 2006.
11. Harrier aircraft were transferred to the Joint Force Harrier on 1 April 2000. Related data for previous years are shown in Table 4.1 - Naval aircraft and Table 4.3 - RAF aircraft.
12. 800 Naval Air Sqn (FA2) disbanded 31 Mar 2004.
13. 899 Naval Air Sqn (FA2) disbanded 31 Mar 2005.
14. 801 Naval Air Sqn (FA2) disbanded 31 Mar 2006. The Royal Navy Sea Harrier was withdrawn from service.
15. 800 Naval Air Squadron was reformed with Harrier GR7/9 on 31 Mar 2006, and 801 Naval Air Squadron was commissioned on 1 Oct 2006.
16. The Fleet Air Arm Strike Wing, the equivalent to an RAF Squadron, comprises 800 and 801 Naval Air Squadrons.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

VESSELS

Table 4.5 Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary ships and submarines that were operational or undergoing refit by class and base port, at 1 April 2009

Operational vessels are manned, in and around water, with readiness state under the command of CINCFLEET. Vessels undergoing refit are unmanned and in a dockyard in the custody of the DE&S organisation.

Royal Navy submarines	Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Trident	Faslane	3	1	4
Fleet	Devonport	5	2	7
	Faslane	1	-	1

Royal Navy ships	Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Aircraft Carriers	Portsmouth	1	1	2
Landing Platform Dock	Devonport	1	1	2
Landing Platform Helicopter	Devonport	1	-	1
Destroyers				
Type 42	Portsmouth	6	1	7
Frigates				
Type 23	Devonport	6	1	7
	Portsmouth	6	-	6
Type 22	Devonport	2	2	4
Offshore patrol				
River class ¹	Portsmouth	4	-	4
Mine countermeasures vessels				
Hunt class	Faslane	-	-	-
	Portsmouth	7	1	8
Sandown class	Faslane	7	1	8
	Portsmouth	-	-	-
Patrol craft				
University Royal Navy Unit Navigational training	Various	14	-	14
Gibraltar Squadron	Gibraltar	1	1	2
Cyprus Squadron	Cyprus	2	-	2
Survey ships	Devonport	4	1	5
Ice patrol ships	Portsmouth	-	1	1

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service ²	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Fleet Tankers	5	1	6
Fleet Replenishment ships	3	1	4
Joint Casualty Treatment Ship ³	-	1	1
Landing Ship Dock	4	-	4
Forward Repair ships	1	-	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels ⁴	-	-	6

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Includes FI protection vessel.

2. Support tankers taken out of service during 2008.

3. Also known as Aviation training ship, as vessel has both these roles.

4. Commercially owned vessels that are leased to the Royal Navy for training and operations as required.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

VESSELS

Table 4.6 Militarily useful British-registered passenger and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes at 31 December each year

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the armed forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Passenger & dry cargo merchant vessels	221	533	541	550	467	486	497
United Kingdom	94	254	259	265	231	257	283
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	51	89	82	80	64	57	51
UK Overseas Territories	76	190	200	205	172	172	163
Cruise ship (over 200 berths)	8	25	24	26	28	32	32
United Kingdom	8	17	10	10	7	9	9
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	8	14	16	21	23	23
Roll-on roll-off passenger (over 200 berths)	10	5	5	5	8	7	5
United Kingdom	10	5	5	5	8	7	5
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roll-on roll-off freight (over 500 lane metres)	37	53	47	48	39	43	37
United Kingdom	9	27	29	30	21	24	21
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	15	16	9	10	9	8	7
UK Overseas Territories	13	10	9	8	9	11	9
General cargo break bulk (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	72	236	223	216	120	126	118
United Kingdom	46	83	72	74	25	32	37
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	15	59	55	57	33	32	31
UK Overseas Territories	11	94	96	85	62	62	50
Refrigerated cargo (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	35	62	60	60	47	37	30
United Kingdom	-	16	17	21	17	13	8
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	3	2	4	4	5	5	3
UK Overseas Territories	32	44	39	35	25	19	19
Container (fully cellular, over 100 twenty foot containers)	59	152	182	190	225	241	275
United Kingdom	21	106	126	130	153	172	203
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	18	12	14	12	17	12	10
UK Overseas Territories	20	34	42	48	55	57	62

Source: Department for Transport

The information in this table is for UK Overseas Territories: Anguilla, British Antarctic Territory, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Belize [British], British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (and Dependencies), Gibraltar, Montserrat, St Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands. This list of countries differs slightly from the list used by the FCO.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

VESSELS

Table 4.7 Militarily useful British-registered merchant tankers, specialist and fishing vessels by principal categories and sizes at 31 December each year

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the armed forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Tankers, Specialist vessels & Fishing vessels	169	207	236	260	298	314	346
United Kingdom	96	91	97	110	104	114	115
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	44	55	67	74	86	75	80
UK Overseas Territories	29	61	72	76	108	125	151
Product and chemical tankers (2,000 to 80,000 dead weight tons)	94	163	195	200	275	284	306
United Kingdom	39	56	64	69	82	85	88
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	32	48	60	61	85	74	80
UK Overseas Territories	23	59	71	70	108	125	138
Large diving support vessels	13	5	2	2	1	1	1
United Kingdom	7	3	1	1	-	-	1
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
UK Overseas Territories	5	2	1	1	-	-	-
Large tugs (over 100t bollard pull)	14	8	8	9	2	2	2
United Kingdom	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	11	7	7	8	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large fishing vessels (over 2,000 horse power)	48	31	31	35	20	27	37
United Kingdom	48	31	31	35	20	27	24
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 ¹

Source: Department for Transport

The information in this table is for UK Overseas Territories: Anguilla, British Antarctic Territory, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Belize [British], British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (and Dependencies), Gibraltar, Montserrat, St Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands. This list of countries differs slightly from the list used by the FCO.

1. Includes vessels registered in the Falkland Islands, which were not included in previous editions of UKDS.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

AIRCRAFT

Table 4.8 Aircraft fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year

From 2006 onwards the term Required Operating Fleet is no longer used and has been replaced by Forward Available Fleet as defined in the introduction to Chapter 4. The Required Operating Fleet was the total number of aircraft needed to undertake the defined military task.

Aircraft type	Aircraft role	Required Operating Fleet			FAF ¹			
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Merlin Mk 1	Anti-Submarine	27	33	33	27	30	30	28
Lynx Mk 3	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	29	29	29	23	21	21	19
Lynx Mk 8	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	26	26	26	23	20	20	20
Sea King Mk 5	Anti-Submarine and Search & Rescue	12	12	12	11	11	11	11
Sea King MK 6	Anti-Submarine	8	3	2	-	-	-	-
Sea King Mk 7 ASAC	Airborne Surveillance and Area Control	10	10	10	9	9	10	10
Hawk	Fleet Training Support	15	15	14	14	12	12	12
Jetstream T2	Aircrew Training	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Jetstream T3 ²	Aircrew Training and Support	3	3	3	3	2	2	- ²

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Forward Available Fleet - see Introduction to Chapter 4
2. The RN Comms Flight became non-operational during 2008.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

AIRCRAFT

Table 4.9 Aircraft fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Air Force Air Command including Operational Conversion Units and Training Aircraft, at 1 April each year

The RAF no longer identified separate Required Operating Fleets for Operational Conversion Units with effect from 1 April 2005. Operational Conversion Units train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types. As at 1 Apr 07 Strike Command and Personnel and Training Command amalgamated into Air Command which now controls all RAF flying assets.

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	Required Operating Fleet								FAF ¹
		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009
Air - Combat	Tornado GR	166	128	110	110 ||	101	106	106	108	106
	Jaguar GR1/A/3/3A	40	40	38	38	32	13	13	- ²	-
	Jaguar T2A/T4	7	7	7	7	5	3	-	-	-
	Harrier GR3/5/7 ³	63	51	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Harrier T4/10 ³	14	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Tornado F3 ⁴	99	104	90	90	83	72	59	47	14
	Typhoon	-	-	-	-	-	25	32	34	42
C4 and ISTAR	Nimrod R1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Canberra PR9	3	4	4	4	4	3	- ⁵	-	-
	Canberra T4	6	1	1	1	1	-	- ⁵	-	-
	Sentinel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 ⁶
	Sentry AEW	-	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Maritime	Nimrod MR2	32	24	20	20	14	14	14	14	14 ⁷
Air Support	VC10 C1K	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	VC10 K3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	VC10 K4	-	5	4	4	2	2	2	1	1
	Sea King HAR3/3A ⁸	16	19	21	21	23	23	23	23	23
	Tristar K1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tristar KC1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Tristar C2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Logistics	Hawk (100 Sqn)	*	*	*	* ||	16 ⁹	16	14	16	14
	BAe 125 CC3	10	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	BAe 146 CC2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	C-17	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
	Hercules C1/C3/C4/C5	59	50	51	51	50	50	44	44	38
Support Helicopters ¹⁰	Chinook	28	27 ||	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Puma	35	33 ||	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Wessex	46	17 ||	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Training Aircraft

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Elementary Training ¹¹	Viking	..	82	82	87	72	72	82	82	82
	Vigilant	..	53	61	61	61	61	63	63	63
Basic Training ¹¹	Tucano	..	66	73	73	44 ¹²	44	52	52	52
	Jetstream T1	..	10	9	9	11	-	-	-	-
	Dominie T1	..	8	9	7	9	9	8	8	8
Advanced Training ¹¹	Hawk T1/T1A/T1W	..	62	72	65 ||	61	61	55	49	49
	Hawk 128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
RAF Aerobatic Team (Red Arrows)	Hawk T1/T1A	..	10	10	10	13	13	13	13	13

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

- Forward Available Fleet - see Introduction to Chapter 4
- Jaguar GR1A/3/3A were declared non-operational with effect from 30 April 07.
- Harrier aircraft were transferred to the Joint Force Harrier on 1 April 2000. See Table 4.10.
- Tornado F3 are reducing and due to be disbanded.
- Canberra was declared non-operational with effect from July 2006.
- Sentinel entered service in November 2008.
- The Nimrod MR2 are to be replaced by the Nimrod MRA4.
- Excludes two Sea King aircraft attached to 78 Sqn (based in the Falkland Islands).
- Prior to 2005, 100 Sqn were included under Personnel and Training Command, and not Strike Command. Up to 1 Apr 2007 the data shown in the table are for Strike Command only.
- Support helicopters were transferred to the Joint Helicopter Command on 1 October 1999. See Table 4.10.
- Air Command also use Beechking Air 200, Tutor, Firefly, Squirrel and Griffin aircraft owned by a private contractor in training roles.
- Reduction in Tucano ROF reflected maturing Resources and Management programmes.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

AIRCRAFT

Table 4.10 Aircraft fleets by type of aircraft in the Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier, at 1 April each year

The Joint Helicopter Command was formed on 1 October 1999.

The Joint Force Harrier was formed on 1 April 2000. See **Table 4.9** for earlier data on RAF aircraft.

Joint Helicopter Command	Aircraft type	Required Operating Fleet				FAF ¹			
		2003	2004	2005		2006	2007	2008	2009
Royal Navy Helicopters	Sea King HC4 ²	33	33	33	||	29	26	26	26
	Sea King HC6 ³	-	-	-	||	-	3	3	3
	Lynx AH7 ⁴	6	6	6	||	6	6	6	6
	Gazelle ⁴	8	8	-	||	-	-	-	-
Army Aviation Helicopters	Lynx	116	116	98 ⁵	||	74	68	59	36
	Gazelle	113	113	91 ⁵	||	57	45	42	12 ⁶
	Apache	..	..	..	||	38	42	51	51
	Islander	6	6	6	||	5	5	5	5
	Defender 4000	-	-	3	||	3	3	3	4
RAF Helicopters	Chinook HC2	31	31	31	||	27	27	29	29
	Puma HC1	37	37	37	||	26	24	23	22
	Merlin Mk 3	18	18	18	||	15	15	15	22
	Merlin MK3a	-	-	-	||	-	-	3	6

Joint Force Harrier	Aircraft type	2003	2004	2005		2006	2007	2008	2009
Royal Navy Aircraft	Sea Harrier FA2 ²	26	17	8	||	-⁷	-	-	-
	Harrier T4 / T8	4	4	2	||	-⁷	-	-	-
RAF Aircraft (including OCU ⁸)	Harrier GR	48	48	45	||	45	45	45	45
	Harrier T10 / T12	8	8	7	||	7	7	6	7

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Forward Available Fleet - see **Introduction to chapter 4**.
2. Prior to 2006 the Required Operational Fleet was the Aircraft Establishment plus the Air Engineering Pool (AEP). Sea King HC4 had an AEP of 4, and Sea Harrier FA2 an AEP of 2.
3. Sea King HC6 was brought into service from 1 April 2006 to replace Sea King HC4 undergoing modification.
4. Operated by the Royal Navy, but owned by the Army and included in the Army Aviation Helicopter figures.
5. Reduction due to restructuring under medium term strategy plans and moving personnel to Attack Helicopters.
6. Reflects restructuring of fleet to meet revised operational requirement.
7. The Sea Harrier and Harrier T8 were decommissioned prior to 1 April 2006.
8. Operational Conversion Units train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types. In editions of UKDS prior to 2006 these were shown separately. The RAF no longer identifies ROFs for OCUs separately from front line aircraft.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)

Conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty are battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters subject to the numerical limitations set forth in Articles IV, V, and VI.

Conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty means battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft, primary trainer aircraft, unarmed trainer aircraft, combat helicopters, unarmed transport helicopters, armoured vehicle launched bridges, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes and armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes subject to information exchange in accordance with the Protocol on Information Exchange.

The following criteria are adumbrated from Article III of the CFE Treaty.

All battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters, as defined in Article II, within the area of application shall be subject to the numerical limitations and other provisions set forth in Articles IV, V, and VI, with the exception of those which in a manner consistent with a State Party's normal practices:

- (A) Are in the process of manufacture, including manufacturing-related testing;
- (B) Are used exclusively for the purposes of research and development;
- (C) Belong to historical collections;
- (D) Are awaiting disposal, having been decommissioned from service in accordance with Article IX;
- (E) Are awaiting, or being refurbished for, export or re-export and are temporarily retained within the area of application. Such battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters shall be located elsewhere than at sites declared under the terms of Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange or at no more than 10 such declared sites which shall have been notified in the previous year's annual information exchange. In the latter case, they shall be separately distinguishable from conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty;
- (F) Are, in the case of armoured personnel carriers, armoured infantry fighting vehicles (AIFVs), heavy armament combat vehicles (HACVs) or multi-purpose attack helicopters, held by organisations designed and structured to perform in peacetime internal security functions; or
- (G) Are in transit through the area of application between an origin and final destination both outside the area of application, and are in the area of application for no longer than a total of seven days.

The term "**area of application**" means the entire land territory of the States Parties in Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains, which includes all the European island territories of the States Parties, including the Faroe Islands of the Kingdom of Denmark, Svalbard including Bear Island of the Kingdom of Norway, the islands of Azores and Madeira of the Portuguese Republic, the Canary Islands of the Kingdom of Spain and Franz Josef Land and Novaya Zemlya of the USSR.

In the case of the USSR, the area of application includes all territory lying west of the Ural River and the Caspian Sea.

In the case of the Republic of Turkey, the area of application includes the territory of the Republic of Turkey north and west of a line extending from the point of intersection of the Turkish border with the 39th parallel to Muradiye, Patnos, Karayazi, Tekman, Kemaliye, Feke, Ceyhan, Dogankent, Gözne and thence to the sea.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT

Descriptions of equipments

The following descriptions are adumbrated from Article II of the CFE Treaty.

“Battle tank”: a self-propelled armoured fighting vehicle, capable of heavy firepower, primarily of a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun necessary to engage armoured and other targets, with high cross-country mobility and a high level of self-protection, not designed and equipped primarily to transport combat troops. Such vehicles serve as the principal weapon system of ground-force tank and other armoured formations.

Battle tanks are tracked armoured fighting vehicles which weigh at least 16.5 metric tons unladen weight and which are armed with a 360-degree traverse gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre. Also, any wheeled armoured fighting vehicles entering into service which meet all the other criteria stated above shall also be deemed battle tanks.

“Artillery”: large calibre systems capable of engaging ground targets by delivering primarily indirect fire. Such artillery systems provide the essential indirect fire support to combined arms formations. Large calibre artillery systems are guns, howitzers and artillery pieces combining their characteristics; mortars and multiple launch rocket systems with a calibre of 100 millimetres and above. In addition, any future large calibre direct fire system with a secondary effective indirect fire capability shall be counted against the artillery ceilings.

“Armoured combat vehicle”: a self-propelled vehicle with armoured protection and cross-country capability. These include armoured personnel carriers, armoured infantry fighting vehicles and heavy armament combat vehicles.

“Armoured personnel carrier”: an armoured combat vehicle designed and equipped to transport a combat infantry squad and, as a rule, armed with an integral or organic weapon of less than 20 millimetres calibre.

“Armoured infantry fighting vehicle”: an armoured combat vehicle designed and equipped primarily to transport a combat infantry squad, normally providing the capability for the troops to deliver fire from inside the vehicle under armoured protection, and armed with an integral or organic cannon of at least 20 millimetres calibre and sometimes an antitank missile launcher. These vehicles serve as the principal weapon system of armoured infantry or mechanised infantry or motorised infantry formations and units of ground forces.

“Heavy armament combat vehicle”: an armoured combat vehicle with an integral or organic direct fire gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre, weighing at least 6.0 metric tonnes unladen weight, that does not fall within the definitions of an armoured personnel carrier, or an armoured infantry fighting vehicle or a battle tank.

“Armoured personnel carrier look-alike” and **“armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alike”**: an armoured vehicle based on the same chassis as, and externally similar to, an armoured personnel carrier or armoured infantry fighting vehicle, respectively, which does not have a cannon or gun of 20 millimetres calibre or greater and has been constructed or modified in such a way as not to permit the transportation of a combat infantry squad. Taking into account the provisions of the Geneva Convention “For the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field” of 12 August 1949 that confer a special status on ambulances, armoured personnel carrier ambulances shall not be deemed armoured combat vehicles or armoured personnel carrier look-alikes.

“Armoured vehicle launched bridge”: a self-propelled armoured transporter-launcher vehicle capable of carrying and, through built-in mechanisms, of emplacing and retrieving a bridge structure. Such a vehicle with a bridge structure operates as an integrated system.

“Combat helicopter”: a rotary wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets or equipped to perform other military functions.

“Attack helicopter”: a combat helicopter equipped to employ anti-armour, air-to-ground, or air-to-air guided weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons. The term “attack helicopter” comprises specialised attack helicopters and multi-purpose attack helicopters.

“Specialised attack helicopter”: an attack helicopter designed primarily to employ guided weapons.

“Multi-purpose attack helicopter” means an attack helicopter designed to perform multiple military functions and equipped to employ guided weapons.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT

“Combat aircraft” means a fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction, as well as any model or version of such an aircraft which performs other military functions such as reconnaissance or electronic warfare. The term “combat aircraft” does not include primary trainer aircraft.

“Primary trainer aircraft” are designed and constructed for primary flying training and means aircraft which may possess only limited armament capability necessary for basic training in weapon delivery techniques.

“Combat support helicopters” means a combat helicopter which does not fulfil the requirements to qualify as an attack helicopter and which may be equipped with a variety of self-defence and area suppression weapons, such as guns, cannons and unguided rockets, bombs or cluster bombs, or which may be equipped to perform other military functions.

“Unarmed transport helicopters” are not equipped for the employment of weapons.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.11 Tanks and Artillery Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Battle Tanks ¹	521	560	421	402	373	392	354	328
Challenger 1	396	178	46	14	14	12	10	9
Challenger 2	19	341	331	342	313	337	306	293
Chieftain ²	98	30	32	32	32	30	30	19
Centurion ²	8	11	12	14	14	13	8	7

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Artillery ¹	436	441	416	406	413	355	347	357
Multiple Launch Rocket System	63	62	62	60	48	47	42	46
105 mm Light Gun	149	133	146	146	147	132	132	134
AS90 155mm gun	164	152	149	139	156	119	134	121
FH70 155m towed howitzer	48	47	11	12	12	11	8	10
105 mm Pack Howitzer ²	3	24	25	25	26	23	14	23
5.5" Towed Howitzer ²	3	12	12	13	13	13	9	12
Abbot 105mm self-propelled gun ²	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5
M110 8" self-propelled howitzer ²	1	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
Tampella Mortar ²	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. See descriptions of equipment on previous pages.

2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.12 Armoured Combat Vehicle Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Armoured Combat Vehicles	2 411	2 361	2 403	2 114	2 117	2 054	1 728	1 459
Warrior	523	484	482	454	404	450	352	313
AFV 432 Rarden	11	7	4	2	-	1	-	-
AFV 432	892	790	811	661	724	631	484	524
Saxon	424	465	482	435	445	362	265	95
Spartan	495	573	557	462	440	453	451	364
Stormer	-	13	13	9	11	21	33	28
Viking	*	* ||	18 ¹	53	60	102	98	102
Mastiff	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	14
Humber ²	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	-
Saracen ²	4	2	3	4	3	3	3	1
Saladin ²	2	8	8	9	8	8	6	6
Scorpion ²	59	18	23	23	20	21	13	12
Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes	1 016	1 515	1 486	1 472	1 349	1 243	958	1 018
Warrior RA	68	63	59	70	67	61	49	43
Warrior Rep	90	92	89	92	80	85	75	75
Warrior Rec	36	34	37	31	29	33	23	23
AFV 434	*	157	157	171	167	138	118	126
AFV 432 81mm Mortar	75	83	73	59	61	43	34	15
AFV 432 CP/RA	104	111	113	124	113	113	103	111
AFV 432 Cymbeline	23	8	13	-	-	-	-	-
AFV 432 EW	5	13	18	19	25	25	19	21
AFV 436	231	236	234	275	227	230	200	200
AFV 439	44	45	44	52	43	43	43	43
Samson	82	74	71	46	55	43	36	36
Saracen CP ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Saxon AD ³	28	19	9	9	10	10	8	-
Saxon CP	30	45	43	40	35	5	-	1
Saxon FCC ³	20	33	41	42	45	41	19	-
Saxon Maintenance ³	31	36	30	33	31	33	18	-
Shielder	*	26	25	29	28	25	20	28
Spartan Milan	10	10	9	9	3	9	1	1
Spartan Javelin	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stormer HVM	*	118	113	118	85	55	92	109
Striker ³	56	58	54	50	51	47	7	-
Sultan	*	243	243	192	183	187	76 ⁴	167
Fuchs NBC	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11
Viking Rep/Rec	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	5
Armoured Vehicle Launcher Bridge	49	46	45	43	45	44	39	27
Chieftain	49	46	45	43	45	38	25	6
Titan	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	21

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. These Armoured Combat Vehicles are included in the reported figures from 2004, in accordance with the CFE Treaty.
2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.
3. Taken out of service during 2008.
4. 2008 Sultan figures exclude mainland UK Army figures, due to inaccuracies with a new tracking system.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.13 Aircraft Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Attack helicopters¹	289	254	272	263	276	278	269	242
Lynx	116	95	98	87	84	81	65	59
Gazelle	154	120	117	111	116	124	127	113
Apache	-	25	43	49	61	58	64	54
Wessex HC5C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scout ²	18	14	14	16	15	15	13	16

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Combat aircraft¹	624	502	504	503	501	471	452	434
Canberra	13	11	10	11	8	1	1	1
Harrier	117	96	97	88	84	95	96	95
Jaguar	132	117	114	112	106	73	68	68
Tornado	324	269	275	283	275	259	240	223
EuroFighter2000 ³	-	-	-	-	19	34	40	39
Buccaneer ²	6	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
F4 Phantom ²	26	6	5	6	6	6	5	5
Hunter ²	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lightning ²	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Primary Trainers	183	166	173	176	176	164	154	152
Hawk	140	122	129	128	127	130	127	125
Jet Provost	43	44	44	48	49	34	27	27

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Combat Support Helicopters	155	126	123	121	124	124	128	100
Chinook	33	41	42	43	43	43	43	15
Puma	42	43	42	44	45	45	45	46
Wessex	56	16	13	8	9	9	7	6
Gazelle (RAF)	24	5	4	4	5	5	5	5
Merlin	-	21	22	22	22	22	28	28

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Unarmed Transport Helicopter	20	28	28	28	29	28	28	33
Sea King	20	28	28	28	29	28	28	33

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. See descriptions of equipment on previous pages.

2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.

3. Eurofighter 2000 also known as 'Typhoon'.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.14 Declared Tanks, Armoured Combat Vehicles and Artillery Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January 2009

Includes Treaty Limited Equipment with land-based maritime sources such as Marines and Naval Infantry.

	Tanks		Armoured Combat Vehicles		Artillery	
	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling
Countries not in NATO						
Armenia	110	220	140	220	239	285
Azerbaijan	381	220	181	220	404	285
Belarus	1 476	1 800	2 337	2 600	1 407	1 615
Georgia	137	220	128	220	203	285
Moldova	-	210	208	210	148	250
Russia ¹	4 508	6 350	8 944	11 280	5 364	6 315
Ukraine ²	2 792	3 200	3 937	5 050	3 228	3 600
Countries in NATO						
Belgium	135	334	325	1 005	134	320
Bulgaria ³	565	1 475	930	2 000	1 260	1 750
Canada	-	77	-	263	-	32
Czech Republic ⁴	178	957	490	1 367	259	767
Denmark	171	353	298	336	57	503
France	814	1 306	2 550	3 820	711	1 292
Germany	1 385	4 069	2 306	3 281	1 201	2 445
Greece	1 635	1 735	2 188	2 498	1 733	1 920
Hungary ⁴	156	835	647	1 700	124	840
Italy	1 199	1 348	3 202	3 339	1 481	1 955
Netherlands	183	743	668	1 040	259	607
Norway	81	170	210	275	68	491
Poland ⁴	947	1 730	1 435	2 150	1 051	1 610
Portugal	195	300	362	430	381	450
Romania ³	1 239	1 375	1 750	2 100	1 338	1 475
Slovakia ³	235	478	453	683	244	383
Spain	495	891	1 003	2 047	886	1 370
Turkey	2 453	2 795	3 055	3 120	3 217	3 523
United Kingdom	328	1 015	1 459	3 176	357	636
United States of America	90	4 006	561	5 152	199	2 742

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. The Russian Federation suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007. Consequently, Russia did not submit the annual exchange of information required by the Treaty. The given numbers of holdings are taken from the "Consolidated Information" provided by the Russian Federation on 15 December 2008 as a sign of goodwill.

2. The figures include Treaty Limited Equipment belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine.

3. These countries joined NATO on 29 March 2004.

4. Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland became NATO members on 12 March 1999.

The ceiling figures given above differ from the figures in editions of UKDS from 2006 and earlier. This is because the figures were previously reproduced from the Military Balance publication, which used an unratified version of the Adapted CFE Treaty, and we are now using ceiling figures from the ratified version of the CFE Treaty.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.15 Declared Attack Helicopters and Combat Aircraft Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January 2009

Attack helicopters			Combat aircraft ¹		
Countries not in NATO	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling	
Armenia	8	50	16	100	
Azerbaijan	15	50	75	100	
Belarus	22	80	153	294	
Georgia	6	50	12	100	
Moldova	-	50	-	50	
Russia ²	410	855	1 828	3 416	
Ukraine	161	250	525	800	
Countries in NATO	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling	
Belgium	39	46	85	232	
Bulgaria ³	20	67	67	235	
Canada	-	13	-	90	
Czech Republic ⁴	29	50	42	230	
Denmark	8	18	62	106	
France	256	374	433	800	
Germany	165	280	324	900	
Greece	31	65	568	650	
Hungary ⁴	45	108	89	180	
Italy	127	142	437	650	
Netherlands	16	50	106	230	
Norway	-	24	57	100	
Poland ⁴	91	130	131	460	
Portugal	-	26	111	160	
Romania ³	31	120	84	430	
Slovakia ³	16	40	46	100	
Spain	32	80	168	310	
Turkey	32	130	304	750	
United Kingdom	242	356	434	900	
United States of America	48	396	216	784	

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. Does not include land-based maritime aircraft for which a separate limit has been set.
2. The Russian Federation suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007. Consequently, Russia did not submit the annual exchange of information required by the Treaty. The given numbers of holdings are taken from the "Consolidated Information" provided by the Russian Federation on 15 December 2008 as a sign of goodwill.
3. These countries joined NATO on 29 March 2004.
4. Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland became NATO members on 12 March 1999.

The ceiling figures given above differ from the figures in editions of UKDS from 2006 and earlier. This is because the figures were previously reproduced from the Military Balance publication, which used an unratified version of the Adapted CFE Treaty, and we are now using ceiling figures from the ratified version of the CFE Treaty.

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

INTRODUCTION

The Military Search and Rescue Service

The Military Search and Rescue (SAR) service exists primarily to assist military and civilian aircrew in difficulty, although a large proportion of its work involves assisting shipping or people in distress, both on land and at sea. SAR cover for the United Kingdom and a large area of the surrounding sea is provided 24 hours a day and 365 days a year by the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy.

The SAR force currently consists of RAF and RN SAR Sea King helicopters operating from 8 locations around the UK, specially equipped RAF Nimrod aircraft based in RAF Kinloss in Scotland and 4 RAF Mountain Rescue Teams. Two RAF SAR helicopter units operate in Cyprus and the Falklands.

Incidents can include long range medical evacuation from ships at sea, assistance to vessels in distress, cliff fallers, swimmers, divers and surfers. On land many callouts are to search for missing persons or to rescue injured climbers, walkers, riders or those involved in road traffic accidents. SAR units are also often called upon to provide hospital-to-hospital transfers. Missions can include the rescue of foreign mariners, assistance to foreign flagged vessels or to other countries such as France.

Additional aeronautical Search and Rescue services are provided by 4 Maritime and Coastguard Agency helicopter units. Details of their activity are not included.

The RAF Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centre (ARCC) at RAF Kinloss controls all military aerial resources. It watches over an area extending from the Faeroes in the North, the English Channel in the South, about halfway across the Atlantic Ocean and halfway across the North Sea. It has direct data and voice links with rescue assets in the UK and Europe. Detailed maps and charts are combined with an intimate knowledge of UK topography to enable controllers to match resources to tasks quickly and co-ordinate the rescue operation.

More information about Royal Navy and RAF SAR can be found at:
<http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/fleet-air-arm/sar-operations/> and
<http://www.raf.mod.uk/careers/lifeintheraf/searchandrescue.cfm>

Data Information

The UK SAR data source is a weekly download from the ARCC database at RAF Kinloss. Every incident recorded by ARCC is included in these tables. Incident data from Cyprus and the Falklands are received by email on an ad-hoc basis and may be incomplete. All data are validated and checked by DASA on receipt.

Table 5.1 shows the numbers of incidents, callouts and people moved from 1998 to 2008.

Table 5.2 shows the number of callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units from 1998 to 2008.

Table 5.3 shows the numbers of callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units by type of assistance from 1998 to 2008.

Table 5.4 shows the numbers of callouts and people moved in each region around the UK from 1998 to 2008.

Table 5.5 shows the locations of UK Military Search and Rescue callouts in 2008.

Key Points

- In 2008 there were 2,025 UK and overseas incidents resulting in 2,179 callouts of Royal Navy and RAF helicopters, Nimrod aircraft and Mountain Rescue teams. A total of 1,763 people were moved (**Table 5.1**).
- Incidents rose 8% and callouts 6% compared with 2007, while the number of people moved fell by 3%. Incidents and callouts are both at their highest level since 1998 (**Table 5.1**).
- 97% of UK callouts in 2008 were to civilian incidents (**Table 5.2**).
- 50% of UK callouts in 2008 were to Scotland, the South West region and Wales. A further 28% of callouts were to incidents at sea (**Table 5.4**).

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.1 Military Search and Rescue incidents, callouts and people moved: 1998 - 2008

Incidents are emergencies attended by Royal Navy or Royal Air Force units whose primary task is Search and Rescue, plus other military aircraft and ships that are available to Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centres.

Each Search and Rescue unit attending an incident is described as a callout. An incident may result in one or more callouts. An example is two callouts to a mountain incident, with a helicopter and a Mountain Rescue Team working together to assist a casualty.

Callouts are for Royal Navy and RAF units whose primary task is Search and Rescue, plus other military aircraft and ships that attended incidents because they were available to Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centres.

People moved involves moving people from a hostile environment to a safe environment or to a medical facility to receive urgent medical attention and between medical facilities at the request of the NHS.

UK SAR units are co-ordinated by the Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centre at Kinloss (Scotland). Aldergrove (N. Ireland) closed in 2002. The overseas SAR units are based at RAF Akrotiri in Cyprus and Mount Pleasant in the Falkland Islands.

	Incidents			Callouts			People moved		
	All	UK	Overseas	All	UK	Overseas	All	UK	Overseas
1998	1 776	1 697	79	1 980	1 898	82	1 309	1 243	66
1999	1 787	1 714	73	1 988	1 912	76	1 269	1 204	65
2000	1 827	1 781	46	1 990	1 941	49	1 356	1 316	40
2001	1 645	1 608	37	1 800	1 763	37	1 207	1 182	25
2002	1 577	1 544	33	1 718	1 684	34	1 251	1 224	27
2003	1 677	1 600	77	1 809	1 714	95	1 333	1 273	60
2004	1 564	1 504	60	1 711	1 638	73	1 449	1 412	37
2005	1 641	1 584	57	1 766	1 702	64	1 431	1 384	47
2006	1 767	1 703	64	1 948	1 875	73	1 538	1 463	75
2007	1 877	1 803	74	2 065	1 973	92	1 817	1 767	50
2008	2 025	1 941	84	2 179	2 083	96	1 763	1 607	156 ¹

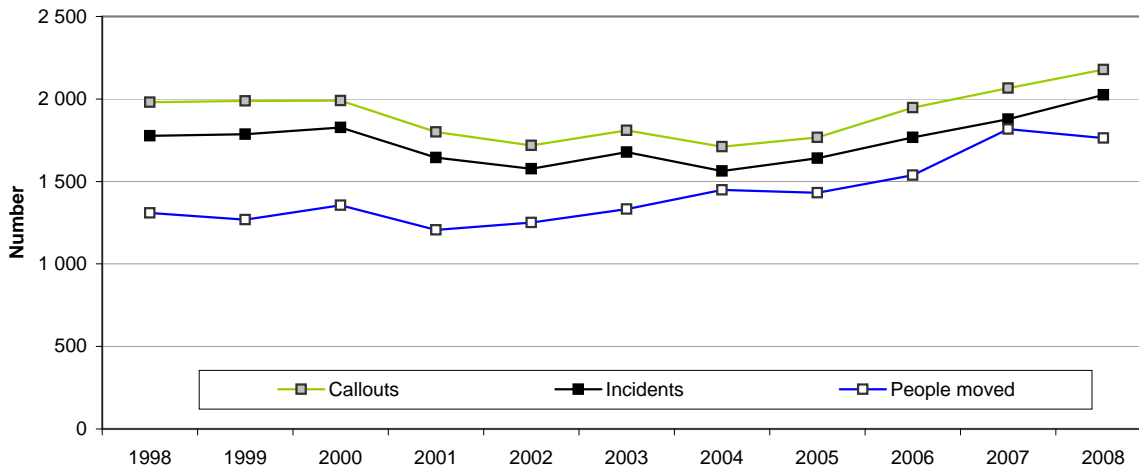
Source: DASA(Equipment & Personnel Analysis)

1. This figure includes two incidents:

The transfer of 79 military personnel in the Falklands during March

The rescue of 15 military personnel in the Falklands during February.

Military Search and Rescue incidents, callouts & people moved



CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.2 Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units: 1998 - 2008

The primary role of Search & Rescue units is to recover military aircrew from crashed aircraft. However the vast majority of callouts are to assist the general public.

Royal Navy Search and Rescue helicopters: The Royal Navy's SAR units are 771 Squadron based at the Royal Naval Air Station Culdrose (HMS Seahawk) in Cornwall and the HMS Gannet SAR Flight located at Glasgow Prestwick International Airport.

Royal Air Force Search and Rescue helicopters: RAF Sea King rescue helicopters of Nos. 22 and 202 Squadrons operate from six locations - RAF Boulmer, RAF Valley, RAF Lossiemouth, RAF Leconfield, RAF Chivenor and RAF Wattisham.

Other helicopters: 'Other' types of helicopters are primarily Sea King helicopters operated by contractors.

RAF Mountain Rescue Service: The Mountain Rescue Service HQ is based at RAF Valley and coordinates the RAF's four Mountain Rescue Teams (MRT) based at: RAF Kinloss, RAF Leuchars, RAF Leeming & RAF Valley.

RAF Nimrod: Specially equipped Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft, based at RAF Kinloss in Scotland, are always on standby and can be at the scene of an emergency quickly to act as "Top Cover" - an on-scene coordinator for helicopters or ships involved in the rescue operation.

Callouts	UK Total	Helicopters			MRT	Fixed wing aircraft		Ships	Civilian	Military
		RN	RAF	Other		Nimrod	Other			
1998	1 898	463	1 257	20	82	71	2	3	1 777	121
1999	1 912	499	1 235	-	113	65	-	-	1 786	126
2000	1 941	499	1 278	-	92	71	1	-	1 819	122
2001	1 763	502	1 115	-	91	54	1	-	1 660	103
2002	1 684	436	1 122	-	79	46	1	-	1 586	98
2003	1 714	424	1 173	-	80	37	-	-	1 618	96
2004	1 638	453	1 079	-	67	37	2	-	1 538	100
2005	1 702	478	1 114	-	73	37	-	-	1 610	92
2006	1 875	497	1 258	1	86	32	1	-	1 785	90
2007	1 973	592	1 258	-	102	21	-	-	1 892	81
2008	2 083	586	1 377	-	91	29	-	-	2 028	55

People moved	UK Total	Helicopters			MRT	Fixed wing aircraft		Ships	Civilian	Military
		RN	RAF	Other		Nimrod	Other			
1998	1 243	283	937	11	12	-	-	-	1 138	105
1999	1 204	355	832	-	17	-	-	-	1 150	54
2000	1 316	360	934	-	22	-	-	-	1 267	49
2001	1 182	386	781	-	15	-	-	-	1 139	43
2002	1 224	314	900	-	10	-	-	-	1 181	43
2003	1 273	320	922	-	31	-	-	-	1 206	67
2004	1 412	416	978	-	17	-	1	-	1 355	57
2005	1 384	380	907	-	97	-	-	-	1 315	69
2006	1 463	479	968	-	16	-	-	-	1 409	54
2007	1 767	507	1 219	-	41	-	-	-	1 710	57
2008	1 607	516	1 062	-	29	-	-	-	1 565	42

Source: DASA(Equipment & Personnel Analysis)

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.3 Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units by type of assistance: 1998 - 2008

2 definitions have been renamed for figures from 2007 onwards (see below).

The types of assistance that involve moving people are:

Medrescue: Moving an injured casualty from a hostile environment to a medical facility.

Rescue: Moving an uninjured person from a hostile to a benign environment.

Recovery : Moving people declared dead on scene or confirmed dead on arrival by a qualified doctor.

Medtransfer (formerly Medevac): Moving a sick person between medical facilities such as a hospital, or occasionally to move transplant organs.

Transfer (formerly Airlift): Moving military personnel, or their families, on compassionate grounds.

The types of assistance that do not involve moving people are:

Search: Search for craft, people, etc which does not result in a recovery or rescue.

Not Required: Arrived at the scene of an incident but no action needed.

Recalled: Recalled from an incident whilst en route.

Assist: Transporting personnel or equipment to the scene of an incident, or providing on-scene assistance.

Top Cover: On-scene assistance, e.g. communications, that does not result in further intervention.

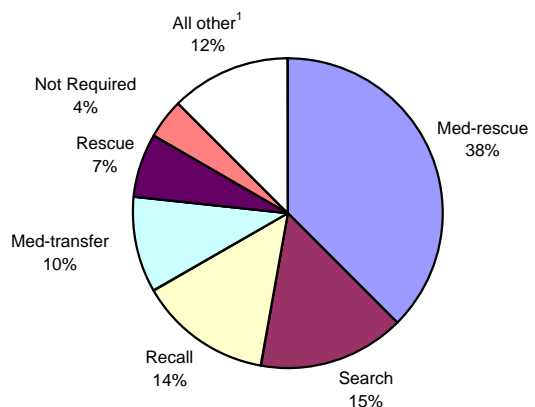
Other: Includes False Alarm, Hoax, Precaution, Aborted and Civil Aid.

Callouts	UK total	Type of Assistance involving moving people					Other Types of Assistance					
		Med-rescue	Rescue	Med-transfer	Recovery	Transfer	Search	Not Req	Recall	Assist	Top cover	Other
1998	1 898	539	109	201	40	7	393	166	164	105	88	86
1999	1 912	563	132	210	31	7	371	136	154	132	78	98
2000	1 941	607	135	230	24	16	366	173	131	95	87	77
2001	1 763	562	121	218	35	7	316	116	173	91	75	49
2002	1 684	583	112	198	21	5	311	101	171	61	65	56
2003	1 714	669	123	174	25	14	280	94	180	48	55	52
2004	1 638	593	122	186	29	15	271	60	192	58	64	48
2005	1 702	670	119	141	31	22	283	105	188	39	65	39
2006	1 875	736	102	175	37	23	328	89	238	49	48	50
2007	1 973	724	138	197	20	15	312	123	225	87	52	80
2008	2 083	779	139	208	40	10	322	88	289	100	31	77

People moved

	UK total	Med-rescue	Rescue	Med-transfer	Recovery	Transfer
1998	1 243	667	317	209	43	7
1999	1 204	640	307	216	32	9
2000	1 316	713	276	241	29	57
2001	1 182	629	281	228	36	8
2002	1 224	654	343	201	21	5
2003	1 273	779	280	174	25	15
2004	1 412	672	494	195	33	18
2005	1 384	778	408	143	31	24
2006	1 463	830	384	175	43	31
2007	1 767	872	658	198	22	17
2008	1 607	869	450	219	40	29

Callouts by type of assistance: 2008



1. All other includes Top Cover, Other, Assist, Recovery and Transfer

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.4 Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units in each region: 1998 - 2008

The statistical regions of the United Kingdom are the Government Office Regions for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Callouts are allocated to regions using coordinates provided by the Search and Rescue Units. The regions on this table are calculated using Microsoft MapPoint 2004 software. The At Sea figures are dependent on the algorithm used in MapPoint to define the coastline. Further information on the UK Government Office Regions can be found at:- <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/gor.asp>

Callouts

	UK total	North East	North West	Yorkshire & Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	At Sea
1998	1 898	41	94	49	29	10	59	3	27	219	237	383	28	719
1999	1 912	43	84	50	44	6	55	7	28	175	214	447	18	741
2000	1 941	60	102	46	40	9	65	2	33	185	206	473	15	705
2001	1 763	30	62	54	32	11	55	4	39	253	197	438	16	572
2002	1 684	48	88	61	27	13	52	2	19	209	213	375	14	563
2003	1 714	54	82	61	25	9	76	5	30	182	243	397	11	539
2004	1 638	60	96	35	22	8	62	10	29	196	207	371	11	531
2005	1 702	48	96	62	20	8	57	7	13	234	221	383	15	538
2006	1 875	50	109	48	34	6	78	15	19	259	253	433	8	563
2007	1 973	49	84	103	46	21	57	11	25	227	239	475	9	627
2008	2 083	67	108	116	43	6	64	7	27	242	237	571	6	589

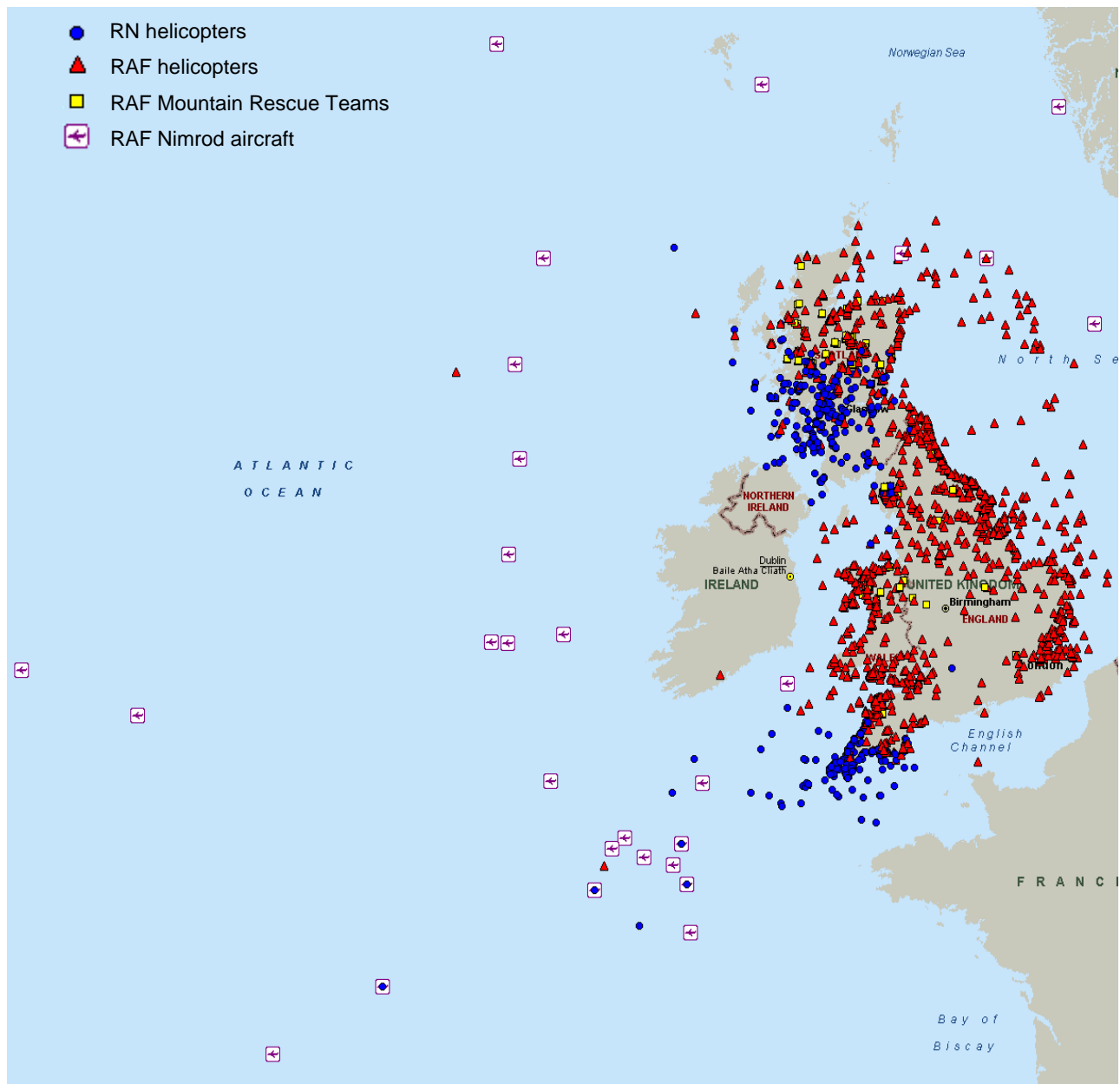
People moved

	UK total	North East	North West	Yorkshire & Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	At Sea
1998	1 243	25	81	22	15	13	28	1	12	161	191	284	22	388
1999	1 204	26	67	27	19	4	26	5	13	143	161	312	13	388
2000	1 316	44	86	22	23	1	26	2	15	158	162	311	4	462
2001	1 182	22	49	41	18	6	22	3	48	159	149	276	10	379
2002	1 224	32	71	28	10	4	22	2	9	146	172	235	15	478
2003	1 273	29	72	35	12	3	48	2	9	163	223	314	6	357
2004	1 412	39	124	34	15	3	24	9	15	179	180	318	8	464
2005	1 384	39	128	61	10	6	36	6	6	183	193	366	12	338
2006	1 463	46	63	33	25	3	47	11	14	204	204	404	3	406
2007	1 767	41	81	155	15	97	24	11	9	283	205	348	6	492
2008	1 607	67	102	81	14	3	28	7	5	214	192	457	4	433

Source: DASA(Equipment & Personnel Analysis)

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.5 Map of UK Military Search and Rescue callouts: 2008



Source: DASA (Equipment & Personnel Analysis)

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

INTRODUCTION

Land holdings – tables 6.1, 6.2 & 6.3

1,000 hectares = 3.86 sq miles

The Ministry of Defence is one of the largest landowners in the country, with an estate equivalent to around 1% of the UK land mass. Defence Estates – an MOD organisation - manages the estate. The estate, spread over approximately 4,000 sites, is critical to the effectiveness of the Armed Forces. It is held solely to support the delivery of defence capability by providing training areas, accommodation and a base from which operations can be instigated.

The total area (freehold and leasehold) of the defence estate remains around 240 thousand hectares and is valued at about £20 billion. The Department has additional rights and grants of over 133 thousand hectares. The annual cost of new construction, maintenance and property management is over £2 billion.

For more information, visit the Defence Estates website at: <http://www.defence-estates.mod.uk/>

Table 6.1 shows the area of land occupied by each Service and whether owned, leased or with legal rights. Of the 239 thousand hectares of land and foreshore owned by MOD, the Army occupies the largest area (157 thousand hectares), with access to a further 88 thousand hectares from various rights and grants.

Table 6.2 shows the area of MOD holdings by country. England accounts for the largest portion of MOD land holdings, where the estate comprises 188 thousand hectares with access to a further 34 thousand hectares in rights and grants. The MOD owns 221 thousand hectares of land and 18 thousand hectares of foreshore within the UK. (Foreshore is the land between low and high tide marks.)

Table 6.3 shows the area of MOD holdings by type of use, such as airfields, training areas and barracks. Training areas occupy the largest area at 291 thousand hectares, including rights over 128 thousand hectares.

Larger areas of the Defence Estate

Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire

Army use of Salisbury Plain dates back to 1897. The total area of the current estate is just over 38 thousand hectares and represents about one ninth of the area of Wiltshire.

While much of the land is let to farmers or is grazed under license, around 12,150 hectares is used for live firing and as impact areas. Public access is permanently restricted in certain areas for safety reasons.

Catterick and Feldom Training Area, Yorkshire

A military training centre at Catterick was created before the First World War. The 7,870 hectares of land which forms the current training area were acquired between 1921 and 1985. Much of this land is used for livestock grazing, while the better in-by-land is farmed more intensively for hay, silage and arable crops.

Otterburn Training Area, Northumberland

The War Office bought 7,690 hectares of land in 1911, with the artillery ranges being extended during the Second World War. The training area now comprises of some 22,900 hectares of land, with the largest single impact area range in the UK. The range is partitioned into three separate danger areas and has three Outside Gun Areas. Some 45,000 soldiers use the area each year. The Cheviot Dry Training Area is to the north of these areas. Otterburn Training Area also includes 2 ranges at Ponteland near Newcastle and at Whitburn on the coast between Newcastle and Sunderland. From 2007, Otterburn has also had responsibility for Ballykinler and Magilligan training areas in Northern Ireland.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

INTRODUCTION

Dartmoor Training Area, Devon

Military training has taken place on Dartmoor for many centuries, and was used intensively for tactical exercises with live ammunition during the Second World War. Today the MOD uses (by freehold, lease or license) approximately 12,760 hectares of the National Park's 94,400 hectares. The Dartmoor Training Area is used for light forces' exercises, mostly for Royal Marines and other units based in the southwest. There are three Range Danger Areas: Okehampton, Merrivale and Willsworthy, which when this land is not in use for live firing, provide for dry training with blank ammunition. There are smaller training areas at Cramber and Ringmoor.

RAF Spadeadam, Cumbria

Located to the south of the Scottish Borders, the site's military use dates back to 1957 when the Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile Test Centre was built. RAF Spadeadam is now home to the Electronic Warfare (EW) Tactics Range, and provides realistic EW training for aircrew (primarily RAF, but also other NATO Air Forces) and is one of only two such facilities in Europe.

RAF Spadeadam is the largest RAF Station in the UK comprising 3,642 hectares. The majority of this land is sub-let for timber production to the Forestry Commission.

Service Family Accommodation – tables 6.4 & 6.5

Defence Estates is responsible for the management and allocation of Service Family Accommodation. The majority of MOD's housing stock in England and Wales was sold to a private company, Annington Homes Limited (AHL) in 1996, with properties required for defence use being leased back.

Table 6.4 shows the numbers of Service Family Accommodation properties in the UK and the numbers and proportion vacant. There are around 50,000 properties in the UK, of which around 8,400 are currently vacant. There are around 41,300 occupants.

Table 6.5 shows the surveyed condition of Service Family Accommodation properties within Great Britain. Over 90% of properties are assessed as being in the top two standards (of four) for condition.

Further estate-related material, covering Sustainable Development, can be found in Chapter 7 of UKDS.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

LAND HOLDINGS

Table 6.1 Land holdings by parent service area and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year in thousand hectares

	1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹
Total land & foreshore holdings and rights held²	344.0	364.1	371.1	371.0	365.7	365.6	365.6	373.4	372.0
Land and foreshore holdings	240.6	239.6	240.0	239.9	240.7	240.7	240.7	240.3	239.0
Freehold	225.1	223.9	219.6	219.5	220.4	220.4	220.4	220.0	219.0
Leasehold	15.5	15.7	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0
Rights held²	103.4	124.5	131.1	131.1	124.9	124.9	124.9	133.1	133.0
<i>of which:</i>									
Royal Navy	39.7	39.4	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.6	44.0
Land and foreshore holdings	13.2	13.3	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.4	17.0
Freehold	10.8	10.9	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	15.0
Leasehold	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0
Rights held²	26.5	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.0
Army³	221.0	243.7	251.0	251.0	245.1	245.1	245.1	245.2	245.0
Land and foreshore holdings	154.3	155.9	156.7	156.7	157.0	157.0	157.0	157.1	157.0
Freehold	150.3	151.9	151.2	151.2	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.0
Leasehold	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0
Rights held²	66.7	87.8	94.3	94.3	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.0
Royal Air Force	54.3	52.2	46.7	46.7	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.0
Land and foreshore holdings	45.3	42.9	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.0
Freehold	37.4	34.8	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.0
Leasehold	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.0
Rights held²	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.0
The Centre⁴	29.0	27.5	25.9	25.9	26.3	26.3	26.3	34.5	34.0
Land and foreshore holdings	27.8	26.2	24.7	24.7	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Freehold	26.6	25.2	23.7	23.7	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Leasehold	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rights held²	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	9.5	10.0
Other⁵	*	1.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
Land and foreshore holdings	*	1.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
Freehold	*	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Leasehold	*	0.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Rights held²	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: MOD Defence Estates

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.
A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.

1. Data for 2009 have been rounded to the nearest thousand hectares, whereas data for previous years are rounded to the nearest hundred hectares. This is because during compilation of the figures some minor inconsistencies were identified at the hundred hectares level which were unable to be resolved in time for publication. The cause of these inconsistencies will be investigated prior to publication of UKDS 2010.
2. Rights held are Land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and rights.
3. The Army is shown as being a large land owner, however, this does not currently reflect the outcomes of the DETR project where the Training Estate has been transferred to Defence Estates (part of the Centre area). Transaction paperwork to reflect this in UKDS has yet to be completed.
4. The Centre includes Defence Equipment & Support, and Central Staff.
5. Includes former Service married quarters leased by the Defence Housing Executive from Annington Property Ltd.

Statistics show that the estate size has not moved significantly in recent years. Disposals and acquisitions have occurred, but the overall impact on the overall estate size is not significant. The basis of measurement is currently under review to ensure it reflects changes and improvements in technology.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

LAND HOLDINGS

Table 6.2 Land holdings by country and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year in thousand hectares

	1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹
Land & foreshore holdings and Rights held²	344.0	364.1	371.1	371.0	365.7	365.6	365.6	373.4	372.0
Land and foreshore holdings	240.6	239.6	240.0	239.9	240.7	240.7	240.7	240.3	239.0
Freehold	225.1	223.9	219.6	219.5	220.4	220.4	220.4	220.0	219.0
Leasehold	15.5	15.7	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0
Rights held²	103.4	124.5	131.1	131.1	124.9	124.9	124.9	133.1	133.0
England	226.0	226.9	229.8	229.7	224.2	224.2	224.2	223.9	223.0
Land and foreshore holdings	195.4	192.6	189.1	189.0	189.8	189.8	189.8	189.5	188.0
Freehold	182.9	179.8	171.7	171.6	172.5	172.5	172.5	172.2	171.0
Leasehold	12.5	12.8	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0
Rights held²	30.6	34.3	40.7	40.7	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.0
Wales	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	23.0
Land and foreshore holdings	21.0	20.9	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	21.0
Freehold	20.9	20.8	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	21.0
Leasehold	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
Rights held²	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
Scotland	91.2	110.9	115.2	115.2	115.3	115.3	115.3	123.4	124.0
Land and foreshore holdings	20.8	22.9	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.1	27.0
Freehold	18.3	20.4	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	25.0
Leasehold	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
Rights held²	70.4	88.0	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	96.3	96.0
Northern Ireland	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Land and foreshore holdings	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Freehold	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0
Leasehold	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-
Rights held²	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Land and foreshore holdings	240.6	239.6	240.0	239.9	240.7	240.7	240.7	240.3	239.0
Land	222.6	221.0	221.4	221.3	222.1	222.0	222.0	221.7	221.0
England	180.3	177.3	173.8	173.7	174.5	174.5	174.5	174.2	173.0
Wales	20.0	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	20.0
Scotland	19.2	20.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.9	25.0
Northern Ireland	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Foreshore	18.0	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.0
England	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.0
Wales	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Scotland	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Northern Ireland	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-

Source: MOD Defence Estates

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.

A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.

1. Data for 2009 have been rounded to the nearest thousand hectares, whereas data for previous years are rounded to the nearest hundred hectares. This is because during compilation of the figures some minor inconsistencies were identified at the hundred hectares level which were unable to be resolved in time for publication. The cause of these inconsistencies will be investigated prior to publication of UKDS 2010.

2. Rights held are Land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and rights.

Statistics show that the estate size has not moved significantly in recent years. Disposals and acquisitions have occurred, but the overall impact on the overall estate size is not significant. The basis of measurement is currently under review to ensure it reflects changes and improvements in technology.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

LAND HOLDINGS

Table 6.3 Land holdings by type of use and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year in thousand hectares

	1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹
Airfields	28.3	28.9	26.7	26.7	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.2	26.0
Freehold	26.9	27.2	25.0	25.0	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.0
Leasehold	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
Rights ²	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0
Naval bases	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Freehold	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Leasehold	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Rights ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training areas, ranges	254.8	278.4	283.9	283.9	283.5	283.5	283.5	291.6	291.0
Freehold	142.6	145.7	149.1	149.1	148.8	148.8	148.8	148.7	148.0
Leasehold	13.1	13.3	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0
Rights ²	99.1	119.4	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.5	127.7	128.0
Barracks, camps	11.3	10.9	17.9	17.9	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.0
Freehold	10.2	10.2	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.0
Leasehold	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-
Rights ²	0.9	0.4	6.7	6.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
Storage, supply depots	9.6	11.1	9.7	9.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.0
Freehold	9.5	10.6	9.2	9.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.0
Leasehold	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Rights ²	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-
Research and Development	28.4	21.8	18.9	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.0
Freehold	26.5	20.3	17.4	17.4	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.0
Leasehold	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rights ²	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0
Radio & W/T stations	6.4	7.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.0
Freehold	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
Leasehold	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0
Rights ²	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
Miscellaneous	3.8	4.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.0
Freehold	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Leasehold	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0
Rights ²	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0
Defence land used for agricultural purposes³	110.8	96.2	103.0	100.5	106.3	..⁴	..⁴	..⁴	..⁴
Grazing only	61.2	51.9	70.2	68.3	71.0	..	..	..	..
Full agricultural use	49.6	44.3	32.8	32.2	35.3	..	..	..	..

Source: MOD Defence Estates

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.

A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.

1. Data for 2009 have been rounded to the nearest thousand hectares, whereas data for previous years are rounded to the nearest hundred hectares. This is because during compilation of the figures some minor inconsistencies were identified at the hundred hectares level which were unable to be resolved in time for publication. The cause of these inconsistencies will be investigated prior to publication of UKDS 2010.

2. Rights held are Land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and rights.

3. Values are included within the usage totals above.

4. Following changes in the tenancies of agricultural land, these data are no longer available.

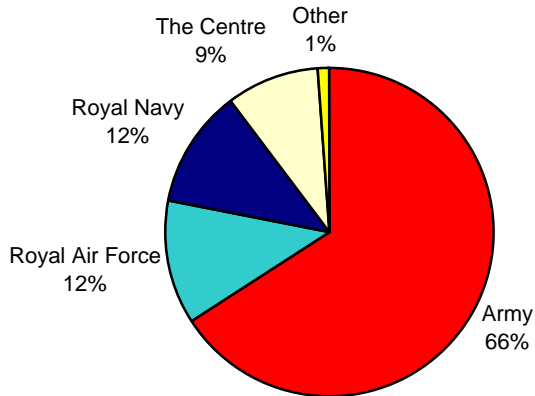
Statistics show that the estate size has not moved significantly in recent years. Disposals and acquisitions have occurred, but the overall impact on the overall estate size is not significant. The basis of measurement is currently under review to ensure it reflects changes and improvements in technology.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

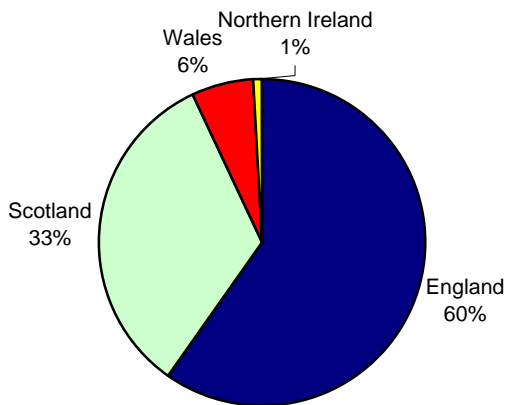
LAND HOLDINGS

Charts to tables **6.1, 6.2, 6.3** Analysis of land holdings, at 1 April 2009

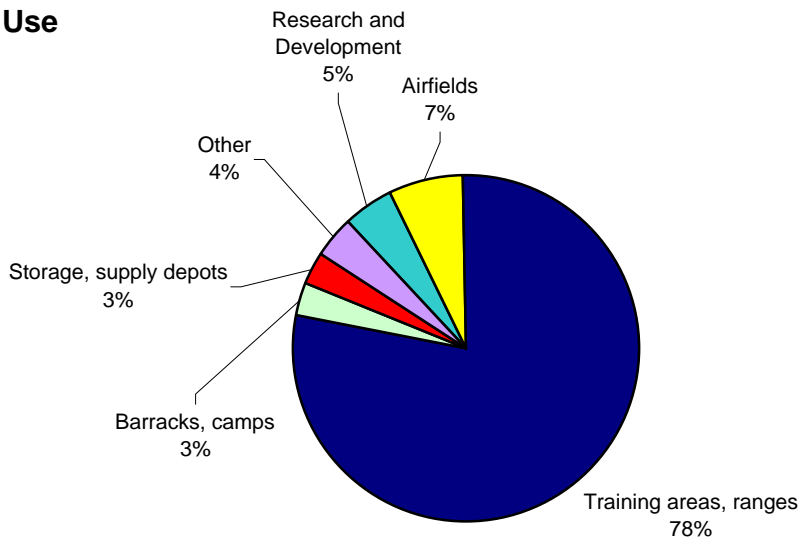
Parent Service area



Country



Type of Use



CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS

Table 6.4 Service Family Accommodation in the United Kingdom, at 31 March each year in thousands of dwellings

Defence Estates' Directorate of Operations Housing is responsible for Service Family Accommodation (SFA) in the UK, having assumed responsibility for Northern Ireland from 1 April 2008. At 31st March 2009 it managed some 49,900 properties. The planned reduction in UK Permanent Holdings has seen 1,300 properties disposed of in the last year.

Vacant properties

There are about 8,400 vacant properties in the UK. Around 2,700 of these are either awaiting incoming deployments, modernisation or disposal, whilst the remainder are available to let or are already under offer to Service families.

Number of Occupants

DE Ops Housing provides SFA for entitled Service personnel in accordance with Tri-Service Accommodation Regulations, as well as for other entitled/eligible personnel, and for core welfare purposes. SFA is temporarily utilised for other defence purposes such as single living accommodation.

DE Ops Housing also reports on the number of Substitute Service Family Accommodation (SSFA) properties occupied by entitled Service personnel, i.e. those who would otherwise occupy SFA were it available when and where required.

SSFA is private property, is not part of DE Ops Housing stock, and is provided under contract. At 2 April 2009 there were around 40,000 entitled and eligible occupants in England, Wales and Scotland, including 1,500 in SSFA. 1,300 entitled and eligible personnel occupy SFA in Northern Ireland.

Permanent holdings

	1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
United Kingdom	75.0	68.6	53.8	52.8	51.9	51.8	51.1	51.2	49.9
England & Wales	*	*	46.3	45.8	45.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	44.9
Scotland	*	*	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.2
Northern Ireland	*	*	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.8

Vacant accommodation

	1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
United Kingdom	11.8	13.2	8.8	8.2	7.9	9.5	10.1	10.5	8.4
England & Wales	*	*	7.4	7.0	6.7	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.3
Scotland	*	*	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6
Northern Ireland	*	*	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5

Vacant properties as a percentage of all dwellings

	1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
United Kingdom	16	19	16	16	15	18	20	21	17
England & Wales	*	*	16	15	15	18	18	18	16
Scotland	*	*	19	17	18	21	23	25	18
Northern Ireland	*	*	19	17	18	28	41	63	26

Source: Housing Directorate of Defence Estates

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS

Table 6.5 Surveyed condition of Service Family Accommodation in the United Kingdom¹ at 31 March each year in thousands of dwellings

Defence Estates Directorate of Operations Housing is committed to upgrading all of its core properties to Standard 1 for Condition, and this is reflected in the Defence Estates Performance Plan. Core properties are those that are expected to be required in the long term. Not all of the existing stock will be upgraded as some will be handed back to Annington Homes Ltd or disposed of by Defence Estates.

At 31 March 2009, 94% of properties were at either Standard 1 for Condition or Standard 2 for Condition, with the remainder at Standard 3 or 4. However, this figure does not take into account the Standard for Condition data for SFA in Northern Ireland.

Standard for Condition categories:

All SFA is rated by Standard for Condition on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 being the highest. This rating is achieved by assessing a property against 102 different attributes organised under 8 categories; Building Fabric, Health and Safety, Electrical, Security, Sanitary, Kitchen, Bedroom, and Energy Efficiency. All 8 categories must score at standard 1 for the overall Standard for Condition to be 1.

Examples of required improvements for a Standard 2 property are: a thermostatic shower, new kitchen, or an upgrade to loft insulation.

A Standard 3 property may require: a complete re-wire and consumer unit, new kitchen, bathroom, and an upgrade to insulation of lofts and plumbing.

Standard 4 properties will typically require a new bathroom, electrical system, kitchen, insulation upgrade, and health & safety review.

Surveyed holdings by standards for Condition	Total stock	Core stock ²					Total stock ³	
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁴
Total (United Kingdom)	57.4⁵	41.7	41.7	42.9	43.0	44.4	48.8	49.9
Standard 1 for Condition	12.8	20.9	22.8	24.0	25.1	26.6	28.4	15.8
Standard 2 for Condition	28.4	18.3	16.4	17.9	15.8	15.7	17.4	25.6
Standard 3 for Condition	15.7	2.4	2.4	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4
Standard 4 for Condition	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Not Recorded	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.8	5.8 ⁶

Source: Housing Directorate of Defence Estates

1. Northern Ireland data is included for the first time this year, due to Defence Estates assuming responsibility for Northern Ireland. Years prior to 2009 cover Great Britain only.

2. Core stock are those properties that are expected to be required in the long term.

3. For the period 2002-07 condition of holdings was reported against core stock. From 2008, for consistency with other reporting this was changed to report against total stock.

4. Figures based on stock survey started in 2008.

5. Over 90% of permanent holdings had been surveyed by 2002.

6. Includes SFA in Northern Ireland, as well as further holdings in England and Wales that are still to be surveyed.

CHAPTER 7 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

INTRODUCTION

Changes in 2009

Northern Ireland statistics are no longer included in UKDS, as the Royal Irish Regiment has been disbanded. Consequently, tables have been renumbered (as set out below).

This year we have added tables on Sustainable Development, covering waste arising, carbon emissions, energy and water consumption and sites of special scientific interest.

Sustainable Development

Table 7.1 shows waste arising, percentage reduction in waste, and the proportion recycled and reused by the MOD.

Table 7.2 shows MOD carbon dioxide emissions by source.

Table 7.3 shows MOD energy consumption, including the percentage of this that is from renewable sources.

Table 7.4 shows MOD water consumption, including percentage reduction.

Table 7.5 shows the percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest that are in target condition.

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities covers aid to the civil power, other Government Departments and the community at large. Military Aid to the Civil Power is the provision of military assistance to the police and other law enforcement organizations in their maintenance of law, order and public safety. This includes Explosive Ordnance Disposal tasks.

Military Aid to other Government Departments is the use of military assets for non-military work of national importance such as the maintenance of supplies and services essential to human life. This includes fishery protection and hydrographic tasks.

Military Aid to the Civil Community is the provision of Service personnel and equipment, to assist the community at large usually in emergency situations.

Table 7.6 (previously 7.5) shows the numbers of vessels boarded by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron within British fishery limits, and convictions arising, in each financial year.

Table 7.7 (previously 7.6) shows examples of Service assistance to the Civil Community, the civil power and other Government Departments.

Conflict Prevention Activities

The MOD also contributes to the Government's cross-departmental initiative for Conflict Prevention, which cuts across many existing Military Tasks (MT), for example MT 4.3: Peacekeeping, MT 4.4: Peace Enforcement, and MT 3.3: Security Cooperation: Support to Current and Future Contingent Operations.

Table 7.8 (previously 7.7) shows examples of when and where the MOD provided support to the UK's Conflict Prevention Initiative during 2007/08.

Key Points:

Sustainable Development

- MOD waste arisings were reduced by 4.3% in 2008/09 against their baseline (against a target of 5% by 2010) (see **Table 7.1**).

CHAPTER 7 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

INTRODUCTION

- MOD Defence Estate CO₂ emissions were reduced by 12.5% in 2008/09 compared with 1999/2000 (against a target of 12.5% by 2011) (see **Table 7.2**).
- CO₂ emissions from administrative road transport were reduced by 5.8% in 2008/09 compared with 2005/06 (against a target of 15% by 2011) (see **Table 7.2**).
- 8% of energy consumed by the MOD in 2007/08 was from renewable energy sources (against a target of 10% by 2011) (see **Table 7.3**).
- MOD water consumption reduced by 25% in 2008/09 relative to 2004/05 (against a target of 25% by 2020) (see **Table 7.4**).

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities

- 1,102 vessels were boarded and 20 convictions arose as a result of these boardings in 2008/09 (see **Table 7.7**).

CHAPTER 7 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Development in Defence

This section provides information on the MOD's performance in key areas of sustainable development.

In the UK, the Government and Devolved Administrations have set out what sustainable development means for them: 'The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations.'

The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* published in March 2005 gave four priority areas for action

- Sustainable consumption and production
- Climate change and energy
- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement
- Creating sustainable communities and a fairer world

It also set the aspiration for government departments to be leaders in areas such as water, energy use, waste and procurement for which the SOGE (Sustainable Operations on the Government Estate) and other targets were produced.

As a major landowner, employer, consumer of energy and procurer of goods and services, Defence has the potential to make a significant contribution to these targets. Without sustainable development there is a real risk that defence capability will be threatened as increasing environmental, social and economic pressures exacerbate existing conflicts and impact on the operation of our equipment, estate, and people. Furthermore, sustainable development makes very good operational and business sense as improvements in fuel efficiency can increase operational agility and reduce risk and cost. Other benefits include improved reputation and the creation of opportunities such as stimulating innovation in new technology.

The MOD's Sustainable Development vision reflects the important links between sustainable development and Defence: *To be successful in achieving the Defence Vision because we have embedded sustainable development principles into all areas of Defence business.* This is being achieved through delivery against the MOD Sustainable Development Strategy and Sustainable Development Action Plan.

Links to websites

The MOD's annual *Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan* are published in December and are available at:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/CorporatePublications/HealthandSafetyPublications/SSDCD/SustainableDevelopmentPolicy/SustainableDevelopmentStrategyReportsAndActionPlans.htm>

CHAPTER 7 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The MOD's Sustainable Development Strategy is at:

<http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/FD9DAF98-43C5-4453-A6CF-5D03C8A5963E/0/SusDevStrategy.pdf>

and the Climate Change Strategy at: <http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/73ED201B-CC03-41B4-8936-6BED49469D6E/0/ClimateChangeStrategy2009.pdf>

The official UK Government website for sustainable development is the UK Government Sustainable Development website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government>

Securing the future is available on the Defra website:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk%2Dstrategy>

Further details on SOGE targets are at the OGC website:

http://www.ogc.gov.uk/sustainability_soge_targets.asp

Reports on MOD's (and other government departments') progress against the Government Sustainable Development targets are given on the Sustainable Development Commission website: <http://www.sd-commission.org.uk>

The Greenhouse Gas Conversion (GHG) Factors which allow companies and individuals to calculate greenhouse gas emissions from a range of activities, including energy use and transport activities are listed at:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/reporting/pdf/ghg-cf-guidelines-annexes2008.pdf>

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.1 Waste recycled and reused by the Ministry of Defence¹

Target: Government Departments to reduce their waste arisings by 5% by 2010 and 25% by 2020, against their baseline (2007/08 for MOD).

Target: Government Departments to increase their recycling figures to 40% of their waste arisings by 2010/11 and to 75% of their waste arisings by 2020.

MOD has established a waste baseline for 2007/08 covering around 75% of known MOD waste. This resulted from work with the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC) and the Centre of Expertise in Sustainable Procurement (CESP) to identify what should be included. This baseline differs from previously published figures which were based on the best available data at the time. The apparent reduction in waste recycled from 2005/06 to 2007/08 is due to improvements in data quality.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Waste Arisings ² (Metric Tonnes)	..	..	..	177 000	170 000
Percentage reduction in waste arisings	..	..	..	..	4.3
Percentage recycled/reused ³	23	39	37	34 ||	51

Source: Safety, Sustainable Development and Continuity Division

1. Waste data covers the UK including Trading Fund Agencies, plus MOD sites in Germany.
2. The waste arisings data in the table are calculated from weighed waste data and using volumetric conversion factors. (Volumetric conversion is a method which calculates the weight of the waste using a standardised conversion factor for the type of waste and the volume disposed of). Waste arisings prior to 2007/08 are not shown as the data quality is believed to be poor due to difficulties gathering accurate waste data.
3. The recycling figures prior to 2008/09 are based on the best available data at the time. This means they should not be compared with the percentage recycled/reused figure for 2008/09 which has been calculated against the new baseline.

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Emissions from Defence Estate

Emissions each year from the Defence Estate includes total energy consumption, in kWh¹, from all fuel types, between 1 April and 31 March for all MOD activities in the world, excluding operational theatres, Trading Fund Agencies (except DSTL) and Non Departmental Public Bodies. Fuel types include electricity (both grid and self generated), natural gas, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), Oil (kerosene, diesel, Furnace Fuel Oil (FFO)), coal and heat (either from Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems such as Whitehall District Heating Scheme, or third party waste to incineration as in Germany). Carbon conversion and weather correction are conducted by the Building Research Establishment (BRE). Carbon conversion changes kWh to CO₂. Weather correction enables a like-for-like comparison of energy consumption from different periods or places with different weather conditions.

Emissions from Fuel for motive use

Data are based on fuel supplied to units rather than fuel burnt.

Data do not include bulk fuel purchased outside the UK, fuel purchased using some types of fuel procurement cards, or fuel purchased using personal payment methods which are later claimed back on expenses. The fuel data include some fuel which may be sold to a third party contractor.

Ground fuel

Currently no data is held centrally on ground fuel purchased outside of the UK for example for movements in Canada, Kenya etc.

UK supplied ground fuel: The bulk fuel delivered to units by contractors includes that which is subsequently sold to third parties.

Ground Fuel used overseas: Except for Iraq & Afghanistan no data is held on fuel purchased outside the UK. In Iraq and Afghanistan fuel consumption is estimated average monthly fuel consumption, multiplied by 12 to give an estimated average over the whole year. Figures are an estimate based on fuel delivered to theatre. Fuel is regularly shared between coalition forces and as such this figure is only an estimate.

Marine fuel

Includes fuel obtained through Fuel Exchange Agreement with the United States and fuel supplied from overseas.

Aviation fuel

Includes fuel supplied in the UK; fuel delivered to Cyprus, Falklands and Ascension; fuel delivered to Iraq and Afghanistan; casual pick ups from overseas airfields; and fuel obtained through Fuel Exchange Agreement with the United States.

Aviation fuel in Iraq and Afghanistan are estimates based on fuel delivered to theatre. Fuel is regularly shared between coalition forces and as such this figure is only an estimate. It does not include fuel purchased locally.

Emissions from Business Administration Travel

Road Travel

Data consist of the use of vehicles under the "White Fleet" Contract and "Grey Fleet" (using a personal vehicle for business travel). The data includes some non-business use and some use not in the baseline as these cannot be separately identified. There is a small element of double counting when White Fleet vehicles use Defence Fuels Group (DFG) supplied fuel for business administration travel.

White Fleet is made up of the continuous use fleet and hire car fleet which covers the majority of MOD's road transport (business admin) but not all. This data is based upon the vehicle ordered. When a vehicle type is unavailable any upgrade is not recorded.

Continuous use fleet data includes all vehicles up to 7 seats. It excludes minibuses and is based on an average mileage of 18,000 miles per vehicle (based on sampled data) and the average CO₂ of vehicles in the fleet. Hire Car fleet data is based on an estimated journey of 250 miles per hire (based on sampled data) and DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Conversion (GHG) conversion factors based on size of vehicle.

Grey Fleet is the use of personal vehicle for business by civilian staff. It assumes an "average" car using the DEFRA GHG conversion factors.

1. KiloWatt hour. A kWh is the amount of power consumed/generated over a period of one hour.

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.2 Ministry of Defence Carbon Dioxide Emissions¹

Target: Government Departments to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from buildings across the non-operational estate by 12.5% by 2010/11 relative to 1999/00 levels and then 30% by 2020.

Target: Government Departments to reduce carbon emissions from administrative road vehicles by 15% by 2010/11 relative to 2005/06 levels.

2008/09 figures for emissions from motive fuel were not available at the time of publication.

A 12.5% reduction in carbon emissions from the Defence Estate had been achieved by 2008/09, against a baseline of 1990/00.

A 5.8% reduction in carbon emissions from road vehicles had been achieved by 2008/09, against a baseline of 2005/06.

The increase shown in air travel emissions is due in part to improved data capture from the centralisation of travel booking across MOD.

See the **Carbon Dioxide Emissions Notes** page for more information about emissions data.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	1999/00	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total Emissions (tonnes)	..	..	..	..	6 115 900	..
<i>of which</i>						
Emissions from Defence Estate ²	2 112 600	2 169 700	1 880 200	1 834 600	1 895 900	1 848 700
Emissions from Motive Fuel	..	..	..	..	4 123 500 ^e	..
<i>of which</i>						
Ground Fuel	..	..	..	..	425 300 ^e	..
Marine Fuel	..	..	..	..	827 700 ^e	..
Aviation Fuel	..	..	..	..	2 870 500 ^e	..
Emissions from Business Admin Travel	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>of which</i>						
Road Travel ³	..	..	61 100	60 000	57 800	57 600
Air Travel	..	..	..	..	38 700	62 500

Source: Defence Estates (Estate Emissions), Defence Fuel Group (Fuel Emissions), Chief Joint Operations (Fuel Emissions), Director Land Equipment (Travel Emissions)

1. Figures may not match those previously and subsequently published, due to DEFRA conversion factors being subject to change.
2. The apparent increase in emissions in 2007/08 is because 2005/06 and 2006/07 data do not include Chief of Joint Operations/ Permanent Joint HQ, which is included from 2007/08.
3. A new baseline was established in 2008/09 to include civilian grey fleet data (privately owned vehicles used on official business). Figures were revised and consequently may not match those previously published.

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.3 Ministry of Defence Energy Consumption

Target: Government departments to source at least 10% of total electricity needs from renewable sources by 2010/11.

Target: Government departments to source at least 15% of total non-operational electricity needs from Combined Heat and Power by 2010/11.

The detailed breakdown of 2008/09 energy figures were unavailable at the time of publication.

The 2007/08 figure for renewable energy is lower than the previous year (8% compared to 9%) because of the inclusion of more of the MOD overseas estate, which is in some extremely remote locations such as the Falklands, Gibraltar and Ascension where the application of renewables and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is more difficult, and the local infrastructure limits outright purchase of such supplies.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total Energy Consumption¹ (million kWh)	7 244	6 342	5 686	5 934	..
Percentage renewable energy	6.0	6.0	9.0	8.0	..
Percentage from Combined Heat and Power	..	1.5 ^e	4.3	6.0	..

Source: Defence Estates

1. Energy consumption data include electricity and other forms of energy such as heat, oil and gas. The energy data collected include MOD overseas estate where available but do not include data from the following MOD agencies: UK Hydrographic Office, Meteorological Office and Defence Support Group.

Table 7.4 Ministry of Defence Water Consumption

Target: Government departments to reduce water consumption by 25% by 2020 relative to 2004/05 levels.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total Water Consumption¹ (million m³)	33.5	28.9	27.7	25.7	25.0
Percentage reduction since 2004/05	*	14	17	23	25

Source: Defence Estates (Aquatrine)

m³ = cubic metres.

1. Water is provided by Aquatrine, an MOD-wide Water and Wastewater PFI project delivered through three separate contracts known as 'Packages'. Package A covers the Midlands, Wales and South West England, Package B Scotland, and Package C the North and East of England. Aquatrine provides water to over 4000 site groups, which is approximately 85% of MOD consumption.

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Target Condition

Target:

England - 95% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2010

Scotland - 95% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2010

Wales - 85% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2013

Northern Ireland - 95% of ASSI¹ to be in target condition by 2013.

Target condition¹ means a site is in favourable or unfavourable-recovering condition.

Data for different countries should not be compared due to different counting methods. For the same reason it is not possible to provide an overall UK figure.

SSSIs in England are calculated by area after Natural England undertook a project to unitise all the English SSSIs, allowing them to inform the MOD of the exact SSSI area that the MOD manage.

Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland assess the overall SSSI condition by interest feature rather than by area. As SSSIs are often sizeable, MOD may not own complete SSSIs but share the responsibility with several landowners. MOD can therefore only report on these countries by feature. The statutory nature conservation bodies² (Natural England, Countryside Council for Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage and Northern Ireland Environment Agency) have rolling six-year assessment programmes, so may not have assessed sites recently. For details of assessment criteria, please refer to the relevant statutory nature conservation body.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Target Condition

	Percentage				
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
England	73	78	81	85	92
Scotland	76	68	68	68	68
Wales	68	75	75	77	78
Northern Ireland	60	57	57	57	57

Source: Defence Estates

1. Area of Special Scientific Interest (Northern Ireland only).

2. The statutory nature conservation bodies' websites are:

Natural England: www.naturalengland.gov.uk/

Countryside Council for Wales: www.ccw.gov.uk/

Scottish Natural Heritage: www.snh.org.uk/

Northern Ireland Environment Agency: www.ni-environment.gov.uk

SSSI Condition 2009

As at 1 Apr 2009	Hectares			Total area
	Number of SSSIs	Area in target condition	Area not in target condition	
England	128	65 503	6 077	71 580

	Number			
	Number of SSSIs	Features in target condition	Features not in target condition	Total assessed features
Scotland	23	125	60	185
Wales	19	52	15	67
Northern Ireland	2	4	3	7

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

MILITARY AID

Table 7.6 Number of vessels boarded by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron within British fishing limits and convictions arising from these boardings each financial year

This shows the activities of the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron operating within British fishery limits under contract to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Boardings carried out by vessels of the Scottish Executive Environment Directorate and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland are not included.

	1990/91	1997/98	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Vessels boarded	1 803	1 715	1 709	1 747	1 371	1 335	1 309	1 102
by sea areas:								
North Sea	825	743	601	502	360	343	367	306
Faroes, Rockall and West of Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea and Western Approaches	978	972	1 108	1 245	1 011	992	942	796

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Convictions arising from Royal Navy boardings

Convictions arising from Royal Navy boardings are convictions of infringements detected by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection vessels in that year operating under contract to DEFRA. Actual figures may change retrospectively as some cases may not be heard in court for a year or more after the initial Royal Navy boarding.

In financial year 08/09, the Marine and Fisheries Agency introduced the Fisheries Administration Penalty (FAP). This has streamlined the penalty process, and has removed the necessity for most of the vessels that would previously have been sent to Court from actually having to attend Court, where they would probably have been convicted. Convictions in 2008/09 are based on the number of offences addressed by the Courts that resulted in a Court conviction, not the number of fishing vessels that attended Court. That is, a fishing vessel could be required to attend Court for one or more offences to be heard.

	1990/91	1997/98	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ¹
Convictions arising from boardings	49	44	28	30	44	49	58 ||	20
by nationality:								
Belgium	15	2	6	6	1	10	24 ||	3
Denmark	1	-	-	-	-	-	- ||	-
Eire	1	-	4	4	5	10	6 ||	-
Faroes	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ||	-
France	8	5	6	12	9	14	15 ||	11
Germany	-	-	-	-	3	-	- ||	-
Holland	4	3	-	5	10	4	- ||	2
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ||	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ||	-
Portugal	5	-	-	-	-	-	- ||	-
Spain	11	1	4	-	-	-	- ||	3
United Kingdom	4	33	8	3	16	11	13 ||	1

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

1. From 2008/09, this figure includes Fisheries Administration Penalties.

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Table 7.7 Military Aid to the Civil Power, to other Government Departments and to the Civil Community - examples of assistance provided

Defence provided operational support to the civil powers on over 70 different occasions in 2008/09 on a range of operations. The military provide specialist niche capabilities unavailable to the civil power and always acts in support of the civil power.

		Location	Number of personnel	Type of assistance
2004	11 May	Glasgow	20	Movement of rescue equipment and provision of aerial photography after an explosion at the Stocklines Plastic Factory in Glasgow.
2004	12-13 Aug	Gloucester	30	Assisted Police searching for missing person.
2004	16-20 Aug	Boscastle	50	Search and Rescue helicopter evacuation, helicopter heavy lift and Royal Engineer search assistance following a flash flood.
2004	August	Moreton-in-Marsh	1500	Training to provide a fire service during industrial dispute (called off before deployment).
2004	09 Dec	Linton-on-Ouse	12	Defence Fire Service assisted after a civilian airplane crashed.
2005	08-10 Jan	Carlisle	30	Search and Rescue evacuation and 20 RAF personnel assisting post flooding.
2005	15 Mar	W of Kintyre	44	HMS Penzance located the wreckage of downed Scottish Air Ambulance helicopter.
2005	Jul-Aug	Suffolk	90	Provided fire service during industrial dispute under Operation Fresco.
2005	Sep-Oct	West Midlands	329	Provided fire service during industrial dispute under Operation Fresco.
2005	24 Nov	Leicester	5	Flew a patient by C130 Hercules aircraft from Republic of Ireland to Leicester Hospital.
2006	03 Mar	N Ireland	4	Rescuing of a woman by helicopter, who required immediate medical attention and was stranded on Rathlin Island off the Northern Ireland coast.
2006	09 May	Paris	11	A Tri-STAR re-routed via Orly with 3 x Gt Ormond St Hosp doctors to conduct heart transplant operation in Paris.
2006	25 May	London	4	A C130 moved 4 x surgeons to Aldergrove Airport to collect a heart for a transplant at Gt Ormond Street hospital.
2007	18 Jan	Thames Valley	60	Household Cavalry Regiment deployed 60 personnel to support Thames Valley Police during severe weather.
2007	26 Feb	Cumbria	10	Provision of imagery in support of the Grayrigg train crash rescue.
2007	27 Jun	Yorkshire	100	Flood relief.
2007	20-31 July	Gloucestershire	1000+	Evacuation following flooding and distribution of bottled / bulk water.
2007	14 Nov	Glasgow	4	A C130 moved a critically ill patient from London to specialist facilities in Glasgow.
2008	02 Feb	North West	4	Search and Rescue aircraft assisted with evacuation of personnel from MV Riverdance.
2008	29 Apr	Jersey	3	Search assistance at Haut de la Garrenne.
2008	01 Jun	London	11	Use of VC-10 for transport of heart for transplant from Aberdeen to Great Ormond Street.
2008	04 Jul	Somerset	2	Provided imagery and analysis in search for missing person.
2008	21 Jul	Kent	6	Provided scientific response team to recycling site after discovery of dangerous chemicals.
2008	16 Aug	Northern Ireland	20	Provided assistance with sandbagging for flash floods in Newcastle, NI.
2008	05-06 Sep	Morpeth	12	Provided assistance with sandbagging for flash floods in Morpeth.
2008	01 Oct	Wales	2	Provided imagery analysis in search for missing person.
2008	04 Dec	Lancashire	4	Assisted police to recover stranded drivers during heavy snow.
2009	19 Jan	Stornoway	8	Use of C130 to transfer premature twins to hospital.
2009	31 Mar	North Yorks	2	Imagery analysis in search for missing person.

Source: MOD

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY CONFLICT AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND PREVENTION CONFLICT PREVENTION

**Table 7.8 MOD support to the UK's Conflict Prevention Initiative:
examples (excluding operations) of activities undertaken in
2008/09**

The Conflict Prevention Pool (CPP) and Stabilisation Aid Fund (SAF) embody a coherent, joined-up approach by MOD, FCO and DFID. Their aim is to improve the effectiveness of the UK contribution to conflict prevention by addressing long-term structural causes of conflict, managing tension and violence and supporting post-conflict reconstruction and stabilisation in a variety of regions and countries where the UK can have most impact. In 2008/09, the CPP and SAF ran conflict prevention programmes in a diverse range of areas divided into eight regional programmes, including those as diverse as South Asia and the Balkans. The CPP also operated two thematic programmes on the control of small arms and light weapons and on international capacity building. Through these funds, MOD also made progress in encouraging partner countries to coordinate efforts to maximise the effectiveness of the assistance provided to unstable and conflict-ridden countries.

The types of conflict prevention activity undertaken by MOD through the CPP and SAF are wide ranging. These examples include some of the non-operational types of activity that MOD performs through them. Key activities include our support to international efforts to reduce small arms proliferation and organising weapons collection, management and destruction programmes. MOD also provides security sector reform assistance, training and education programmes, both in the UK and overseas. These provide countries with the knowledge and skills they need to reform their security sectors. Through assisting the process of defence reform in partner states, the MOD helps to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and democratic accountabilities of their defence organisations and Armed Forces, and will enhance their ability to participate in peace support operations.

Date	Location	Type of activity / assistance
12 Jan 09 - 11 Dec 09	Royal College of Defence Studies (RCDS), United Kingdom	RCDS course prepares senior officers and officials of the UK and other countries for high levels of responsibility in their organisations, by developing their analytical powers, knowledge of defence and international security issues, and strategic vision. Of the 79 full-time places, 51 were filled by foreign students, 16 of which were UK sponsored.
08 Sept 08 - 24 Oct 08 & 09 Mar 09 - 24 Apr 09	Defence College of Management and Technology & Cranfield University, United Kingdom	The Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context (MDWSC) course provides a knowledge, understanding and analysis of (a) recent UN Peace Support Operations and the supporting role of military forces and (b) key defence management issues, at the strategic and operational level. It is delivered by Cranfield University, in partnership with MOD's Defence College of Management and Technology. 41 students (all UK sponsored) from 34 different countries attended the course in the UK.
17 - 21 Nov 08	Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context (MDWSC), Kosovo	An export version of MDWSC is also available and was delivered in Kosovo in November 2008. A further 7 courses were delivered in Ethiopia, Malawi, Serbia, Armenia and Ukraine during the course of the year. 2 courses were held in Nepal – one regional, the other Nepal-only. 289 international students took part in these export courses, of which 259 were UK sponsored.
04 Aug 08 - 16 Jul 09	Joint Service Command and Staff College (JSCSC), United Kingdom	The Advanced Command and Staff Course covers the management of Defence in the United Kingdom, and addresses problems, such as terrorism and the asymmetric threats which are encountered across the wider security sector. Out of the 330 places, 100 foreign students from 19 countries attended, 24 of which were UK sponsored.
Apr 08 - Mar 09	Security Sector Development Advisory Team (SSDAT), worldwide	SSDAT is a multi-disciplinary (governance, conflict, defence & military, police, justice system, intelligence, development) cross Whitehall (MOD, FCO, DFID) team which liaises directly with host governments on security sector reform. Support or advice was provided in up to 20 countries (at their request) including Nepal, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Sudan and Moldova.
Apr 08 - Mar 09	Regional and national level Peace Support Operation (PSO) capacity building, Eastern Africa	The Eastern African Standby Brigade (EASBRIG) conducted a successful first exercise in late 2008 with significant UK financial and technical support. The Conflict Prevention Pool also funded the establishment of the Rapid Deployment Capability HQ in Kenya, the first such peacekeeping capability in Africa.
Apr 08 - May 09	Peacekeeping English Project (PEP), worldwide	PEP projects work with the military and police services of 18 countries including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Guatemala, Ethiopia, China, Vietnam and Colombia. Funded by the Conflict Prevention Pool, the training is project managed by the British Council.
Apr 08 - Mar 09	British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT) Vyskov, Czech Republic	BMATT delivers military training courses, training assistance and advice to partner nations to further develop their professional armed forces and their capabilities to participate in multinational Peace Support Operations. BMATT (CZ) trained around 550 instructors at its facilities in Vyskov and through In-Country Training Teams (ICTT). It also provided pre-deployment training for Czech units earmarked for Afghanistan and PSO training for a Kazakhstan battalion.
Apr 08 - Mar 09	British Peace Support Team, South Africa	The team supports the efforts of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) to build peace support capacity. A new Peace Mission Training Centre (PTMC) has begun training military and civilian personnel working on peace missions across Africa and beyond. It ran 11 courses in 9 PSO-related disciplines for over 550 SANDF personnel.
25 - 29 Aug 2008	Regional Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Course Overseas, Indonesia	The South-East Asia Regional course was attended by students from across the region, not just Indonesia. They were trained in maritime security and supporting techniques, thereby improving the ability of other navies to contribute to effective counter-terrorist and counter-narcotics activities. 3 more Regional export courses were delivered in Egypt, Ghana and the Caribbean during the course of the year.

Source: MOD

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1SL see First Sea Lord.

2SL/CNH Second Sea Lord and Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command. See **Chief of Naval Personnel/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command**.

ABI see **Annual Business Inquiry**.

ABRO see **Army Base Repair Organisation**.

Adjutant General The AG performs a similar function for the Army to that which the Chief of Naval Personnel performs for the Navy, as well as providing education services to children of all members of the Services on long-term foreign postings.

AFPAA see **Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency**.

AG see **Adjutant General**.

AINC see **Army Incident Notification Cell**.

Air Command On 1 April 2007, Air Command was formed when RAF's Personnel and Training Command and Strike Command were merged to create a single Command, with a single fully integrated Headquarters, which would better equip the RAF to provide a coherent and coordinated single Air focus to the other Services, MOD Head Office, the Permanent Joint Headquarters and the rest of MOD.

AME see **Departmental Annually Managed Expenditure**.

AMP Air Member for Personnel. In full, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command. See **Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command**.

Annual Business Inquiry The ABI is a business survey which gathers data from businesses to produce estimates of employee jobs by industry and geography. It also offers a breakdown of businesses by type.

APC see **Army Personnel Centre**.

Apprentices Apprentices are entrants from civil life to the other ranks of the Armed Forces who undertake training in particular skilled trades.

Appropriations-in-aid Appropriations-in-aid are receipts used to offset expenditure. They generally arise from the provision of repayment services, the sale of surplus goods or of equipment purchased on behalf of the Defence Sales Organisation.

Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency AFPAA provided pay and personnel administration services for the Armed Forces, including service pensions. War Pensions paid to widows and other dependants were handled by the Veterans Agency (formerly the War Pensions Agency). AFPAA was merged with the Veterans Agency on 1 April 2007 to form the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency.

Army Base Repair Organisation As of 1 April 2008, ABRO and DARA have merged to form the **Defence Support Group**.

Army Incident Notification Cell Army system for reporting and collating health and safety incidents.

Army Personnel Centre The APC is the administrative centre for Army personnel records.

Army Reserve See **Regular Reserves**.

Army Training and Recruitment Agency see **Army Recruitment and Training Division**.

Army Recruitment and Training Division ARTD is responsible for each stage of an officer cadet or recruit's progress from the recruiting office, through a Recruit Selection Centre, into recruit training, through specialist courses before they are finally posted to their regiment in the Field Army. The ARTD's mission is to deliver trained and motivated individuals

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

to meet the operational requirements of the Army and defence. ARTD was formerly named Army Training and Recruitment Agency. ATRA's agency status was removed on 1 April 2006. It was renamed on 1 July 2006

Assets Assets can be financial or non-financial. Financial assets include monetary gold, bank deposits, IMF Special Drawing Rights. Loans granted bonds, shares, accounts receivable, and the value of the government's stake in public corporations. Non-financial assets consist of fixed capital (such as buildings and vehicles); stock, land and valuables.

ATRA see **Army Training and Recruitment Agency**.

AUC Assets Under Construction.

AWE see **Atomic Weapons Establishment**.

Balance Sheet The balance sheet is a financial statement showing the assets, liabilities, and net worth of a business on a specified date.

Battalion see **Regiment**.

BIS The Department for Business Innovation & Skills.

BERR The Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform. BERR ceased to exist on 5 June 2009, becoming part of **BIS**.

BFPO see **British Forces Post Office**.

BMATT see **British Military Advisory Training Team**.

Brigade An Army Brigade is a collection of different Regiments and supporting units that have been grouped together for a specific purpose. A fighting Brigade will traditionally contain Infantry, Armoured Corps, and Artillery Regiments together with many supporting cap badges. The composition of each Brigade will differ depending on its responsibility but could often contain 5,000 soldiers.

British Forces Post Office British Forces Post Office formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and now reports to DE&S. The BFPO provides mail and Post Office counter services to Forces personnel, their dependants, and authorised civilians, whilst serving outside Great Britain, and a secure service for protectively marked material for the MOD, other Government departments and Defence related Organisations in the United Kingdom (UK).

British Military Advisory Training Team BMATT provides military training courses and assistance, and advises partner nations across the region, to further develop professional and efficient military forces under democratic civil control. It also develops interoperability and a regional capacity for multinational Peace Support Operations.

Capital consumption Capital consumption is also called depreciation and represents the amount of fixed capital used up each year.

Central Health and Safety Project the MOD system to record and analyse health and safety accident/illness at work trends throughout the department and monitor compliance with health and safety legislation (ceased on 31 March 2008)

Central TLB Central TLB has responsibility for the MOD Head Office, covering Defence policy as well as Departmental policy on the equipment programme, resources, finance, personnel and security. However, a significant proportion of Central TLB involves non-Head Office functions. Central TLB provides a diverse range of corporate services for the MOD as a whole. These include pay, bill payment, consultancy services, accountancy, some training, statistical analysis, central IT systems, public relations, defence exports and policing. Central TLB's remit also encompasses the provision of medical services, and our Special Forces.

CHASP see Central Health and Safety Project.

Chief of Joint Operations With a few exceptions, CJO is responsible for running all military operations from his headquarters (the Permanent Joint Headquarters) in Northwood. Military assets are assigned to CJO only for the duration of the operation. In addition to his operational responsibilities, CJO is responsible for the Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus and British forces in Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Chief of Naval Personnel/ Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command The CNH is responsible for providing the 'raw material' of trained naval officers, sailors and Royal Marines to CINCFLEET, to allow him to meet his commitment to CJO, and to other TLBs. Chief of Naval Personnel deals with recruitment into the Navy and individual training. Bringing individuals together into coherent ships' crews remains the responsibility of CINCFLEET. This TLB merged with CINCFLEET's TLB to form the Fleet Joint TLB on 1 April 2006.

Chief of the Air Staff Chief of the Air Staff is the professional head of the Royal Air Force. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of Air Chief Marshal.

Chief of the Defence Staff Chief of the Defence Staff is the professional head of the UK Armed Forces and the principal military adviser to the Secretary of State for Defence and the Government. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of Air Chief Marshal.

Chief of the General Staff Chief of the General Staff is the professional head of the Army. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of General.

CI see **Confidence Interval**.

CINCFLEET see **Commander-in-Chief Fleet**.

CINCLAND see **Land Command**.

Civilian Level 1 Permanent and casual civilian personnel and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries, but excludes Trading Funds and Locally Engaged Civilians. This will generally be used for MOD internal reporting and planning.

Civilian Level 0 This contains all those at Level 1 plus Trading Funds and Locally Engaged Civilians. This will be used for external reporting, including National Statistics publications CPS1 and UKDS, and Parliamentary Business.

CJO see **Chief of Joint Operations**.

CNH see **Chief of Naval Personnel/ Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command**.

Commander-in-Chief Fleet The CINCFLEET is responsible for delivery of warships and trained crews to CJO at agreed readiness states. The CINCFLEET maintains an operational command and control capability, in particular for the nuclear deterrent force. The CINCFLEET TLB merged with Chief of Naval Personnel/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command TLB to form the Fleet Joint TLB on 1 April 2006.

Commission Commission refers to the terms under which an Officer is recruited to the Armed Forces. The exact terms vary according to Service and specialisation within each Service.

Company A company is a sub-unit of some Regiments, usually Infantry Regiments, and usually commanded by a Major.

Confidence Interval An upper and lower limit, within which there is a stated level of confidence (e.g. 95%) that the true mean lies.

Conflict Prevention consists of early warning, crisis management, conflict resolution, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace-building activity and associated strengthening of international and regional systems and capacity. It includes expenditure in both programme and operational expenditure.

Constant prices "at constant prices" indicates a quantity from which the effects of inflation have been removed. The constant prices will refer to a year as the basis for the calculation, e.g. "constant 2001/02 prices".

Corps A Corps is a term used to describe a collection of Regiments or small groupings of soldiers that share a common area of specialist expertise. It is an organisation that has been developed to ensure that common practice is generated across all members of the groupings and to ensure that common interests can be catered for efficiently.

Cost of Capital Charge Cost of Capital Charge is an annual non-cash charge applied to each department's budget. It is currently 3.5% of the net assets of the department and is used to make departments aware of the full cost of holding assets.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSA see **Communications Service Agency**.

Current expenditure Current expenditure on goods and services is the sum of expenditure on pay, and related staff costs, plus spending on goods and services. It is net of receipts from sales. It excludes capital expenditure, but includes expenditure on equipment that can only be used for military purposes since that is counted as current expenditure. It differs from final consumption in that capital consumption is not included.

Current prices See **Outturn prices**.

DARA see **Defence Aviation Repair Agency**.

DASA see **Defence Analytical Services and Advice**.

DBA see **Defence Bills Agency**.

DCSA see **Defence Communications Service Agency**.

DDA see **Defence Dental Agency**.

DE see **Defence Estates**.

DE&S see **Defence Equipment & Support**.

Defence Analytical Services and Advice DASA was created in July 1992 and provides National Statistics on Defence and other corporate information, forecasting and planning and consultancy, advice and research services to the MOD. It ceased to be an Agency on 1 April 2008 and was renamed Defence Analytical Service and Advice.

Defence Aviation Repair Agency As of 1 April 2008, ABRO and DARA have merged to form the **Defence Support Group**.

Defence Bills Agency The DBA is primarily responsible for paying bills submitted to the Ministry of Defence by defence contractors. The DBA formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and forms part of the **Financial Management Shared Service Centre**.

Defence budget Under Cash Accounting, the amount of money planned to be spent during a financial year is the defence budget. Under RAB, the sum of resources planned to be consumed during a financial year is the defence budget. This *excludes* the additional expenditure on current operations that are funded from year to year by HM Treasury. See **Resource budgeting**.

Defence Communications Service Agency Defence Communications Service Agency formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and was incorporated into **Information Systems and Services**.

Defence Dental Agency Military personnel and their families overseas receive dental care from the Defence Dental Agency.

Defence Equipment & Support At 1 April 2007, Defence Logistics Organisation and Defence Procurement Agency merged to form Defence Equipment & Support. DE&S equips and supports the UK's armed forces for current and future operations. It acquires and supports through-life, including disposal, equipment and services ranging from ships, aircraft, vehicles and weapons, to electronic systems and information services. DE&S satisfies ongoing requirements including food, clothing, medical supplies, maintenance and temporary accommodation, as well as operating HM Naval Bases and the joint supply chain for land, sea and air.

Defence Equipment and Support Incident Notification Cell Defence Equipment and Support system for reporting and collating health and safety incidents.

Defence Estates DE became a TLB on 1 April 2005 with the merger of Defence Estates with the Defence Housing Executive. DE is responsible for managing the defence estate and ensuring that it is managed and developed in a sustainable manner, in line with acknowledged best practice and Government policy.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Defence Logistics Organisation At 1 April 2007, Defence Logistics Organisation and Defence Procurement Agency merged to form **Defence Equipment & Support**.

Defence Medical Services The DMS is comprised of the Surgeon General's Department (SGD), Joint Medical Command (JMC), Defence Dental Services (DDS) and the three single Service medical organisations.

Defence Medical Education and Training Agency The DMETA was created on 1 April 2003 from the former Defence Medical Training Organisation and the training elements of the Defence Secondary Care Agency. It was owned by the Defence Medical Services Department. From 1 April 2008 it ceased to be an Agency, and is now incorporated within **Joint Medical Command**.

Defence Mission The defence mission are the objectives of the Ministry of Defence, which are to provide the capabilities needed: to ensure the security and defence of the United Kingdom and Overseas Territories, including against terrorism; to support the Government's foreign policy objectives particularly in promoting international peace and security.

Defence Procurement Agency At 1 April 2007, Defence Procurement Agency ceased to be an Agency, and merged with **Defence Logistics Organisation** to form **Defence Equipment & Support**.

Defence Science and Technology Laboratory The DSTL is an Agency of the MOD created on 2 July 2001. It supplies impartial scientific and technical research and advice to the MOD and other government departments.

Defence Secondary Care Agency The DSCA provided hospital and other secondary medical care for members of the Armed Forces. On 1 April 2003, its education functions were transferred to DMETA and its remaining functions to Defence Medical Services. Not to be confused with the DCSA.

Defence Storage and Distribution Agency The DSDA provides the Armed Forces with storage and distribution services.

Defence Supply Chain Operations and Movements DSCOM was launched on the 1st October 2005 to combine the enhanced functions of the original organisation with those of the former DLO Operations Centre (DLOC). It provides Defence and other authorised users with agreed transport and movements services world-wide in peace, crisis and war in order to support current and future military capability. It forms part of **Defence Equipment & Support**.

Defence Support Group as of 1 April 2008, **ABRO** and **DARA** merged to form the Defence Support Group. DSG is a Trading Fund established to support the Armed Forces and deliver wider defence objectives in support of the key Defence Industrial Strategy requirements. DSG's key aim is to provide expert in-house maintenance, repair, overhaul and upgrade services for the through life support of the air, land and maritime systems of the UK Armed Forces. Its mission is to be the preferred supplier of Fleet Management Services to its Customers. It provides engineering support and fleet management services for land based equipment used by the MOD, ranging from radios to main battle tanks. It covers the whole of the UK from a number of strategically located sites and use large numbers of mobile support teams to cover customers in the UK and worldwide.

Defence Transport and Movements Agency Defence Transport and Movements Agency formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007. It is now incorporated within Defence Supply Chain Operations and Movements (DSCOM).

Defence Vetting Agency The DVA is responsible for carrying out, and maintaining, national security checks on military and civilian staff employed by the MOD, private sector personnel employed on defence related work, and staff in a number of other government departments.

DEL see **Departmental Expenditure Limit**.

Departmental Annually Managed Expenditure Departmental Annually Managed Expenditure is spending that is outside the **DEL**, but included in departmental budgets. This includes the provision for Armed Forces Pensions and non-cash items such as depreciation, cost of capital charges, and provision. Non-cash items were not subject to the same controls and are included in AME, but from 2003/04 they were included as part of the DEL.

Departmental Expenditure Limit The DEL is a firm plan for three years for a specific part of a department's expenditure. In general the DEL will cover all running costs and all programme expenditure except, in certain cases,

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

spending is included in departmental AME because it cannot be reasonably be subject to close control over a three year period. DELs are divided into current resource and capital budgets.

Departmental Resource Accounts The Department is required to prepare resource accounts for each financial year detailing the resources acquired, held, or disposed of during the year, and the way it has used them during the year.

Depreciation Depreciation is also termed capital consumption. TME includes public sector expenditure gross of the depreciation of capital assets used to produce non-market services. Public sector net investment deducts an aggregate charge for all depreciation (market and non-market) from gross capital spending.

DGII Defence Geographical and Imagery Intelligence.

DINC see **Defence Equipment and Support Incident Notification Cell**.

DIFD Department for International Development.

Direct Entry (DE) Officers DE Officers are army officers (previously called Mainstream officers) who either come direct from civilian life or from the ranks of the Army, commissioned on completion of the 11 month Royal Military Academy Sandhurst (RMAS) Commissioning Course. They will normally be under the age of 29 on entry to RMAS.

DISC Defence Intelligence and Security Centre. Dissolved as an Agency on 1 April 2005.

Disposal Sales Agency The DSA supports and advises on the disposal phase of the through life management of equipment within the Department. The DSA formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and now reports to DE&S.

Division An Army Division would traditionally be made up of 3 or 4 Brigades depending on the specific role it is to undertake and is configured in a similar fashion to a Brigade but on a larger scale. 1 (UK) Division and 3 (UK) Division are fighting Divisions whereas 2, 4 and 5 Division provide administrative support of specific geographical areas.

DLO see **Defence Logistics Organisation**.

DMETA see **Joint Medical Command**.

DMS see **Defence Medical Services**.

DMTO see **Joint Medical Command**.

DPA see **Defence Procurement Agency**.

DRAc see **Departmental Resource Accounts**.

DSA see **Disposal Sales Agency**.

DSCA see **Defence Secondary Care Agency**.

DSDA see **Defence Storage and Distribution Agency**.

DSG see **Defence Support Group**.

DSTL see **Defence Science and Technology Laboratory**.

DTMA see **Defence Transport and Movements Agency**.

DVA see **Defence Vetting Agency**.

Estimated prices The prices used in the Estimates presented to Parliament. They are forecasts of the prices expected to pertain when the expenditure occurs.

Ethnic Minority Before new classifications were introduced in the 2001 Census of Population, "Ethnic Minority" was defined as anyone who had classified themselves in any category other than "White". It is known that some in the

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

“Other” category had white skin colour but used the category to indicate that they were non-English. One reason that the nationality classification was introduced was so that national as well as ethnic origin or affiliation could be reflected.

Ethnic origin Ethnic origin is the ethnic grouping to which a person has indicated that they belong. The classifications used were revised for the 2001 Census of Population when a classification of nationality was also collected. These revised definitions were also used to re-survey members of the Armed Forces and the Civil Service in 2001-02.

Existing use basis An opinion of the best price at which the sale of an interest in property would have been completed unconditionally for cash consideration on the date of valuation.

FAF see **Forward Available Fleet**.

FCO Foreign & Commonwealth Office.

Financial Management Shared Service Centre The FMSSC was established in April 2007, bringing together several existing MoD back-office finance processes including the former Defence Bills Agency (DBA). Based at sites in Liverpool and Bath, the FMSSC is customer focused and has responsibility for overseeing end-to-end accounting processes. Its mission is to deliver high quality financial management services to support the Department's decision making, internal and statutory reporting activities.

First Sea Lord The 1SL is the professional head of the Naval Service. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of Admiral. Also known as Chief of the Naval Staff.

Fleet Joint TLB The Fleet Joint TLB is the TLB for the Naval Service. It was formed on 1 April 2006 by the merger of the Commander-in-Chief Fleet and the Chief of Naval Personnel/ Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command.

Flight A flight is a group of aircraft normally commanded by a Lieutenant Commander (Royal Navy), a Major (Royal Marines or Army) or a Squadron Leader (Royal Air Force).

FMSSC see **Financial Management Shared Service Centre**.

Forward Available Fleet From 2006 onwards the term Required Operating Fleet is no longer used and has been replaced by Forward Available Fleet. This is a new way of managing aircraft resources with the aim to enable the optimal level of availability to the Royal Navy, and the actual number of overall aircraft has not been reduced. Forward Available Fleet is defined as the number of aircraft required to undertake the mandated task; including aircrew and ground crew training, 'in-work' rectification and operational / tactical trials. Also known as Forward Fleet.

Frascati Manual The Frascati Manual is an internationally recognised methodology for collecting and using R&D statistics. It includes definitions of basic concepts, guidelines for collecting data and the classifications to be used in compiling statistics, which in turn allow for international comparisons to be made. See also SSAP 13.

FTE see **Full-time equivalent**.

FTRS see **Full-Time Reserve Service**.

Full-Time Equivalent FTE is a measure of the size of the workforce that takes account of the fact that some people work part-time. Prior to 1 April 1995 part-time employees were assumed to work 50 per cent of normal hours, but since then actual hours worked has been used in DASA's statistics. The average hours worked by part-timers is about 60 per cent of full-time hours. See also **Headcount**.

Full-Time Reserve Service Those on FTRS fill Service posts on a full-time basis while being a member of one of the reserve services, either as an ex-regular or as a volunteer. In the case of the Army and the Naval Service, these will be posts that would ordinarily have been filled by regular service personnel, in the case of the RAF, FTRS personnel also fill posts designated solely for them.

GCHQ see **Government Communications Headquarters**.

GDP see **Gross Domestic Product**.

General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland GOC NI was responsible for military aid to the civil power and counter terrorist operations in Northern Ireland. Although it was a joint-Service TLB, GOC NI was mainly staffed by the

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Army which provides the bulk of the Service personnel committed to Northern Ireland. At 1 April 2007, GOC Northern Ireland ceased to be a TLB and all staff transferred into Land Command.

GNP see **Gross National Product**.

GOC NI see **General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland**.

Government Communications Headquarters an intelligence and security organisation reporting to the Foreign Secretary, which works closely with the UK's other intelligence agencies (commonly known as MI5 and MI6). GCHQ's primary customers are the Ministry of Defence, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and law enforcement authorities, but it also serves a wide range of other Government Departments.

GROS General Register Office for Scotland.

Gross Domestic Product GDP (at market prices) is the value of goods and services produced within a country's borders in a year. Economic data are often quoted as a percentage of GDP to give an indication of trends through time and to make international comparisons easier.

Gross National Product GNP is the total value of goods and services produced in a year by a country's nationals including profits from capital held abroad.

Gurkhas are recruited and employed in the British and Indian Armies under the terms of the 1947 Tri-Partite Agreement (TPA). They remain Nepalese citizens whilst serving within the Brigade of Gurkhas but in all other respects are full members of HM Forces. Since 2008, Gurkhas are entitled to transfer to the UK Regular Forces after 5 years of service. On transfer, or on completion of their Service within the Brigade of Gurkhas, they are then eligible to apply for British citizenship.

Headcount The headcount is a measure of the size of the workforce that counts all people equally regardless of their hours of work. See also **Full-Time Equivalent**.

Holding Company Refers to companies which are full or part owners of other companies (subsidiaries and joint ventures).

HLB Higher Level Budget.

HQ Headquarters.

Hydrographic Office see **UK Hydrographic Office**.

ICD-10 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-related Problems, 10th revision. ICD is a coding system for diseases and signs, symptoms, abnormal findings, complaints, social circumstances and external causes of injury or diseases, as classified by the World Health Organisation.

IHLB Intermediate Higher Level Budget.

IMPACT Information management system for the Provision of Accident Costs and Trends.

Industrial Staff Industrial staff (also known as skill zone staff) are civilian personnel employed primarily in a trade, craft or other manual labour occupation. This covers a wide range of work such as industrial technicians, air freight handlers, storekeepers, vergers and drivers.

Information Systems and Services ISS is a 2* Cluster within Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S), reporting through Chief of Material (Air). ISS is responsible for the delivery and support of information systems and services to operations and to all parts of the UK defence community, including other areas of government.

Intake The intake are those entering the Armed Forces or Civilian workforce. This includes new recruits, re-entrants and transfers from other Forces. If taken over a sufficiently long time, intake figures may include the same individuals more than once, if they were re-entrants.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Incident Recording Information System The MOD system to record and analyse health and safety accident/illness at work trends throughout the department and monitor compliance with health and safety legislation (began 22 December 2008).

Intangible Assets Most if not all of MOD's intangible assets are development costs. Under Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 13 (SSAP 13), pure research costs, and applied research costs which are not immediately linkable to a product cannot be put in the Balance Sheet as assets. Only development costs which lead to the introduction into service of new products or systems can be put on the Balance Sheet. SSAP 13 defines "development" as "use of scientific or technical knowledge in order to produce new or substantially improved materials, devices, products or services, to install new processes or systems prior to the commencement of commercial production or commercial applications, or to improving substantially those already produced or installed."

IRIS see **Incident Reporting Information System**.

JCCC see **Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell**.

Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell provides a joint casualty and compassionate casualty reporting centre for all the Armed Forces.

Joint Medical Command JMC was established from 1 April 2008. The Defence Medical Education and Training Agency (DMETA) ceased to be an executive agency of the MOD and The Joint Medical Command (JMC) was established. The JMC incorporates the Defence Medical Education and Training Agency (DMETA), which ceases to be an Agency on 31 March and will take on additional responsibilities, notably for Healthcare and the Defence Dental Services, in due course.

Joint Personnel Administration JPA is the system used by the armed forces to deal with matters of pay, leave and other personal administrative tasks. Implemented on 20 March 2006, replacing a number of single-service IT systems.

JPA see **Joint Personnel Administration**.

Land Command Commander-in-Chief Land Command. Land Command performs a similar role to CINCFLEET within the context of trained Army formations and equipment.

LEC Locally engaged civilian, see **Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel**.

LEP see **Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel**.

Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel A civilian employee recruited overseas exclusively for employment in support of the UK Armed Forces deployed in a particular overseas theatre (or in support of the Sovereign Base Areas Administration in Cyprus) and on terms and conditions of service applicable only to that overseas theatre or Administration, including the dependents of UK military personnel or UK-based civilian staff employed in that overseas theatre (who are sometimes separately identified as UK Dependents). LECs are not civil servants.

LTA Land Transport Accident.

Location Location statistics may be compiled based on stationed location or deployed location. Stationed location is where an individual is permanently based. Deployed location is where an individual is physically located at a particular point in time and is typically used for short tours of duty.

Major Projects Report (MPR) is the Department's annual report to Parliament on progress in equipment procurement

Major war vessels Major war vessels are Royal Navy vessels of the following types: aircraft carriers, helicopter landing platforms, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, submarines.

Market Exchange rate The Market Exchange Rate is a currency exchange rate determined largely by market forces.

MDP see **Ministry of Defence Police**.

Meteorological Office The Meteorological Office provides weather forecasting services in the UK and worldwide.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Ministry of Defence The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the United Kingdom government department responsible for implementation of government defence policy and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces. The principal objective of the MOD is to defend the United Kingdom and its interests. The MOD also manages day to day running of the armed forces, contingency planning and defence procurement.

Ministry of Defence Police The MDP is responsible for providing effective policing of the Defence Estate.

Minor war vessels Minor war vessels are Royal Navy vessels of the following types: monitors, minehunters, offshore patrol craft, patrol craft, survey ships, ice patrol ships.

MOD see **Ministry of Defence**.

NAO see **National Audit Office**.

NARO see **Defence Aviation Repair Agency**.

National Audit Office The NAO scrutinises public spending on behalf of Parliament. It is totally independent of Government. It audits the accounts of all government departments and agencies as well as a wide range of other public bodies, and report to Parliament on the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which government bodies have used public money.

National Health Service Central Register contains details of all people registered with a General Practitioner on or since 1 January 1991.

National Statistics Quality Review The Programme of NSQR was established in early 2000 to ensure that National Statistics and other official statistical outputs are fit for purpose and that there is a process to support the continuing improvement in the quality and value of the outputs. From 2009 these have been replaced with a new assessment process under the **UK Statistics Authority**.

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency NETMA is the prime contractor for the Eurofighter Weapon System. The arrangements for the management of the Eurofighter programme were set out in the NATO Charter dated 18 December 1995 in which the international management agencies of the Tornado and Eurofighter programmes were integrated into a single agency, the NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency (NETMA). This NATO agency is essentially a multi-nation HQ project office for these two collaborative projects involving the UK, Germany, Italy and Spain. In the UK, Eurofighter is now called "Typhoon".

Naval Manning Agency The NMA was created on 1 July 1996 and dissolved as an agency on 1 April 2004. Its mission was: to ensure that sufficient manpower is available on the trained strength and deployed effectively in peace, transition to war or war.

Naval Recruiting and Training Agency see **Naval Training Command**

Naval Service The Naval Service is comprised of the Royal Navy (including QARNNS) and the Royal Marines together. The role of the Royal Navy is to contribute to a peaceful environment in which the UK's foreign policy and trade can flourish and in which the security of the UK and her Overseas Territories is assured.

Naval Service Incident Notification Cell Naval Service system for reporting and collating health and safety incidents.

Naval Training Command Formerly Naval Recruiting and Training Agency, which was established as a Defence Agency of the Ministry of Defence on 1 April 1995. Its role since launch has been to recruit to the Royal Naval and Royal Marines, and to train and develop personnel for their individual tasks as and when appropriate throughout their subsequent careers. The NRTA's agency status was removed on 1 April 2006, after which it was renamed.

NBSA Naval Bases and Supplies Agency. Now part of the Warship Support Agency.

NCO see **Non-commissioned officer**.

NCR see **Net cash requirement**.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NDA see **Nuclear Decommissioning Authority**.

Net Cash Requirement The NCR is the amount of actual money that MOD requires from the government in order to fund its activities. The NCR takes account of the movements in working capital levels (debtors, creditors and stocks) but not non-cash costs.

NETMA see **NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency**.

NHSCR see **National Health Service Central Register**.

NISRA Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

NMA see **Naval Manning Agency**.

Non-cash items Non-cash items in Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) include various notional transactions such as **depreciation** and **cost of capital** that appear in the operating cost statement under RAB and which are recorded in AME for the period of Spending Review 2000, rather than in DEL.

Non-Commissioned Officer Non-commissioned officers are ratings of Leading Hand and above in the RN, other ranks of lance corporal and above in the Army and other ranks of corporal and above in the Royal Marines and RAF.

Non-industrial Staff Non-industrial staff are civilian personnel who are not primarily employed in a trade, craft or other manual labour occupation. This covers a wide range of staff undertaking work such as administrative, policy, procurement, finance, medical, dental, teaching, policing, science and engineering.

NOTICAS see **Notification of Casualty**.

Notification of Casualty the formalised system for casualty reporting within the UK Armed Forces used to inform Chain of Command and next of kin of an individual's condition.

NRTA see **Naval Recruiting and Training Agency**.

NSINC see **Naval Service Incident Notification Cell**.

NSQR see **National Statistics Quality Review**.

Nuclear Decommissioning Authority The NDA is a non-departmental public body created in April 2005 under the Energy Act 2004 to take strategic responsibility for the UK's nuclear legacy. The NDA's main purpose is the decommissioning and clean-up of civil nuclear sites.

Nursing Services The Nursing Services consists of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

OCCAR (Organisation Conjointe de Cooperation en Matiere d'Armement – the Organisation for Joint Armaments Co-operation) was originally set up in November 1996 by France, Italy, Germany and the UK with the aim of improving the efficiency and lowering the cost of managing co-operative defence equipment programmes involving European nations (e.g. A400M). Belgium and Spain are also now members.

OCU see **Operational Conversion Unit**.

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Office for National Statistics The ONS is responsible for the production of a wide range of independent economic and social statistics, to improve our understanding of the United Kingdom's economy and society, and for planning the proper allocation of resources, policy-making and decision-making. It is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority, a non-ministerial department which reports directly to Parliament. ONS is the UK Government's single largest statistical producer.

Officer An officer is a member of the Armed Forces holding the Queen's Commission. This includes ranks from Sub-Lt/2nd Lt/Pilot Officer up to Admiral of the Fleet/Field Marshal/Marshal of the Royal Air Force, but excludes **NCOs**.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Officer Cadet An officer cadet is an entrant from civil life to the officer corps of the Armed Forces.

ONS see **Office for National Statistics**.

Operating Cost Statement The Operating Cost Statement is the statement in departmental resource accounts that shows the current income and expenditure on an accrual basis. It is similar to the profit and loss statement on commercial accounts.

Operational Conversion Unit Operational Conversion Units are training establishments used for converting aircrew to particular aircraft types.

Operational TLBs Operational TLBs are the TLBs directly responsible for the planning and management of military operations and the delivery of front-line capability. They are Air Command, Land Command, and Fleet Joint Command. Operational personnel are those working in these TLBs plus some other small groups.

Other Ranks Other ranks are members of the Royal Marines, Army and Royal Air Force who are not officers. The equivalent group in the Royal Navy is known as "Ratings".

Outflow The outflow are those leaving the Armed Forces or Civil Service for any reason. Those who rejoin and then leave again will be counted twice if the time period includes both exit dates.

Outturn and **estimated outturn** Outturn describes expenditure actually incurred, whereas estimated outturn describes estimated expenditure on the basis of actual expenditure to date.

Outturn prices Outturn prices are the prices of the period when the expenditure actually occurred; also described as current prices.

Part-time Part-time civil servants are those working fewer than 37 hours a week (36 hours in London), excluding meal breaks.

PE Procurement Executive. See **Defence Procurement Agency**.

People, Pay and Pensions Agency The PPPA provides pay and personnel administration services for MOD's civilian staff.

PES Public Expenditure Survey.

PESA see **Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses**.

PFI see **Private Finance Initiative**.

Pink Book Detailed annual estimates of the UK balance of payments including estimates for the current account (trade in goods and services, income and current transfers), the capital account, the financial account and the International Investment position.

PJHQ Permanent Joint Headquarters. See **Chief of Joint Operations**.

PMRAFNS see **Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service**.

PPO see **Principal Personnel Officer**.

PPPA see **People, Pay and Pensions Agency**.

PPP see **Purchasing Power Parity**.

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service The PMRAFNS provides a range of nursing services to the Royal Air Force. It was founded as the RAF Nursing Service, and was given its present name in 1923.

Principal Personnel Officer Each of the three Services has a PPO who manages all personnel within their Service. The three PPO's are: the Second Sea Lord, the Adjutant General, and the Air Member for Personnel.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Private Finance Initiative The PFI is a system for providing capital assets for the provision of public services. Typically, the private sector designs, builds and maintains infrastructure and other capital assets and then operates those assets to sell services to the public sector. In most cases, the capital assets are accounted for on the balance sheet of the private sector operator.

Procurement Executive see **Defence Procurement Agency**. Formed in 1971.

PSNI Police Service Northern Ireland.

PTC see **RAF Personnel and Training Command**.

PTSD Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses PESA is a compendium that gathers recent outturn data, estimated outturns for the latest year, and spending plans over the entire range of UK public expenditure.

Purchasing Power Parity PPA is a method of measuring the relative purchasing power of different countries' currencies over the same types of goods and services. Because goods and services may cost more in one country than in another, PPP allows us to make more accurate comparisons of standards of living across countries. PPP estimates use price comparisons of comparable items but since not all items can be matched exactly across countries and time, the estimates are not always "robust."

QARANC see **Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps**.

QARNNS see **Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service**.

QinetiQ Formerly part of DERA, from 2 July 2001 a limited company, QinetiQ is still partially owned by the MOD. Its staff numbers ceased to be included in DASA's MOD civilian statistics after July 2001.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps QARANC provides a range of nursing services to the Army. It was founded in 1902 as Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, and was merged into the regular Army and renamed QARANC in 1949.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service QARNNS provides a range of nursing services to the Naval Service. QARNNS was founded in 1902 and merged with the Royal Navy on 1 April 2000.

R&D Research and Development.

RAB see **Resource accounting, resource budget, and Resource budgeting**.

RAF see **Royal Air Force**.

RAF PTC see **Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command**.

RAFR Royal Air Force Reserve. See **Regular Reserves**.

RAF Training Group RAF TG is responsible for the recruitment and selection of all RAF personnel and delivery of all RAF non-operational training including flying training to Navy and Army personnel. Its mission is to underpin the military effectiveness of the RAF and other services by timely provision of appropriately trained military and civilian personnel. The RAF Training Group Defence Agency's agency status was removed on 1 April 2006, after which it was renamed.

RAF Training Group Defence Agency see **RAF Training Group**

Rank A rank is a grade within the Military structure – see **Table 2.28** for equivalents among the Services.

Rate A rate is a Naval term for rank when referring to non-officers.

Ratings The ratings are the designation of Other Ranks in the Royal Navy.

RAuxAF Royal Auxiliary Air Force, see **Volunteer Reserves**.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

RCDS see **Royal College of Defence Studies**.

Real terms Real terms figures are amounts adjusted for the effect of general price inflation relative to a base year, as measured by the GDP market price deflator.

Regiment The Regiment is often considered to be the most important unit in the British Army. It carries the spirit of the people who have gone before and would usually contain approximately 650 soldiers depending on its cap badge and role. Sometimes Infantry Regiments have more than one unit of this size and they should be correctly referred to as a Battalion and be numbered in ascending order. An example being the 1st Battalion of The Parachute Regiment which like the 2nd Battalion and the 3rd Battalion contains an identical structure and number of posts.

Regular Reserves Former members of the UK regular forces who retain a liability for service. The Royal Fleet Reserve, Army Reserve and Royal Air Force Reserve comprise personnel who have a compulsory training obligation for four to six years after leaving the regular forces, and may be recalled into service. Individuals liable to recall have no obligation to train but may still be recalled.

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations Guidance on the reporting of work-related deaths, major injuries or over-three-day injuries, work related diseases, and dangerous occurrences.

Resource Accounting Resource accounting is the accounting system that will henceforth be used to record expenditure in the departmental accounts instead of cash accounting. It applies generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) used in private industry and other Government departments to departmental transactions. Spending is measured on an accruals basis.

Resource Budget The resource budget is the sum of a department's resource Departmental Expenditure Limit and resource Annually Managed Expenditure. It is the budget for current expenditure on an accruals basis.

Resource Budgeting Resource budgeting is the budgeting regime adopted for the spending plans set in the 2000 Spending Review. It is derived from resource accounting rules, but there are several differences in treatment between resource accounts and resource budgets. See Introduction to Chapter 1.

RFA see **Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service**.

RFR Royal Fleet Reserve. See **Regular Reserves**.

RfR Request for Resources: RfR1 = Provision of Defence Capability, RfR2 = Net additional cost of operations, RfR3 = War Pensions and Allowances.

RIDDOR see **Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations**.

RM see **Royal Marines**.

RMR see **Royal Marines Reserve**.

RN see **Royal Navy**.

RNR see **Royal Naval Reserve**.

Royal Air Force The RAF's mission is: "To generate air power to meet the Defence Mission."

Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command RAF PTC was amalgamated with Strike Command on 1 April 2007 to form Air Command.

Royal Auxiliary Air Force Founded 1924, see **Volunteer Reserves**.

Royal College of Defence Studies The RCDS forms part of the UK Defence Academy. It prepares senior officers and officials of the United Kingdom and other countries, and future leaders from the private and public sectors for high responsibilities in their respective organisations.

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service Constituted in 1905, this is a civilian manned fleet, owned by the Ministry of Defence. Its main task is to supply warships of the Royal Navy at sea with fuel, food, stores and ammunition which they need to

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

remain operational while away from base. It also provides aviation support for the Royal Navy, together with amphibious support and secure sea transport for Army units and their equipment. Its employees are full-time civil servants, but who come under the Naval Discipline Act when deployed to sea under naval command.

Royal Marines Royal Marines are sea-going soldiers who are part of the Naval Service. RM officer ranks were aligned with those of the Army on 1 July 1999.

Royal Marines Reserve Approximately 10% of the RMR are working with the Regular Corps on long term attachments, mostly FTRS. The remainder are Volunteer Reserves

Royal Naval Reserve Formed in 1859 it was merged with the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve (RNVR) in 1958, and also incorporates the former Women's Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve (WRNVR) and QARNNS (Reserve). See **Volunteer Reserves**.

Royal Navy The sea-going defence forces of the UK, including ships, submarines, and Naval aircraft and their personnel, but excluding the Royal Marines and the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service (RFA). From 1 April 2000 the Royal Navy incorporated Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (QARNNS).

SAS see **Special Air Service**.

SBS see **Special Boat Service**.

Science Innovation Technology formerly **Corporate Science & Technology**, SIT, headed by the Chief Scientific Adviser, was formed on 1 April 2004 from a merger of two existing budgetary areas. The prime output of this TLB is the delivery of expert advice and the development of scientific and technological solutions to satisfy the MOD's needs and problems.

SCS see **Senior Civil Service**.

SSAP 13 Statement of Standard Accounting Practices No.13 gives guidance on the accounting policies to be followed in respect of research and development expenditure. This guidance aligns to the OECD Frascati definitions for measuring Research & Experimental Development. See also **Frascati Manual**.

Security Sector Development Advisory Team The SSDAT are defence diplomacy staff based in Shrivenham, provides in-country advice to foreign countries for Security Sector Reform, Defence Reform and Justice/Police Reform. SSDAT is currently undertaking work in 12 countries such as Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Iraq, and Serbia.

Senior Civil Service Senior Civil Service is the top grades within the Civil Service, that is, Management Levels 1 to 3. Formerly Grades 1 to 5, that is, Permanent Under Secretary to Assistant Secretary.

Senior Non-commissioned officer Senior members of the Ratings/Other Ranks, including Warrant Officer (all classes), Charge Chief Petty Officer, Chief Petty Officer, Colour Sergeant, Staff Sergeant, Flight Sergeant/Chief Technician, Petty Officer, Sergeant.

Seriously Ill/Injured/Wounded a NOTICAS medical listing used when an individual's condition is of such severity that there is cause for immediate concern, but there is no imminent danger to life.

Service Personnel and Veterans Agency SPVA was formed on 1 April 2007, by the merger of AFPAA and the Veterans Agency. The SPVA mission is to "deliver reliable, trusted and efficient personnel services to the serving and veterans communities".

SI see **Seriously Ill/Injured/Wounded**.

SIC see **Standard Industrial Classification**.

SIT see **Corporate Science Innovation and Technology**.

Single Use Military Equipment Single use military equipment are MOD held assets which are only suitable for military purposes (such as warships), as opposed to dual-use equipment which can also be used for non-military purposes.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Site of Special Scientific Interest Sites of Special Scientific Interest are wildlife and geological sites of interest in the UK. They are designated as 'special' for their plants, animals or habitats, their geology or landforms, or a combination of these natural features. For more detail, please refer to the relevant statutory nature conservation body's website.

SMR see **Standardised Mortality Ratio**.

Special Air Service Part of the Special Forces, usually drawn from the Army.

Special Boat Service Part of the Special Forces, usually drawn from the Naval Service.

Specialist Policing Wg Organised in five divisional commands, located at York, Aldershot, Aldermaston, Foxhill and Clyde Naval Base. Deployed at around 120 MOD sites requiring police officers and an armed security capability, including the guarding of Britain's nuclear deterrent.

SPVA see Service Personnel and Veterans Agency.

Squadron In the Naval Service (i) a group of vessels, normally commanded by a Commander; (ii) a group of naval aircraft, normally commanded by a Commander; (iii) a group of particular personnel, such as divers, commanded by a Commander; (iv) a group of Royal Marines on board ship or an amphibious assault group, normally under the command of a Lt Col (Royal Marines); (v) a sub-unit of the Special Boat Service, normally commanded by a Major (Royal Marines) or Lieutenant Commander (Royal Navy).

In the Army, a sub-unit of some regiments, normally commanded by a Major.

In the Royal Air Force (i) a unit of a number of aircraft larger than a Flight and smaller than a Group; (ii) a unit of personnel, including sub-units of the RAF Regiment. An RAF squadron is usually commanded by a Wing Commander. See **Table 2.25** for rank equivalents among the Services.

SSDAT see **Security Sector Development Advisory Team**.

SSSI see **Site of Special Scientific Interest**.

STANAG NATO Standardisation Agreement. STANAGs are administered by the NATO Standardisation Agency.

Standard Industrial Classification SIC classifies business establishments and other statistical units by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. The classification is maintained by the ONS.

Standardised Mortality Ratio the ratio of the number of deaths observed in the study population to the number of deaths expected if the study population had the same age group and year specific rates as the standard population.

STC see **Strike Command**.

Strike Command Strike Command was merged with RAF's Personnel and Training Command on 1 April 2007, to form **Air Command**.

SUME see **Single Use Military Equipment**.

Supply expenditure Supply expenditure is expenditure financed by money voted by parliament in the annual Supply Estimates: also termed Voted in Estimates.

TA Territorial Army. See **Volunteer Reserves**.

TAVR Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve, see **Volunteer Reserves**.

Territorial Army see **Volunteer Reserves**.

Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve see **Volunteer Reserves**.

TGDA see **RAF Training Group Defence Agency**.

Time Expiry A term used to describe those in the Armed Services who reach the end of their engagement or commission and then leave.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TLB see **Top Level Budget**.

TME see **Total Managed Expenditure**.

Top Level Budget The TLB is the major organisational grouping of the MOD. See also **Operational TLBs**.

Total Managed Expenditure TME is a definition of aggregate public spending derived from notional accounts. It is the consolidated sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations. TME is the sum of the Departmental Expenditure Limit and Annually Managed Expenditure.

Trading Agency see **Trading Fund**.

Trading Fund Trading Funds were introduced by the Government under the Trading Funds Act 1973 as a 'means of financing trading operations of a government department which, hitherto, have been carried out on Vote'. They are self-accounting units that have greater freedom, than other government departments, in managing their own financial and management activities. They are also free to negotiate their own terms and conditions with their staff and for this reason their grading structures do not always match that of the rest of the Ministry, and this is reflected in some of the tables. Examples include the Defence Support Group, DSTL, the Meteorological Office, and the UK Hydrographic Office.

UK Hydrographic Office The UK Hydrographic Office is responsible for surveying the seas around the UK and other areas to aid navigation.

UK Statistics Authority The UK Statistics Authority is an independent body operating at arm's length from government as a non-ministerial department, directly accountable to Parliament. It was established on 1 April 2008 by the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007. The Authority's statutory objective is to promote and safeguard the production and publication of official statistics that serve the public good. It is also required to promote and safeguard the quality and comprehensiveness of official statistics, and ensure good practice in relation to official statistics. The UK Statistics Authority has two main functions: oversight of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) (its executive office), and independent scrutiny (monitoring and assessment) of all official statistics produced in the UK.

University cadet A university cadet is an entrant from civil life to the officer corps of the Armed Forces who is accepted into one of the Forces prior to starting a university course. They usually receive some form of financial assistance with their course.

USAF United States Air Force.

VAT Value Added Tax.

Very Seriously Ill/injured/wounded A NOTICAS medical listing used when an individual's illness or injury is of such severity that life is imminently endangered.

Veterans Agency Formerly the War Pensions Agency, the Veterans Agency was responsible for veterans' affairs, including war and service pensions, service records, military graves, medals and welfare issues. It was merged with AFPAA on 1 April 2007 to form **Service Personnel and Veterans Agency**.

Voluntary Release Those who leave the Armed Forces voluntarily before the end of their agreed engagement or commission period are said to leave on VR (Voluntary Release).

Volunteer Reserves and Auxiliary Forces Volunteer Reserves and Auxiliary Forces are civilian volunteers who undertake to give a certain amount of their time to train in support of the Regular Forces. They include the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Marines Reserve, Territorial Army and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force but do not include Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service (RFA). Some Volunteer Reservists undertake (paid) Full-Time Reserve Service.

Vote A vote was an individual Supply Estimate. Under RAB, from 2001, votes have been replaced by Requests for Resources (see **RfR**).

VR see **Voluntary Release**.

VSI see **Very Seriously Ill/Injured/Wounded**.

War Pensions Agency see **Veterans' Agency**.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

WHO World Health Organisation.

Women's Royal Naval Service ("Wrens") Founded in 1917 it was merged with the Royal Navy in 1991.

WRNS see **Women's Royal Naval Service ("Wrens")**.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Additional information may be found in the following publications:

Annual Abstract of Statistics 2009: TSO (The Defence chapter includes longer runs of data for some of the tables included here).

<i>Appropriation Accounts: Class I Defence (Volume 1):</i>	HMSO/TSO	1995-96	HC 11-I	5 February 1997
	HMSO/TSO	1996-97	HC 251-I	5 February 1998
	HMSO/TSO	1997-98	HC 1-I	26 November 1998
	HMSO/TSO	1998-99	HC 11-I	19 January 2000
<i>Armed Forces' Pay Review Body Reports: HMSO/TSO</i>		1999	Twenty-eighth	Cm 4242
		2000	Twenty-ninth	Cm 4565
		2001	Thirtieth	Cm 4993
		2002	Thirty-first	Cm 5361
		2003	Thirty-second	Cm 5717
		2004	Thirty-third	Cm 6113
		2005	Thirty-fourth	Cm 6455
		2006	Thirty-fifth	Cm 6740
		2007	Thirty-sixth	Cm 7016
	2008	Thirty-seventh	Cm 7315	
Annual Report and accounts and equivalent previous documents				
Consolidated Departmental Resource Accounts		2000-01	HC 443	18 December 2001
		2001-02	HC 47	21 November 2002
<i>Ministry of Defence Performance Report</i>		2001/02	TSO	Cm 5661
<i>Ministry of Defence Annual Report and Accounts</i>		2004/05	TSO	HC 464
		2005/06	TSO	HC 1394
		2006/07	TSO	HC 697
		2007/08	TSO	HC 850-I & II
		2008/09	TSO	HC 467-1
<i>The Meteorological Office Annual Report and Accounts</i>			TSO	Annual
<i>United Kingdom Hydrographic Office: annual report</i>			UKHO	Annual
Obtainable from the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, MOD, Taunton Somerset TA1 2DN				
<i>Armed Forces Compensation Scheme</i>			DASA	Quarterly
<i>Civil Service Statistics:</i>			HMSO/TSO	Annual
Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 2008			DASA	
Defence Professionals in the UK and France			DASA/ SGA(France)	2006
The Government's Expenditure Plans 2007/08: <i>Ministry of Defence</i>			TSO	Cm 7098
<i>Guide to the Classification for Overseas Trade Statistics</i>			HMSO/TSO	Annual
Health and Safety incidents among MOD personnel 2007/8			DASA	
Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom			HMSO/TSO	Monthly & Annual
<i>International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems: Tenth Revision</i>			World Health Organisation	1992
<i>Major Projects Report 2008: Ministry of Defence</i>			TSO	HC 64 2008-2009
<i>Managing Resources: Analysing Resource Accounts: An Introduction</i>			HM Treasury DS&C (Claims)	June 2001
<i>Ministry of Defence: Claims Annual Report</i>			OUP	Annual
<i>The Military Balance: Institute for International Strategic Studies</i>				
<i>Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (NAAFI); annual report and accounts;</i> obtainable from NAAFI, London Road, Amesbury Wiltshire SP4 7EN				
			TSO	CM 7630
<i>Public Expenditure: Statistical Analyses 2009</i>				
<i>Suicide and Open Verdict Deaths among Males in the UK Regular Armed Forces 1984-2008</i>			DASA	
<i>Suicide and Open Verdict Deaths among Males in the UK Regular Armed Forces, 1984-2005: Methods Used to Commit Suicide.</i>			DASA	
<i>Supply Estimates: Class I Defence: (became part of the Main Estimates from 1996-97)</i>			HMSO	1994-95: HC 276-1 1995-96: HC 271-1
<i>Supply Estimates: Main Estimates:</i>	HMSO/TSO		1996-97: HC 261-1 1997-98: HC 235-1 1998-99: HC 635-1 1999-00: HC 336-1	2002-03: HC 795 2003-04: HC 648 2004-05: HC 467 2005-06: HC 2 2006-07: HC 1366 2007/08: HC 835

	2000-01: HC 377-1 2001-02: HC 348-1	
UK Armed Forces Psychiatric Morbidity	DASA	Quarterly
UK Armed Forces Psychiatric Morbidity: Annual Summary 2008	DASA	
UK Gulf Veterans Mortality Data: Causes of death	DASA	
<i>United Kingdom National Accounts</i>	HMSO/TSO	Annual
<i>War Pensions Quarterly Statistics</i>	DASA	Quarterly
United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activity:	HMSO	(i) Revised 1980 (ii) Revised 1992
	TSO	Cm 1048
White Papers: <i>Defence White Paper 2003:</i>		
<i>Delivering Security in a Changing World: Future Capabilities</i>	TSO	Cm 6269
<i>Strategic Defence Review (renamed the Defence White Paper)</i>	TSO	Cm 3999

USEFUL WEB PAGES

Note: The MOD is not responsible for the contents or reliability of the listed non-MOD web sites and does not necessarily endorse the views expressed therein. Listing should not be taken as endorsement of any kind. We have no control over the availability of these sites. Users access them at their own risk. The information given was correct at the time of going to press.

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Defence Support Group	http://www.dsg.mod.uk/
British Army	http://www.army.mod.uk
Canada: Department of National Defence	http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/index.html
Defence Analytical Services and Advice	http://www.dasa.mod.uk
Financial Management Shared Service Centre	www.fmssc.mod.uk
Defence Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain	http://www.the-dma.org.uk/
Defence Equipment & Support	http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/Microsite/DES/
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory	http://www.dstl.gov.uk
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	http://www.defra.gov.uk
Sustainable Development Commission	http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/
Department for International Development	http://www.dfid.gov.uk/
Department for Transport	http://www.dft.gov.uk
European Union (in English)	http://europa.eu/index_en.htm
Eurostat	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	http://www.fco.gov.uk
France: Ministère de la Défense (in English)	http://www.defense.gouv.fr/sites/defense/english_contents
Germany: Bundesministerium der Verteidigung (English)	http://eng.bmvg.de/
International Institute for Strategic Studies	http://www.iiss.org
Jane's Information Group	http://www.janes.com
Japan Defence Agency (in English)	http://www.mod.go.jp/e/index.html
Meteorological Office	http://www.metoffice.gov.uk
Ministry of Defence	http://www.mod.uk
Ministry of Defence Annual Report and Accounts	http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/CorporatePublications/AnnualReports/MODAnnualReport0809/ http://www.naafi.co.uk/
NAAFI	
Official Statistics	http://www.statistics.gov.uk
Office for National Statistics	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/default.asp
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	http://www.nato.int
Op HERRICK Casualty and fatality tables	http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInAfghanistanBritishCasualties.htm
Op TELIC Casualty and fatality tables	http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInIraqBritishCasualties.htm
Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development	http://www.oecd.org/home/
Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe	http://www.osce.org
Royal Air Force	http://www.raf.mod.uk
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service	http://www.rfa.mod.uk
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	http://www.royal-navy.mod.uk
Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies	http://www.rusi.org
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute	http://www.sipri.org
The Stationery Office (TSO)	http://www.tso.co.uk
UK Government	http://www.direct.gov.uk
UK Hydrographic Office	http://www.ukho.gov.uk
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	http://www.unece.org

US Department of Defense

<http://www.defense.gov/>

Western European Union

<http://www.weu.int>

World Health Organisation (in English)

<http://www.who.int/en/>

ICD10

<http://www.who.int/classifications/apps/icd/icd10online/>